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Samuel Rhoads to Eliza Rhoads  
1799

Thos A. Janvier -

Phil<sup>a</sup> Jan. 16. 1822.

(old volume)

Historical





<sup>W. R. P. V.</sup>  
HISTORICAL, GENEALOGICAL,

*Samuel* AND *Phoebus* ✓

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. †

CONTAINING

THE LIVES and CHARACTERS of all the illustrious Persons in the several Ages and Nations of the World, who have signalized themselves either by their Learning, Valour, or Virtue; ascertaining the Chronology of Facts according to the best Authorities.

COMPREHENDING

A Compendious Account of the most memorable EVENTS recorded in ancient and modern History.

WITH

An Abstract of the System of Heathen Mythology, and of the History of the Heathen Deities in particular.

Whole extracted from the most authentic Histories, and digested in an exact Alphabetical Order.

Designed not only for the Use of Schools, but for all Persons who are desirous of being acquainted with ancient and modern History.

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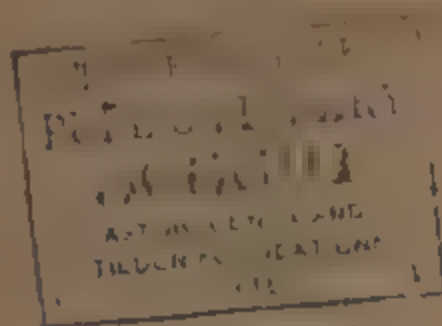
VOL. II.

LONDON:

and for A. MILLAR, opposite to Katharine-street in the Strand.

MDCCXLIII.

*E. J.*



A N  
HISTORICAL, GENEALOGICAL,  
A N D  
POLITICAL DICTIONARY.

J A

**JACCIUS** (Francis Cat-  
nach, born in Florence 1486;  
he was the disciple of Michel-  
Angelo, who, under this ex-  
cellent master, became one of the  
greatest painters of his time, and an  
author of good order. He published  
*De Architectura, De Abaco, &c.*  
Amstel. Bat. 1663.

**JACKSON** (Thomas) born at  
Warrington the fifth year of Durham,  
1579, (1580, &c.) he was  
educated at the University of Ox-  
ford 1602, and at last was made Chap-  
lain to Henry, prince of Wales,  
Charles, and then of Peterborough:  
he was a very great scholar. His  
performance upon the creed, is a  
learned and valuable piece, which  
with his Latin works was published in  
1607.

**JACOB**, Isaac's son by Rebecca,  
born in 2009. See GEN. xcv. 47.  
He lived 120 years, 7 months, which  
G. 11. 11, with the patriarchal ex-  
istence of his father, the whole son  
of Isaac's family. He was well re-  
vered, and taught it to his chil-

**JACOB-BEN-HARIM**, a Rabbi,  
born by the election of the Mi-  
shnah in 1625; together with the  
Mishnah.

text of the bible, the Chaldean para-  
phrases, and Rabbins' Commentaries.

**JAMES RAIUS**, a Pictish pa-  
trist, lived in the 4th century, born in  
Circus Syria, and sent to Persia  
by the Emperor. He was the Apostle who  
first brought Christianity to the East. He  
composed the life of Pythagoras, and  
of Aristotle; and various other writings  
the study of which is of great use.

**JAMES** (See) called the Great,  
Zachariah's son, he first appeared among  
the apostles, whom Jesus sent to Agrippa,  
causing him to be heard, and, 1. c. 21. The  
Spaniards, according to tradition, pre-  
tend he was their apostle, though no an-  
cient author mentions him. His Chris-  
tianity may be seen in the fact, that he  
is his name, but it goes far from  
Sengarn, which place he then Ma-  
hometan or Jew can write, but it  
costs him his life.

**JAMES** (See) the 1st, a Con-  
verted Christian, he was the first  
chosen to preach in Jerusalem, and in  
that city was present at the council  
called by the apostles. He died  
in 49 or 50. He was the first  
of the apostles of Jerusalem. He was  
named the Great. He was the first  
to preach in the city of Jerusalem, and  
epistle. He was the first to preach in  
Jerusalem. He was the first to preach in  
Jerusalem, but he was the first to  
be a Christian, and a good one.





Journal of Thomas A. Janvier - 1872

1872

Thos A. Janvier -

Phil & Jan. 16, 1872.

(del volume)

1872



*W. H. H. H. H.*  
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A N  
HISTORICAL, GENEALOGICAL,  
A N D  
POETICAL DICTIONARY

J A.

**JACCIUS** (Francis Cat-  
erine, born 6 Florent 1486.  
He was the cousin of Matthias  
Jacobi, who, under this ex-  
cellent master, became one of the  
ablest Poets of his time, and an  
exceeding good dramatist. He published  
Liber. *De Pueris*, *De Amore*, &c.  
printed at Basil 1563.

**JACKSON** (Thomas) born at  
Winton, the bishopric of Durham,  
1579, a good scholar; he com-  
menced master of divinity in Ox-  
ford 1622, and at last was made chap-  
lain in ordinary, prebendary of Win-  
chester, and dean of Peterborough;  
he was a very great scholar. His  
performance upon the Creed, is a  
learned and valuable piece, which  
with his other works, was published in  
1677.

**JACOB**, Isaac's son by Rebecca,  
born in 2199. See GEN. xiv. 47.  
The birth right, which Laban  
stole from him, was the priesthood, ex-  
ercised in the laws by the eldest son  
of the family. He was well-instructed  
in the law, and taught it to his chil-  
dren.

**JACOB BEN-HARIM**, a Rabbi,  
collected the collection of the Mish-  
nah in 1625 together with the  
Talmud.

next of the bible, the Chaldee para-  
phrase, and Rabbinical commentaries.

**JAMBLICHUS**, a Platonic phi-  
losopher of the 4th century, mentioned  
in Chalcidius's Commentary on Por-  
phyry. Jamblichus the Aegyptian wrote  
three letters to Porphyry, and one  
composed the life of Pythagoras, and  
of Aegyptian traditions relating to  
the study of philosophy, &c.

**JAMES** (St.) called the Great,  
Zacharias's son, the first martyr among  
the apostles, whom Herod Agrippa  
caused to be beheaded, a. d. 42. The  
Spaniards upon some tradition, pre-  
tend he was the rapist, &c. no an-  
cient author mentions it. In Jerusa-  
lem may be seen a church dedicated  
to his name, about 100 paces from  
Sion gate, in a high place of the Ma-  
hometan or Jew can enter, but it  
costs him his life.

**JAMES** (St.) the Less, was from  
german or Canaan, is thought to have been  
chosen a shop of Jerusalem, and in  
that quality was employed in the com-  
mercial history the apostles. He suffered  
in 49 or 50. Josephus writes that  
the king of Jerusalem was a particu-  
lar friend to him, and that he was  
killed in the year 52 and 100.  
epistle. There is still a great number  
of several works of this saint, which  
have been printed, but they are not  
to be considered as authentic, and a great





er went on the 23d of April following. But endeavouring to bring in posterity, the nobles invited over the prince of Orange, upon which he left the kingdom, and that prince with his princess Mary, were crowned king and queen of England in 1688. He died at St. Germain.

**JAMES**, first king of Italy, conquered Saturn when Jupiter had turned him out of Arcadia. He is adored and represented with two faces, because he gave a law to his kingdom, by exchanging the habit of war. He presided at the coming and end of all things, and therefore the gates of the temple of Rome were opened at the beginning of the war, and shut in the time of peace.

**JAPHET**, Noah's son and companion in the ark, a son 1656. He had seven sons, and two of them only, viz. Gomer and Javan, had children: their posterity have extended themselves from mount Taurus and Ararat in Cilicia, to the river Tanais in Asia, and from thence to the straits of Caucasus.

**JARCHAS**, the most learned of these Indian philosophers who are called Brahmins, and a great astronomer, who is said to have given to Apollonius Tyanicus seven reports called the seven planets, which had a magical power to perform wonders.

**JARDINE** (Mary Catherine de) famous for her romances in the 17th century. She supplied her want of fortune by her genius. The men of wit at Paris were proud of her acquaintance. M. de Ville-Dieu, a learned gentleman, in a good circumstance, lived and married her; but she died a few years after. She remained a convert to protestantism, but returned to the world, and married a Mr. Aubert, M. de la Chapelle, whom she lived to offend. She now relapsing into her former love intrigues, quarrels, and contentions.

**J. R. K. P.** (Peter) one of the most famous Jesuit preachers; but at

last, on some provocation, he not only broke their order and in and Paris, but went to Rome, and died there in 1666. His last words were, *repent upon a sin of flesh*, in which he abused them in a terrible manner. His society never met with a victory that vexed them in mind. It is not the same as to them, as in the other nation. But what became of the society is not known. The society of the Jesuits were even with the Jesuits of the same order in every part of the country where they were. He last to the Jesuits who left their order in the 17th century, and called Luthers, who wrote the story of the Jesuits, published after his death by Lyons.

**JASON**, Aeson's son, king of Thessaly. Chiron, a centaur, told that he who married a woman with one shoe (as Jason did) should be the death of him, and him to be his first wife's death. A. M. 1824. Jason, by Medea's help, slew the dragon, and married Medea, the daughter of his father, and was young Jason, she burned them both in the fire. Jason's father, Smeon, Jason had received from Venus a little bird called a phoenix, which had the virtue to procure love, and that Medea was too enchanted.

**ICARIUS**, father of Egeus, made himself a drunken man, was killed him, and threw him into the sea. The bird Medea discovered him to his daughter, who he put herself for good. But Jupiter, to mortify him, transformed him into the sign Boetes, Egeus into Venus, and Medea into the sign Mars.

**ICARUS**, son of Daedalus, and his brother were by Minos in Crete. Daedalus put wax wings on his sons, and they fled away, but Icarus flying too near the sun, melted the wax, and fell down into the sea. The fisherman found him.

**ICOMENIUS**, a Greek, who was a philosopher, and the first of the Thales, coming to him in a great storm, he made a vow to him that



and being Canonized: the Council of Constance in. 1418, he 2d, and being 2d, 1, ordered, Sept. 23, 1418; but strong winds carrying his vessel was, he was recken; and perishing in his journey, he was burnt on Friday, May 30, 1416. He was a person of great piety, learning and eloquence.

**JESUS CHRIST**, according to some, was born in the consulship of Caius Cornelius Lentulus, i. e. a. d. 7, 1, or at others 7, 2. Orophilus, Hieronymus, &c. place his birth at the latter end of December 7, 2, under the 17th consulship of Augustus with M. Perenna. As to a 7. Sixtus of Siena puts it in 1962; Tournel in 4071, &c. The Greeks differ from the Latins 1200 years. The most current opinion is, under the consulship of Claudius Lentulus, and C. Calpurnius Piso, i. e. 753, a. m. 402, the 4th of the 194th olymp. and the 42d of Augustus. As to the year, the month and the day of his death, some fix it upon April 3, and punctuate it by the wonderful example of the sun, mentioned by St. Luke. The life of this Divine Person is recounted by the four Evangelists.

**JEWELL** (John) a learned English writer and Lawyer in the 16th century. Upon the death of Henry VIII he declared himself Protestant. Upon queen Mary's accession he was expelled Corpus Christi college Oxford by the fellows, without any order from the queen, by the queen's private command. He fled into Italy, but returned to England after queen Mary's death, and was made bishop of Salisbury. He had a prodigious memory, and could repeat forty strange words backward and forward, after once or twice reading at the most.

**IGNATIUS** (St.) bishop of Antioch, and martyr, succeeded Evodius, whom St. Peter is said to have ordained there a. d. 60. He was a disciple of St. John, resided thirty years, and in the third persecution, having maintained the Christian faith before the emperor

Trigianus himself, he died at the death in the year of the Roman Antioch a. d. 107. One of his works, printed at Lyons 1647, is then his last; yet is a fresh copy at Antioch 1697, where, however, there are the initials of an Antiochian and Penon.

**IGNATIUS LOYOLA**, the first of the Jesuits, a French Biscay, born in 1491. He was a soldier, and was at Pamplona when besieged by the French, where being hurt, he retired, and read the lives of the saints, thirty three years of age he began to study at Paris, and entered the society of the Jesuits in 1536, and was canonized in 1622.

**INACHUS**, gave beginning to the kings of the Argives in the Peloponnesus a. m. 2197. One of them was debauched by Jupiter.

**INCHOFER** (Melchior) a German Jesuit, born at Vienna in 1596, entered into the society of the suits of Rome 1601. He published the blessed *Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Missions*, printed at Geneva. This book brought him to trouble. He is thought to be the author of a libel against the Jesuits, *Memoriae Scholasticae*. Scholastic would hint that the Jesuits were to a rogue every to themselves alone.

**INNOCENT X.** pope, died Sept. 12, 1644: he condemned five propositions at the Council of 1653, and died January 7, 1655. He disgusted the Barberini, whereupon they made peace with France, which so provoked his holiness, he demanded an account of the money received by them during their papacy. According to their give in their accounts, he accepted against with much satisfaction and produce, and requested them to return to France. The French and the Venetians expelled them.





and were summoned to the council of Constance in 1418, he went, and being there, he died, Sept. 25, 1418, ten months after arriving here, and he was taken, and perishing in his opinion, he was buried on Saturday, May 30, 1419. He was a person of great virtue, learning and devotion.

**JESUS CHRIST**, according to some he was born in the consulship of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, b. c. 7, 1, or as others 753. Ophiatus, Perennius, &c. place his birth at the latter end of December 752, under the 13th consulship of Augustus with M. Plautius. As to a m. Sixtus of Siena puts it in 3962; Termel in 4051, &c. The Greeks differ from the Latins 1500 years. The most common opinion is, under the consulship of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, and C. Calpurnius Piso, a. r. 752, a. m. 4052, the 4th of the 194th olymp. and the 42d of Augustus. As to the year, the month and the day of his death, some fix it upon April 3, and prove it by the wonderful eclipse of the sun, mentioned by St. Luke. The life of this Divine Person is recorded by the four Evangelists.

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**IGNATIUS** (St.) bishop of Antioch, and martyr, succeeded Livianus, whom St. Peter is said to have established there, a. m. 66. He was a disciple of St. John, received this apostle's keys, and in the last persecution, having maintained the Christian faith before the emperor

Trajanus limited, he was expelled in the midst of the persecution at Rome. Archbishop Tillotson, in one of his works, remarks that he died in 164, although the truth is, there is a further error at Antioch in 169, where, being the 10th of the persecution, these are the last of Ignatius and Polycarp.

**IGNATIUS LOYOLA**, the founder of the Jesuits, a gentleman of Biscay, born in 1491. He was bred a soldier, and was at Pampeluna when besieged by the French in 1521, where being wounded, he retired and read the lives of the saints, and at thirty-three years of age he began his studies at Baccalaya, and afterwards the society of the Jesuits. He died in 1566, and was canonized in 1622.

**INACHUS**, gave beginning to the kingdom of the Argives in the Peloponnesus in 1197: the father of Io, debauched by Jupiter.

**INCHOFER** (Melchior) a German Jesuit, born at Vienna in 1584; entered into the society of the Jesuits of Rome 1607. He published *The blessed Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Messina*, proved to be genuine. This book brought him into trouble. He is thought to be the author of a libel against the Jesuits, entitled, *Missa d'un Solipsorum*. By Solipsi he would hint that the Jesuits endeavoured to a regate every thing to themselves alone.

**INNOCENT X**, pope, chosen Sept. 15, 1644: he condemned the five propositions of the Jansenists in 1653, and died January 7, 1655. He abolished the Barberini, whereupon they made peace with France, which so provoked his holiness, that he demanded an account of the public money received by them during their once's possession. Accordingly they gave in their accounts, which he accepted again with great indignation and displeasure, and requested their estates; so that they were obliged to withdraw into France. The French and the Venetians espoused their cause.

and the first, in 1647, attacked Orbitello, and Grand St. Stephano, which mightily alarmed the city of Rome, so that the pope became more flexible; but as soon as the marquis de Tournai had obliged the French to raise the siege of Orbitello, the pope ran well his hands against them. When upon an entire French fleet was sent into Iles, which took from-bino and Port Longona, whereupon his ships began to listen again. In short, he entered into a strict correspondence with Spain, and was reconciled to the Barberini, who put him upon subduing the kingdom of Naples, which equally displeased the courts of France and Spain. The death of this pope was not longer delayed, but all people rejoiced; as to the better part of his character, he was exact in doing justice, and punishing partiality and corruption in his officers, understood business well enough, but was over-ruled by Diana Olympia his brother's wife.

INNOCENT XI, pope, born at Comio in the diocese of Milan 1611. He was not X made born cardinal, and afterwards bishop of Navarre. He was elected pope by the interest of the cardinals, who pretended to have a special title in the eyes of the pope of the church; as for his part, he was unwilling to accept the office, but the cardinals made him an assent to the nomination of the church-governments; as he proposed it to them; however, the last who had the honour of kissing his feet was the youth of Savoy. First he regulated the abuses of the Neapolitan, returned to Rome, and banished the stampets from Rome, and ceased playing for money in the Roman houses, and took care that the Pope of Rome should not be a great creditor. Christian at Savoy being appeased, he ordered that he pray; next he endeavoured to make the peace between France and the house of Austria, and was against the Turks; but the Spaniards, who were laying displeased in,

he published an edict, forbidding all people whatsoever to affix the arms of any foreign prince, or great personage, over their door; and besides, the viceroy of Naples turned against to his nation; but these differences were amicably adjusted. His next contest was with Lewis XIV, about the Regale, or the right of disposing ecclesiastical benefices and churchlands, which the said monarch did positively claim, and an assembly of six archbishops, twenty six bishops, &c. determined it for the king; but the contrary was suspended to prevent a rupture. This pope, towards the latter end of his reign, procured the triple-league betwixt the emperor, the Poles and Venetians, against the Turks, and died in 1689.

IO, the daughter of Inachus and Ioene, beloved of Jupiter, who, to conceal her from Jove, changed her into a milk-white cow; but Juno, smocking the cheat, begged her of Jupiter, and sent Argos to watch her, who was killed by Mercury; but afterwards Jove sent a gad-fly, which tormented her so that she run into the sea; from whence comes the name of the Ionian sea.

JOB, whose patience has been described in one of the canonical books of the Old Testament, born, some say, a.m. 2329, in the land of Uz, between Edom and Arabia. Some think him the same with Jothab, Gen. xxxii. 33. Others, to be a descendant from Nahor, because in Gen. xxi. Uz is set down as the first-born of Nahor. It is a scandalous piece of impudence to assert, that Job's temper was the soul-tiresome; yet Gray Panu quotes two authors who have asserted, however, in the church of Tyne, he is the patron of them that labour under that affliction. He was worshipped in the church before the pest was known in Europe, so that it is absurd in Melancthon to say, that the pest was the occasion of Job's temptation.

JOCASTA,

JOCASTA, daughter of Creon king of Thebes, and wife of Laius, was married to Oedipus, whom she afterwards ignorantly married, and had by him Phylaces and Eteocles, who having killed one another in a battle for the succession, Jocasta killed herself for grief.

ST. JOHN the Baptist, the forerunner of Christ, son to Zacharias and Elizabeth: They say, that Herodias pierced his tongue with her hair-brook, to be revenged on him for speaking against her: he lived on locusts and wild honey. By these locusts, some understand certain living creatures, others herbs, and that this honey was found in the hollow of trees. He baptized Christ, some say, in the 31st, others in the 33d or 34th year of our Saviour, but Heliodorus and Mr. Taler in the 29th.

ST. JOHN the apostle, of the Evangelist, born at Bethsaida in Galilee, son to Zebedee, and brother to St. James the Great: he was bishop of Ephesus, and propagated the gospel among the Parthians also. Domitian the emperor condemned him at Rome to be thrown into boiling oil, whence he came out more healthful than he went in, and was thereupon banished to the little isle of Patmos, where he wrote his Apocalyptic. Domitian dying, he returned to Ephesus, and wrote his Gospel, anno ch. 96. The ancients say he lived seventy years after Christ's returning. He was more free and familiar with our Saviour than the rest of his disciples, and waited on him thro' the several passages of his trial. At the first news of the resurrection, he accompanied St. Peter to the sepulchre. He is said to have founded the church of Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea, and others. He is generally supposed to have led a single life, and is named for his indefatigable labours, whether he died a natural death, or was martyred, is uncertain. Some

persons pretend that the marriage at Cana, at which the water was turned to wine, was his to Mary Magdalen, and that the sight of this miracle made him renounce his bride, and live in celibacy all his life.

ST. JOHN (Christ's son) born of a noble family at Antioch about 354. He learned rhetoric and philosophy, and embraced a monastic life under Celerinus. When Meletius was banished, he withdrew to the mountains, and lived there two years, till his health being improved, he returned to Antioch, where Meletius made him deacon in 380. He wrote his *de Sacramentis* during his retirement. Flavian, successor to Meletius, made him priest, and then he began to be called Golden Mouth for his eloquence. Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, being dead, he was chosen to succeed him, Febr. 26, 451, where he reformed the abuses of the clergy, built hospitals, &c. His pious liberty of speech procured him many powerful enemies. He differed with Theophilus of Alexandria, who got him degraded and banished, but he was soon restored, and declining against the dedication of a statue erected to the empress, she banished and persecuted him into Cucus in Armenia, a most barren inhospitable place, afterwards as they were removing him to Petrus, the soldiers treated him so roughly that he died in the way, Nov. 14th 461, aged 53. The best edition of his works is that of Sir Henry Savile, printed in 1613, in 3 vol.

JOHN, king of England, first named Lackland, 4th son Henry II, in 1199. He displaced the throne from his elder brother Arthur, whom he defeated, and made him lie in prison. John was considered of an attempt, and conveyed of paradise and felony, whereupon he was to lose all his land in France. The English hated him very, and the pope excommunicated him, and absolved all his subjects from their allegiance. He submitted in 1213, promising to pay a

a yearly tribute to the church; however, this proceeded from constraint; so that king Philip Artur having got the battle of Ravennes in 1214, this made Lewis, Philip's son, king, and crowned him at London May 20, 1216. He died Oct. 19, 1216, having laboured on precher.

JOHN, king of France, the Good, succeeded his father Philip de Valois in 1328. he beat the English, and made king Edward retire in 1355. The prince of Wales afterwards published a libel on him, and took the king prisoner, yet generously treated him a lord. He sent him to London, where he remained prisoner 4 years, till the peace at Brétigny was concluded May 7, 1360. After his deliverance he was permitted to take a journey to the Holy Land, and just as he hoped to complete it, he was taken ill of a cold on April 8, 1364, and died in the Savoy, London, aged fifty-two, in the 13th year of his reign. He was looked upon to be the bravest and frankest prince of his time; his word was sacred and inviolable, and Petrarch calls him *the greatest of Kings, and the most invincible of Men*.

JOHN, the third king of Poland, was the youngest son of James Sobieski, that captain Cracovia, &c. He was grand marshal of the crown in 1664, grand general in 1667; in which year he retook sixty towns from the Russians Cossacks. He defeated the Turks in 1671; and on the 11th of November 1673, he beat them again in that famous battle of Choczim on the Neister. Michael Herbut Wodowski, king of Poland, being he died before, John Sobieski, grand general, was thought the only person fit to succeed him. He was elected May 19, 1674, and did not crown himself until 1675. In 1685 he got much to do, being present at the coronation of the king of Vienna. He was a brave soldier and scholar, and had the quality of a hero. He died at Warsaw in 1696,

in the seventy second year of his age.

JOHNSON (Benjamin) one of the greatest English dramatic poets in the 17th century, was born in Hart-born-Lane Westminster, and his step-father was a bricklayer there. He went to school to St. Martins, and then to Westminster, under the learned Mr. Cambriden, and was entered in St. John's college in Cambridge, but wanting friends and maintenance, he quitted it for his father-in-law's trade, and assisted in building the new structure in Lincoln's-inn. His carrying a trowel in his hand, and a book in his pocket, occasioned some gentlemen to put him on a capacity of following his studies. His parts were extraordinary, yet in learned company he would be silent. He was sharp at repetition, and reckoned the most learned, judicious, and most correct composit of his time. He died in 1638, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where he has a monument, on which is engraved, *Oratio Ben Johnson*.

IOLE, daughter of Eurystas king of Oechalia, with whom Hercules being in love, agreed with her father, that if he overcame him, he should have his daughter. Hercules having beat him, demanded his daughter, which he refusing, Hercules killed him, and took her away, and afterwards bestowed her upon his son Hylas.

JONAH one of the prophets of the Jewish nation, the son of Amittai, a. m. 3211, according to others 3168. The gourd in our translation, which was the growth of one night, was that which we call Palma Christi. Some think to confirm the history of Jonah by the fable of Andromeda; for they pretend that the storm of Jonah was the ground work of the poetical narrations concerning Andromeda being exposed to the rage of a sea-monster, and she was exposed to a great Joppa. A Galilean merchant, named Coris, made a very ingenious poem on this prophet's history.

JONAS

**JONAS** (Aringmus) an Islander of Britain, gained a reputation in the 14th and 15th centuries, by the books he published, which are mostly histories and descriptions of Iceland, or allegories for his own nation. One *Beffenius* has published several dissertations on the particulars of it, both with regard to witchcraft and with regard to druidism. Aringmus rewarded him.

**JONATHAN**, son of Saul, famous for the friendship he had with David, contrary to his own and family's interest; and for his miraculous victory over *Habibius*. He died afterwards in a battle against *Beniamin* a. m. 2179.

**JONATHAN**, son to Mattathias, and brother to *Judas Maccabeus*, a famous general of the Jews. When possessed by the king of Syria a. r. 593, a. m. 3833 or 4, he forced *Bacchides* the Syrian general to accept of his offer, vanquished *Demetrius Soter*, and afterwards *Apollonius* his general, and at last he fell into the hands of *Euphon* at Ptolemais, who after he had received a considerable sum of money of *Simeon* his brother to release him, flew him there.

**JONES** (Inigo) an eminent English architect in the 17th century. In the command of king James I, he wrote a discourse concerning *Stone-throwing* on Salisbury plain, which was published 'till after his death he formed the banqueting-house at Whitehall, which was at first designed for the reception of foreign ambassadors. To him we owe the church and piazza of Covent-garden. Several of his designs have been published by *W. Kent* and others.

**ST. JOSEPH**, husband of the Virgin Mary, and foster father of Jesus Christ, the son of *Jacob* according to *St. Matthew*, and of *Heli* according to *St. Luke*. The disciples were sent by him to buy authors to translate the scriptures into Hebrew, the Hebrew married his widow

in compliance with the law mentioned in Deuteronomy. Thus *Jacob* was the natural father of *Joseph*, and *Heli* was his father in the sense of the law, because by that constitution *Joseph* was to pass for his son, and continue his family.

**JOSEPHUS** the historian, a Jew, who wrote in Greek. He was of noble birth, by his father *Mattathias* descended from the high priests, and by his mother of the blood royal of the *Maccabees*, born anno ch. 37, under Caligula, and lived under Domitian. At sixteen years of age he betook himself to the sect of the *Essenes*, and then to the *Pharisees*, and having been successful in a journey to Rome, upon his return to Judea he was made captain-general of the Galilaeans. Being taken prisoner by *Vespasian*, he shewed his courage to the emperor, and his own deliverance by his means. He accompanied *Vitus* at the siege of Jerusalem, and wrote his *Wars of the Jews*, which Titus ordered to be put in the public library. Afterward he lived as a Roman citizen, and wrote the rest of his works, of which the *Martyrdom of the Maccabees* is the most eloquent. See his own account of his life.

**JOSHUA**, the son of *Nun*, the governor of Israel, after the death of *Moses*, a. m. 2584. -

**JOVIANUS**, or *Jovianus*, son of count *Varronianus*, and born at Singidun in Pannonia, chosen emperor after *Julian the Apostate* in 363. He made a peace with the Persians, very dishonourable and prejudicial to the Roman empire, which exposed him to the complaints and galleries of the public. He caused the idol-temples to be shut up, recalled the banished prelates, and threatened the heretics; but died a *Dysenteric*, between Galatia and Bithynia, and was found dead in his bed by the smoke of coals that were kindled in his chamber to dry it, February 17, 364, having reigned but 7 months and 22 days.

**JOVIUS**





JO  
was very extraordinary. He died February 4. 440 His works were printed in 4 vols at Paris in 1638.

ISOCRATES, one of the most famous orators of Greece, born at Athens, A. D. 318, son of Theodorus, who had got an estate by making medals for the Persians. He was desirous to rail on Cleon in public, but taught to private, and took pains to make his orations perfect orators. He lived a tranquil life till when Philip of Macedonia invaded his country, A. D. 340. He left several, but not many are now remaining.

ITIS, son of Tereus king of Thracia, and Phryne the daughter of Pericles king of Athens, whom his mother killed, and dressed him up for a gift of meat to her husband, but she had ravished her sister Phryne.

JUBA, king of Mauritania and Numidia, was son of Hiempsal. He took Pompey's part against Caesar, by whom he was subdued, and after an entertainment with Petrus, a companion of his misfortune, they killed one another, A. D. 48.

JUDAS MACHABEUS, third son of Mattathias, general of the Jews after his father, A. D. 127. He rode abroad, and his country of the yoke of the Romans at Syria, and gained many victories, but was killed in battle the 13th of March, A. D. 139, and buried with great magnificence, being about 120 years of age.

JUDY, brother of St James apostle, and son of Joseph, Matthew and so. He preached in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Armenia, and Asia to Berytus for the conversion of Christ. His name that apostle put it goes under his name, and that after the death of him that apostle Eusebius says, he was the apostle sent to Alexandria of Egypt, according to the tradition of the apostle, and some say that he was sent into Syria, and that great success he met with, was cruelly put to death for opposing the superstition of the

JU  
JUDITH, a Jewish woman, who delivered her native place when besieged by Holofernes. Some have said the book of Judith is only a fiction or a parable. Of all the books the Pious Christians have explored as apocryphal, there is none deserves it better than the book of Judith. It is said, that Balthazar Geomus, who killed the prince of Orange, had almost quite worn out in his little tract part of the book which contained the history of Judith cutting Holofernes's throat.

JUCURTHA, king of Numidia, enemy of the Romans, son of Marius-stulus, had his education in the court of his uncle Mithridates, who put him guardian to his son Archelaus and Ptolemy. Jugurtha put the latter to death, and pursued the former, and took away his life, contrary to articles upon the surrender of Cirta. The Romans proclaimed against the usurper, but having corrupted the consul and senators, he declared that Rome was to be his, and any who that would go to the price might have her; however Q. Caecilius Metellus defeated him, and so did Marius, as well as Boetius king of Mauritania, who delivered him to Sylla in 648, and he to Marius: afterwards he died for grief in prison.

JULIA, daughter of Caesar, and wife of Pompey the Great, died in child-bed of a daughter. She was the bond of friendship between Caesar and Pompey; but her death produced those dissensions which proved the overthrow of the commonwealth.

JULIAN the Apostate, son of Julius Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. Mardonius, an heathen priest, taught him grammar at Constantinople, and he was a wavering Christian, who at last became a pagan, and was killed by the emperor Theodosius. The bishop Eusebius, a his kinsman, he turned to a monk, and was made reader in the church, together with his brother Gallus, who

[illegible]

JULIUS CAESAR (Caesar Julius) was of the family of the Junii, who pretended they were descended from Venus by Aeneas. The tradition of his cap and was preserved with great care. The attendants of Atticus son of Marcus and Cicero, and firm friends of him, lived at Alba where that city was ruined by Julius Caesar king of Rome, who carried them to Rome, where they flourished. We do not find they produced more than two sons, the first bore the name of Marcus, the other that of Caius. The most ancient of the Caesars were those who were in public employment in the 11th year of the first Punic war, an. 446. Since that

more we find there was always fond  
of that family who enjoyed pub-  
lic office in the commonwealth, and  
times of Cæsar Julius Cæsar the em-  
peror, whose at we are now giving  
The other was the son of another  
Cæsar Julius Cæsar, whose father is  
unknown. He had two sons and one  
daughter, who was married to Marcius.  
The two sons Cæsar Julius Cæsar and  
Lucius Julius Cæsar were not so far  
to a happy post in that of procon-  
sul they died in the prime of their  
age, when they were putting on  
the stockings in the morning, Cæsar  
at Formidius and Lucius at Rome, when  
he was then procon. Cæsar was mar-  
ried to Aurelia, by whom he had  
son and several daughters. The son  
he who is the subject of this article.  
He was born at Rome the sixth of  
the month Quintilis, an 653, and  
lost his father in 669. He was en-  
dowed with all the eminent qualities  
which are requisite in a great con-  
queror, and it is unjust to say his  
sister was owing more to fortune  
than to his conduct. I do not doubt  
but she excelled at Rome for  
virtue and honour views; yet such  
were his natural qualities, that he  
could procure to himself the necessary  
opportunities to accomplish his de-  
signs. He was capable of making an  
advantage even of such circumstances  
as are not naturally favourable to suc-  
cess, or would have made those of  
others by the contrary. The battle  
of Pharsalia, which was a decisive  
stroke to the Julians of Rome, did  
not cost him with joy as one would  
have him remember, that Pompey,  
the head of the opposite party,  
was still alive, and that there would  
not be so soon an end of the war, if  
he saw his enemy near to give him  
up, but that he was his enemy. He  
felt that was his duty, and he  
was, and the Julians of Rome  
were still his. When we read  
of the Julians war, which  
gloriously succeeded, we cannot but ac-  
cuse him; but when we reflect on

ious number of men whose  
slavery, or death, he occa-  
sionally was obliged not to abhor  
to be revenged of his private  
enemies, which nothing but his un-  
commonly had raised him, he  
filled his own country with those  
with which he surrounded  
himself, in order to sub-  
vert the enemies of his country. He  
probably have enjoyed the so-  
vereignty, which he usurped,  
for time, could he have re-  
tained the name and pomp of a

His friends, who ought  
to have supported him in so dangerous  
a situation, ruined him by the eagerness  
with which they would procure  
several ornaments. It was  
not obliged the conspirators to  
the execution of their design,  
but that Caesar would  
take from him the title of  
dictator, or was then that he  
lost his victory he gained a vic-  
tory than any of the former,  
and in such danger of losing  
that he began to think of  
himself, that he might not  
be the hands of his enemies,  
and decided for exhortation  
to him, that was apt to  
be at the point of slavery,  
and at first view in that con-  
dition it was very much owing  
to his policy; for when the  
dictator found that he delighted  
in no marks of distinction,  
and then in him in order to  
be the more odious, and his  
downfall. He did not dis-  
miss his hair, and forgot himself  
that once he did not rise up  
to denote contempt him a de-  
votion which he greatly increased  
for the mortality was a  
constant reminder of his fall. All  
this was made known in  
his history, &c. 710.  
The reason for which the mur-  
derers were not executed  
in ancient times, &c. that  
the ancient laws and lux-

ury had rendered Rome a scene of  
confusion and violence, that a mo-  
narchical government was but a  
necessary evil. The worst men of  
Rome had foreseen, that such a cor-  
ruption of the morals of the people,  
and such a contempt of the laws,  
would end at last in a total overthrow  
of the commonwealth. He was to ve-  
ry learn and to acquire, that nothing  
but the desire of being the first in the  
government of the state, could pre-  
vent his usurping the first rank a-  
mongst the most famous orators. In  
fine, if ever man desired absolute  
monarchy, he did not, for when  
monarchy was become necessary, he  
seemed best to resist it. Yet it would  
have added infinitely more to his glo-  
ry, to have retrieved his country, and  
restored justice and the laws. And  
his only way was capable of re-  
trieving it from the misfortune it had  
suffered. "Aldus, said  
"Cicero, you must lead, not can  
"th you can but if you"

JULIUS II, called pope Gelasius II, reigned  
from 1473, he was pope of the  
Roman church. He was born in  
Italy. It is said that he had seen a water-  
man. He was pope at coming into  
the conclave, for he was sure of it  
before. He had won over the duke  
of Valentia's faction, by making  
him believe that he was his  
father, so promising to treat him as  
his son. However he did the con-  
trary afterwards. He had a most  
ambitious mind. He used to be present  
at the siege of towns, and showed  
greater ardour than those who com-  
manded the armies. The sacred  
league, which he formed in Italy, re-  
ceived a great blow by the battle  
of Ravenna, and if his enemies had  
known him, or been able to make  
a proper use of that advantage, they  
would have humbled this mighty  
pontiff. He was slain in

1513, when he was meeting to  
promote the army of the pope to  
war on France, and died on the 18th  
of June, and bequeathed his kingdom to the

first who should be able to conquer. He was a lover of the fair sex and of a bottle, and has even been said to have fought with a woman.

**JULIUS III.**, elected pope the 7th of February 1550, was named Giulio Maria del Monte. He was of an extraction, and a true son of ecclesiastical fortune. He had risen gradually till he came to be president of the council of Trent. He was a very voluptuous man, and was passionately fond of a very ugly cat, who was very meanly defended. Some say he was his son. As soon as he was elected pope, he gave the youth his cardinal's hat, and when he was upbraided for his unworthy choice, he answered, "What knowledge, what virtue, or what merit, did you find in me, that deserved to be raised to the pontificate." He died 1555.

**JUNCELMAN** (Godfrey) famous for his history of the 17th century. The publication ascribed to him for his publishing *Gay's Commentaries* in 1711.

**JUNUS** (Adrian) born in Holland in 1511, was one of the most learned men of his age. Being a very good poet, he published, in 1544, an *Epitaphium* in the marriage of Philip II with queen Mary. He wrote several other learned works. His translations are said by Ruetius to be full of errors.

**JUNIUS** Francis, professor of divinity at Leyden, born at Bourges in 1542, of a noble family. He studied some time at Lyons. He then went to Paris, who was principal of the college in that city, gave him excellent instructions with regard to the right method of studying. He resisted lewd women; but a libertine so far overpowered him by his flattery, that he made him an Atheist: but he soon returned to his first faith. When he first recalled him, the first words he said were, "I am now a Christian." He gave him excellent instructions, and brought him back to the pursuit of the scriptures. He was

employed in public affairs by Henry IV; and at last was invited to Leyden to be professor of divinity, which employment he discharged with honour, till he was carried away by the plague in 1602. Du Puy says he was a learned and judicious critic.

**JUNIUS** (Francis) son of the preceding, designed first to devote himself to a military life, but the true conclusion in 1609 for twelve years made him take a different resolution which was to apply himself to study. He went into England in 1620 was taken into the earl of Arundel's family, and continued in it 30 years. He was very learned, as his works shew; his *Pictura Veterum* in particular, and he was a man of an excellent life. He died in Voßius' house near Windsor. He gave several manuscripts to the university of Oxford.

**JUNO**, sister and wife of Jupiter, was daughter of Saturn and Rheia the goddess of England and sister. She being deceived from Saturn who would have devoured her, was married to her brother Jupiter, who had by her Dethys, Minerva, and Hebe the goddess of youth. She was also mother of Mars, whom she conceived by the touch of a flower given her by Flora, and so she was even with Jupiter, who had brought forth Pallas without her assistance. She was always extremely jealous, and a bitter enemy of her husband's mistress Europa, Semele, Calisto, &c.

**JUPITER** the greatest of all the Gods in the heathen system, was the son of Saturn and Cybele. His father being apt to devour his children, Cybele got Jupiter swaddled up in Clouds with the milk of the she-goat Amalthea, who, in recompense of great service, was translated to the stars. When Jupiter was grown man's estate, he drove away his father from his throne, and divided the empire of the world into two brothers, Pluto and Ne-



and got heaven and earth to himself. The word *Jupiter* is made up of *Jovis* and *Pater*, which first name has a great resemblance with that of God in Hebrew. They represent him sitting on an ivory-throne, holding a sceptre in his left-hand, and a thunder-bolt in his right, wherewith he struck the giants, and an eagle between his legs, which trusted Gany-mede. The ridiculous stories which the poets had published concerning this God, served as a foundation to the religion of the Heathens; but some persons of a grave character endeavoured to explain them, either by allegories, or by the principles of natural philosophy; but their endeavours were as ridiculous as those of the poets.

**ST. JUSTIN**, a Christian philosopher and martyr in the 2d century, born at Sichem. Before his conversion he was a Pagan philosopher, and became a great ornament to the church. A persecution being raised by Antoninus, Adrian succeeded, he wrote *An Apology for the Christians*, and against Creteas the Cynic, &c. shewing the innocence and holiness of the Christian religion, which procured him martyrdom on June 7, or April 13, anno ch. 163. He also wrote a dialogue with Trypho; the *Pascevesis ad Gentem*, of the *Monarchy or Unity of God*, and some others, all ascribed to him.

**JUSTIN I**, emperor of the East, succeeded Anastasius in 518. From a savage herd, having passed all the degrees of military advancement, he was made emperor by the Praetorian band. He recalled the exiled bishops, published severe edicts against the Armenians, and fearing that an earthquake had almost overthrown the city of Antioch, he covered himself with sackcloth, refusing to speak, to attracted was he with the divine judgments displayed against his people. He named Justinian, his sister's son, to be his successor, and died the 1st

of August 527, aged 57, in the 9th year of his reign.

**JUSTIN** the historian, lived under the reign of Antoninus Pius, in the 2d century. He abridged the history of Titus Pomperius.

**JUSTINIAN I**, son of Justin the elder, was made Cæsar and Augustus April 1, 527, and soon after emperor. He conquered the Persians by Belisarius his general, and exterminated the Vandals, reigned Africa, subdued the Goths in Italy, defeated the Moors, and restored the Roman empire to its primitive glory; having before crushed the threatening rebellion of Hypatius, Pompeius and Probus; then he chose out able men to collect the Roman laws, and called the collection *Code Justinianus*; composed four books of institutes; and his own laws compiled in one volume, which was called *The Novels*, ante ch. 541. He died Nov. 13th 565, aged 83, in the 39th year of his reign.

**JUSTINIAN II**, succeeded his father Constantinus Barabatus, at sixteen years of age, in 685. He recovered some Roman provinces from the Saracens, and made them tributary; but having broken a treaty, he was utterly defeated by the Arabians, for this he was deposed and banished, and in 704 or 705 was restored by Terebas, king of the Bulgarians, who took Constantinople. Afterwards he waged an ungrateful war with the Bulgarians, and was wholly defeated. Not long after he was killed by his successor Philippicus Barabatus, in 711.

**JUVENALIS** Decimus Janus) born at Aquinum in Italy, in the 1st century. He came to Rome in his youth, spent half of his life in declaiming, and afterwards betook himself to making of satires, whereby he acquired great fame; but for some reflection upon Paris, Nero's justice and comedian, he was sent to command some forces at Pentapolis, upon

## KA

the Kingdoms of Egypt and Libya.  
The Greeks believed in the north  
wind - a scorching

[illegible]

LATER, coming to the Laputa,  
 and at the tower of Democritus,  
 he got a different opinion as to the  
 nature of the new rock away from him.  
 Then, feeling his anger, wanted  
 Democritus to lead him to another  
 place far into a furnace, where he  
 perished, however, when he was  
 held still, and gave him for him to  
 leave it, where having detached a  
 cloud in form like his, Jupiter  
 took him to Hell, where he was  
 tied to a wheel with Laputa, which  
 turned about continually.

## K.

**K**ADEZADELITTS, a Mahometan sect, whose religious leader was Hageal, Elchah. He invented several ceremonies used by his followers at burial. They pray for the souls of the departed; and their lament or psalm cries with a loud voice in the case of the corpse, *Remember that is his cry and our Prophet.*

KARL, one of the sons, who having married Pammone, obtained a victory over the Romans at Teutoburg in A.D. 9; but fell in the

## KE

battle, and was succeeded by Aus

KARA MEFIMET B was  
Taken by the enemy in the year 1804, and  
kept in captivity, which he re-  
sisted at the siege of Linn, Ka-  
sack and Vienna, and at the bat-  
tle of Austerlitz. Being prisoner of the  
Russians, he made a plot to re-  
sist the Imperialists, in that he  
he died of a wound by a thrust of  
cannon, which he received a ter-  
rific blow on the temple, kill-  
ing him a little while before the  
victory. The two slaves to be put  
death in the presence of an officer  
who was sent with a summons to  
from the duke of Lorraine.

KARIE SCHACH, king of  
Perth, a people belonging to the  
king of Arian in the kingdom  
Perth. He was descended from  
ancient kings of that country, and  
loved to recover it out of the hands  
of Schach Septa king of Perth. He  
was defeated and taken prisoner  
the king of Perth, and he went  
Cafon, where he was ordered  
make a ridiculous essay with  
wenches attending him, who put  
thousand indignities upon him; &  
afterwards being condemned to die,  
he was executed in a cruel manner.  
They shut his eyes as well as his  
and crying him long, & many days  
thenceforward, he was tied to a  
and shut to death with arrows,  
king having the first, and all  
lords following his example.

KEAULIN, king of the  
Saxons after his father Keorn in 641.  
He gave the Britons two great  
throws, the first at Dereham in  
Cestreshire, where he slew three  
their kings, upon which G. success  
Cuercher and Bath, fell into  
hands, the second at Ietham  
where he gathered such booty;  
the Britons, at Waden's Mount  
Wiltshire, ruined his whole army  
and drove him out of the kingdom.  
The next year he died very poor, was  
the most potent, and ended

10

king of all the Saxons on this side the Humber.

**KECKERMANN** (Bartholomew) a native of Dantzick, and professor of philosophy there about the beginning of the 17th century, composed systems of almost all the sciences, in which he shews more method than genius. His books are said to be full of plagiarisms. Donalson, a Scots writer, complains of his having pillaged him. Another Scots writer, named Adam Aitken, disputes the contrary; he pillaged Keckermann.

**KEOWALLA**, a Well-Saxon king towards the end of the 7th century. He gained a powerful faction, renounced the throne, and went to Rome to receive baptism. On Easter-day, in 689, pope Sergius baptized him, and changed his name to Peter; a few weeks after he died at Rome, aged 30, and was buried there.

**KEILL** (John) an eminent mathematician and astronomer in the 18th century, was born in Scotland about the year 1691, and educated in Balliol-college in the university of Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor and master of arts. In 1709 he went to New-England as treasurer to the Planters; and soon after his return, was made Savilian-professor of astronomy in Oxford. He was likewise appointed deputy to queen Anne, and continued in that place under king George I. till the year 1716. He published several physical and astronomical works highly esteemed. He died in 1721, aged 30. He had the honour of doctor of physic conferred on him by the university of Oxford in the public year 1713, and he had been many years a fellow of the royal society. He was the first who introduced lectures upon experimental philosophy at Oxford.

**KEILL** (James) an eminent physician, and brother of the preceding, was born in Scotland 1671, and having travelled abroad, read lectures of anatomy with great applause in the

universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by the latter of which he had the degree of doctor of physic conferred upon him. In 1706 he settled at Northampton, where he had very considerable practice as a physician. He published several curious pieces, and died of a cancer at Northampton, in 1719, ag 46.

**KELLER** (James) one of the best writers, who appeared among the Jesuits in Germany about the beginning of the 17th century, was born at Seckingen. He was rector of the college of Ratibon, and afterwards of Munich. He was confessor to prince Albert of Bavaria and the princess his wife, and was often consulted in affairs of importance by the elector Maximilian. He disputed publicly with Hübner, the most celebrated minister of the house of Neuburg, and if we may believe his brethren, gained the advantage over him. This conference was very ill that between Perron and du Pleiss-Mornai; for it turned upon the charge brought against the Lutheran minister of having cited several passages of the fathers with a thousand falsifications, in a work intitled, *Papaeus Athobolus*. If we may believe the Lutherans, the innocence of the minister was proved by the clearest evidence. He published some controversial writings, and drew political pieces upon the affairs of the times, before which he assumed a disguised name, such as *Francis Hieronymus J. C.*

**KELWOLF**, king of Northumbria, a younger brother to Kenel, succeeded Osric II. in 729. To this king, Beda dedicated his history. His reign was full of commotion, and at last he became a monk in Lindisfarne, where he brought the monks from the use of milk and water to wine and ale, and secured revenues upon them for the comfort and use thereof.

**KIN** (John), an eminent English theologian in the 17th century, bred at Winchester-school, whence he went to Oxford, December 8, 1666,



his whole force, and encamped on the banks of the Tay, where he offered to surrender at the enemy's disposal the Forth; but the Scots would have all or none, so they came to a battle. And after a most bloody fight, the Picts were defeated, their king and most of his army slain, and the rest driven into the Fy. Kenneth pursued the Picts, and put the Picts out of all countenance, recover themselves any more, and the remainder fled into England, in an indigent condition. Then he began to renew the laws, to prevent lewdness and luxury; he distributed the Pictish lands amongst his soldiers according to their merits, and then began the changing of names in counties and burghs. He confirmed the royal authority, and translated the marble chair to Stone, where his successors were crowned till King Edward I. of England, who took it away. He renewed the episcopal see of the Picts at Abernethy to St. Andrews. In the 24th of his reign he overthrew the Picts, and red in peace to the 20th, having raised his dominions from the Fy to the Orkneys to Adrian's wall. He died in 844.

**KENNETH III**, Both king of Scotland, succeeded Canutus. He applied himself to reform the manners of the people, and oppressed them, but with no success, without executing the tyrant's sentence. He reformed the laws which he prescribed to the male with the English; but his reform was quickly disturbed by the Danes. He got some forces together, and attacked them at the Battle of Perth, at first with success, till the Danes published a watchword that none must ever hope to return to their camp, unless they got the better; whereupon they made a great sham, and assaulted the Scots with so much fierceness, that they put them to flight. The Scots meeting a countryman named Hay, with his two sons, at plough, were encouraged and assisted by him to rally

their troops, and turning back upon the Dane, gave them a total overthrow near Longcorty, near upon Hay and his two were honoured, and taken into the nobility, and the glory of the victory ascribed to them alone. After this, Kenneth suppressed an insurrection of the marston, but lost his character by a foolish and malicious, son of King Duncan, to make way for his own son to the crown, which he afterwards got established in a direct line; but his conscience tormenting him with guilt, the monks advised him to expiate it by long fasts to themselves, visiting sepulchres, &c. and going to visit the tomb of Palladius, a lady called Fenela, caused him to be murdered, according to some of our historians, because by his new law he had excluded her kindred Constantine and Grinnas from the crown; however, he died in the 25th year of his reign, 1194.

**KENNET** (Whitaker) learned English writer and bishop of Peterborough in the 13th century, bred at St. Edmund-hall Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself by his vigorous application to his studies, and by his translations of several books into English, and other pieces which he published. In 1693 Mr. Edmund Gibson, now bishop of London, dedicated to him Mr. Sumner's treatise in answer to Chelmsford concerning the situation of Peterborough. In 1695 our author published his *Parochial Antiquities*. A sermon preached by him on the 3d of January 1703 at Aldgate exposed him to great calumny. It was printed under the title of *A compassionate enquiry into the causes of the great dearth*. In 1706 he published his *Case of Improvements*, and two other tracts on the same subject. In 1706 he published the third volume of the *Complete History of England*. In 1709 he published *A Review of the Growth and Decay of England from some late Representations* and unjustly cast upon him, and *A true Answer to Dr. Suckwell's*



sermon. When the great point in Dr. Sacheverell's trial, the change of the ministry, was gained, and very strange addresses were made upon it, there was like to be a like artful address from the bishop and clergy of London, and they who would not subscribe it, were to be represented as enemies to the queen and her ministry. Dr. Kennet fell under this imputation. He was exposed to great odium as a Low-church man, on account of his conduct and writings. When he was dean of Peterborough, a very uncommon method was taken to expose him by Dr. Welton, rector of the church of White-chapel: for in the altar-piece of that church, which was intended for a representation of Christ and his twelve apostles eating the passover and last supper, Judas the traitor was drawn sitting in an elbow chair, dressed in a black garment, between a gown and a cloak, with a black scarf and a white band, a short wig, and a mark on his forehead between a black and a patch, and with a great deal of the air of Dr. Kennet's face. It was generally said, that the original sketch was for a bishop under Dr. Welton's displeasure. But the painter being apprehensive of an action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, leave was given to drop the bishop, and make the dean. This giving general offence, upon the complaint of others (for Dr. Kennet never saw it, or seemed to regard it, the bishop of London ordered the picture to be taken down. In 1713 he presented the Society for propagating the gospel with a great number of books, suitable to their design, and published an *Bibliotheca Americana Primordia*, and founded an antiquarian and historical library at Peterborough. In 1715 he published a sermon, intitled, *The Wickedness of the present Rebellion*, and afterwards several other pieces. In 1717 he was engaged in a dispute with Dr. William Nicholson, bishop of Carlisle, relating to some alterations in the bishop of Bangor's, (now

bishop of Winchester's) famous sermon, and disliked the proceedings of the convocation against that bishop. Upon the death of Dr. Cumberland bishop of Peterborough, he was promoted to that see, to which he was consecrated November 9th 1718. He sat in it more than ten years, and died the 19th of December in 1728. He was an excellent philologist, and a good preacher, whether in English or Latin, and well versed in the histories and antiquities of our nation, and much deserving of the church of England.

KENNETT (Raf.) a learned English writer, and brother of the preceding, educated in Corpus Christi college in the university of Oxford where he became fellow. In 1706 he went over chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he met with great opposition from the Papists, and was in danger of the inquisition. He died in the year 1714. He published the *Lives of the Greek Poets*, the *Roman Antiquities*, and a volume of *Sermons* preached at Leghorn; and translated into English Puffendorf's treatise of the *Laws of Nature and Nations*. He was a man of most exemplary integrity, generosity, piety and modesty.

KEPLER (John) one of the greatest astronomers of his age, was born at Weil in the country of Wurtemberg in 1571. He began his studies of philosophy at Tübingen in 1589, and two years after studied mathematics there under the famous Michael Mästlin. He made so great a progress, that in the year 1591, he wrote an excellent book, which was printed at Tübingen the year following under the title of *Prædictiones Dispositionum de proportionibus Orbium coelestium, deque Causis earundem numerum, magnitudinis, motuumque periodorum, gentium &c. per primum, &c.* Tycho Brahe having settled in Bohemia, and obtained from the emperor all sorts of conveniences for the perfecting of astronomy, was so passionately desirous



of having Kepler with him, and wrote to many letters to him on that subject, that he prevailed upon him to leave the university of Leoben, and return to his home at Linz, in the year 1600. Kepler in his journey was asked to write with the question, that he could not as Tycho Brahe and the followers which he was capable of. He was even a little dissatisfied with the observations which Tycho Brahe showed towards him, but the latter did not communicate to him all he knew; and as he died in 1601, he did not get time to let Kepler take very useful to him, or to receive any considerable advantage from him. He was that Kepler copied the table of mathematics to the emperor and his son, and gained more and more reputation by his works. The emperor Rudolph II ordered him to finish the tables of Tycho Brahe, which were to be called the Rudolphine Tables. Kepler applied himself to it vigorously, but unhappy are those learned men who depend upon the good humour of the intendants of the finances; a set of men, who in order to save their prince's wall, are obliged to weary out by a thousand trifles those who have produced them, and to leave him the reputation of a celebrity without its costing him much. The treasurers were least affected towards one another, that is, could not publish these tables in 1607. He died at Ratiborn, where he was finishing the payment of the arrears of his pension.

to PLEK Law, I met the pur-  
suing party at his home in  
Paris, to discuss the situation and the  
future of the company. During the Affre-  
ment, I found, that the turn-  
table excellent business. De-  
cided to continue to manage very long-  
ly. I was not in a position to  
accept the offer, as I was not  
free. And in the end, I was told  
the company was very poor, and it  
would be found very difficult to refuse

[illegible]

KESLER (Andrew), a Lutheran divine, born at Comburg in Franconia in 1597. He was not to follow the profession of his father, who was a lawyer, but applied himself to study, and distinguished himself by his wit and the progress he made, to such that John-Caspar, Duke of Saxony, who had erected a *Semina Lutherana* at Comburg, gave him a professorship. He was very famous on account of his eloquence and learning. He wrote a great number of books, some in Latin, and others in High Dutch.

RE. ALWELL. John Alwell, a learned divine in the eight century, was descended from an illustrious family in the North country of Yorkshire, bred in Edmund Hall Oxford, and elected fellow of Lincolne, in 1668. He was a learned man, but his religious views were not orthodox, and he was on account of this removed from the cathedral of York. He was a great scholar, and died at a great age in 1745. He was a man of great candour, independence, piety and charity.

KIDDER

KIDDER (Richard) a learned English bishop, was born in Suffolk, and bred at Cambridge. In 1689 he took the degree of a D. D. His duty. The same year he was installed dean of Peterborough, and in 1691 he was appointed to the Librerie of Bath and Wells, in the room of Dr. Thomas Ken. He refused for not taking the oath to king William and queen Mary. He published several works. *The young Man's Duty. A Discourse concerning the Education of Youth. Charity directed*, and several other pious and valuable tracts. He was killed with his lady in his bed by the fall of a stack of chimneys at his house in Wells town, the great storm, November the 20th 1703. The bishop, in the *Dissertation* prefixed to his *Commentary on the five Books of Moses*, having reflected upon Monsieur le Clerc, the latter wrote a letter of complaint to him in Latin. To this they returned a very civil answer in the same language. Mr. Le Clerc wrote another letter. All these are published by M. de Le Clerc in his *Bibliothèque Choisie*. He published also a *Demonstration of the Messiah*.

KILIANUS (Cornelius) a native of Biberach, distinguished himself as an excellent corrector of the press at the printing-house of Platten for fifty years. He likewise wrote several books which re-appeared. He wrote Latin verse pretty well. His apology for ~~re-appearing~~ without, an epigram of eighteen verses, is a proof of this.

Clarendon and Rochester. He was elected a student of Christ-church from Westminster-school in 1681, aged 18. He afterwards entered upon the law line, and took the degree of doctor of civil law. In January 1694 he became secretary to the princess Anne, afterwards queen Anne. He soon acquired a considerable reputation as a civilian, and was in great practice. He attended the earl of Pembroke, lord lieutenant of Ireland, into that kingdom, where he was appointed judge advocate, sole commissioner of the prizes, and keeper of the records, and vicar-general to the lord primate of Ireland; and was countenanced by persons of the highest rank, and might have made a fortune. But so far was he from heaping up riches, that he returned to England with no other treasure than a few merry poems and humorous essays, and retired to his student's place at Christ church. He died on Christmas day 1712, and was interred in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. His writings are pretty numerous. He wrote *Animadversions* on a pretended account of Denmark, wrote by Mr. Moleworth, afterwards lord Moleworth. The writing of these animadversions procured Dr. King the place of secretary to princess Anne of Denmark. He was furnished with memorials for writing them by Mr. Bunk, then minister of the Danish church in London, and Mr. Scheel, then envoy extraordinary in England from the king of Denmark. He tells us himself, that these animadversions had the honour not to be unacceptable to his royal highness prince George of Denmark, and when sent to Denmark, were by the king's order turned into French, and read to him as fast as they could be translated. They had two editions, one in Holland, and the other in Germany. He naturally hated business, especially that of an advocate, but made an excellent judge, when appointed one of the court of Delegates. His chief plea-

sure consisted in trifles; and he was never happier, than when he thought he was laid from the world. Yet he loved company, provided they were such as tallied with his humour. He would say a great many ill-natured things, but never do one. He was made up of tenderness and pity; and tears would fall from him on the smallest occasion. His education had been strict, and he was naturally of a religious disposition. He would never enter upon the business of the day, till he had performed his devotions, and read several portions of scripture out of the psalms, the prophets, and the New Testament, on which he would often make his remarks, taking a fresh piece of paper every morning in his hand, on which he always began with *in Dei nomine, by God's Leave*; and this paper he kept at hand all day, to write down whatever occurred to his mind, or pleased his fancy.

KING (William) archbishop of Dublin in Ireland in the 18th century, was descended from an ancient family in the north of Scotland, whence his father removed in the reign of king Charles I, and settled in the county of Antrim in the north of Ireland, where our author was born. In 1674, he went into priest's orders. In 1679, he was promoted by his patron, Dr. Park, archbishop of Dublin, to the chancellorship of St. Patrick. In 1687 Peter Manby, dean of London-Derry, having published at Dublin in 4to, a pamphlet, entitled, *The Considerations, which obliged Peter Manby, dean of London-Derry, to embrace the Catholic Religion, humbly dedicated to his Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland*, our author immediately wrote in answer. Mr. Manby, encouraged by the court, and assisted by the most learned champions of the church of Rome, published a reply under this title, *A second Consideration, in two Dialogues concerning the English Reformation, &c. in Reply to Mr. King's Answer*.



reign of king William, and in five parliaments during the reign of queen Anne he served as burgess for Beer-Alton in Devonshire. In 1702 he published at London in 8vo, without his name, his *History of the Apostles Creed. With critical Observations on its several Articles*, which is highly esteemed. In 1708 he was chosen recorder of the city of London; and the September following was knighted by queen Anne. In 1710 he was one of the managers of the house of commons at the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. In 1714 he was appointed lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, and the April following was made one of the privy-council. May 25th 1715 he was created a peer of England by the title of lord King, baron of Ockham in Surrey; and June the first following was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain; in which post he continued till November the 29th 1733, when he resigned the seals, which were given to Charles Talbot, esq; afterwards lord Talbot. Some time before his death he was troubled with a paralytic disorder; and July 22d 1734, he died at Ockham in Surrey. There are some letters between the lord King, and Mr. Edmund Prys, written in 1672, upon the subject of the *Enquiry into the Cause of the*, printed in the *Letters on several Subjects*, published by Mr. Elphinstone at London 1694 in 8vo.

KIRCHER (John) a native of Tübingen in the duchy of Wirtemberg, studied with great success in the university of his own country, and gave very great hopes; but having chosen another kind of life, and not seeing any probability of a good settlement, left the religion for that of Rome, and went to Hungary about the year 1640. He published according to custom the motives of his change. Several answers were made to them.

KIRCHER (Athanasius) a Jesuit of Torda, a famous philosopher and mathematician in the 17th century. When the Swedes entered Germany, May 11,

he retired to France to avoid troubles, and staid some time in the Jesuits college at Avignon, and from thence went to Rome, and wrote many excellent treatises.

KIRCHMAN (Jolin) who gained a reputation by his works, was born at Lubeck January 18, 1576. He studied in his native place till he was eighteen years old, when he went to Frankfurt on the Oder, where he continued four years, hearing diligently his professor's lectures, and being very averse to all the diversions and debaucheries, in which most of the scholars use to lose their time. He studied afterwards in the university of Jena, and then in that of Salzburg. He had a great mind to travel, but was obliged to restrain his desire, not being rich enough to support the expences of it. But it was a long time before he could gratify his inclination; for a burgo-master of Lubeck engaged him to accompany his son into France and Italy. He returned into Germany in 1602, and stopping at Rostock he gave there such proofs of his learning, that the next year he was appointed professor of poetry. The work which he published in 1604, on the ruins of the ancient Roman, gained him the reputation of a learned man, and was perhaps also the occasion of his meeting with a very good match as soon as he wished. For he had no less a desire to increase mankind by the offspring of his body, than to improve literature by that of his mind. It was a particular happiness to him to meet with a wife the same year he set up for an author; especially since the wife he met with made him compass his designs, for he got many children by her, and they lived together in great union and friendship. He was, after teaching, with in his own house, made rector of the university of Lubeck, the duties of which he performed with the utmost application the remainder of his days, tho' all the irregularities of the students are charged upon him. He died March



March the 20th 1623, and left a great many works behind him.

**KIRSILIUS**, Peter, professor of physic at Upsal, and physician extraordinary to the queen of Sweden, was born at Breslaw in 1577. He studied Greek, Lat., Hebrew, and Syriac, and rational philosophy, anatomy, botany, and chyrurgery. Being told a man could not distinguish himself in physic, unless he understood Avicenna, he applied himself to the study of Avicenna, but designed not only to read Avicenna, but also Mesue, Rhazes, Avenzere, Abucasis and Avicenna. He was confirmed in that resolution by Scalper and Casseloni, who urged it upon him to make a more progress in that language to the great advantage of the republic of letters. He studied Spanish, Italy, England, and almost every language from his birth till after seven years. Soon after his return into Silesia, he went to Jena and married there. He was afterwards chosen by the magistratus of the town to have the direction of their college and of their school. At that time of living doctors came to tell that a great empire was to arise, with which he was also much engaged, he applied himself chiefely to the practice of physic. He went with his family into Prussia. He accompanied the chancellor Oxenstierna into Sweden, where they did him the honour to appoint him professor of physic in the university of Upsal in 1623, and physician to the queen. His house was made a garden as a reward. He died in 1642. But he has had since published several works. It is observed in his epitaph that he understood twenty-six languages.

**KNOTT** Edward, born in Northamptonshire in England, entered a monk in the year of his age of twenty five, and was prior of a monastery in the year 1606. He resided at Rome in 1611, 1612, 1613, and was afterwards appointed abbot of the

province of England, and was sent provincial thither. He was twice nominated with that employment. He was present as provincial at the general assembly of the order of Jesuits at Rome in 1640, and was chosen defender. He died in 1696. He published several pieces, among the rest, *Merry and True in Character, mentioned by the Cardinals*, &c. and Dr. Potter, who had charged the church of Rome with wanting charity, because she admits that a man cannot be saved in the Protestant communion. His *Mystical Mysteries of the Eucharist*, have not been printed in the public editions.

**KNOX**, John, a minister of Scotland, was one of the chief instruments and promoters of the reformation in that country in the 16th century. He had been a disciple of John Major, one of the most acute logicians of those times. He had loved as master's dogs, as well when he taught the school divines that in some things he was upon it even better than his master himself. But having examined St. John and St. Augustine works, that he had in tape churchly, and he applied himself to a plain and solid study. He discovered a vast number of errors, and published *A Confession of Faith*, which made him pale for a while. He was imprisoned, and would have lost his life at the place of execution, had not been so happy as to make his escape. He returned into England, where he was so much esteemed by king Edward, that he might have been promoted to a bishopric if he had had a man to it, but he fell into a great pain when it was offered to him, and refused it as favouring of Antichristianism. After that prince's death he retired from London, that might not fall into the hands of the sectaries, and went to France, thence to Geneva, where he put to the refugees of his own country, and engaged in a great friendship





of July. During the stay, which was near two years, at Lisabon, Dr. Kamper, who is a most accomplished naturalist, collected nothing in the way of minerals, making the advantage of his stay almost entirely lost in the way of the Portuguese. He, however, having called for the purpose of the climate of the city, and preparing to return into Europe, Dr. Kamper deferred his return to the city of the Dutch East-India Company, in quality of chief surgeon to the fleet, then sailing in the *De Geyger*. He sailed at Bencoolen, November 1685, and was seized with a violent fever at Seignin. He left the city June 1688, when he went a board the fleet again, after remaining at many Dutch settlements, came to Batavia in September 1689. Dr. Kamper then applied himself chiefly to natural history. Hence he brought to Japan, in quality of physician to the court, which the Dutch East-India Company sends every year to the Japanese emperor in court. He went to Japan to return to Europe in 1693. He then wrote a treatise at the request of God. He published it at Amsterdam in the October following. In 1694 he took his degree of doctor of physic at Leyden, on which occasion he was promoted, in what are called the royal studies, to the very high and exalted character of an assessor by him in foreign countries. He shewed in this the famous *Arms Repetita*, or *Herpetologia*, a printed, painted animal, to be a most singular. Another curious thing he discovered on them, is the Japanese way of curing the itch by the Acridaria or needle pricking. He intended to digest a memoir in respect to proper order, but was prevented by the business he was engaged in, by the count de Lappin's design in the honour to make a voyage to Lima and return. His *History of Japan* is now in the press, for which the publisher obliged to that great encourager of learning Sir Hans Sloane,

who purchased, for a considerable sum of money, all our author's curiosities for natural and artificial; and likewise to draw and engrave plates, and prevailed with the celebrated Dr. Scheuchzer, to translate the Japanese history above-mentioned into English, which he has done in such a manner as does the greatest honour to his memory.

KOORNHERF (Theodore) a native of Amsterdam, and secretary of the city of Harlem in the 16th century, made himself famous by some very extraordinary works relating to religion. He was one of those spiritualists or enthusiasts, who imagined all the sects among the Christians were corrupted many ages ago, and that no man has a right to take upon him the office of a minister without extraordinary mission, supported with miracles. And accordingly he openly condemned Luther and Calvin's doctrines, tho' he acknowledged that the church of Rome was not the true church. He wished that all the Christians sects would unite by way of *freedom*, and God should be pleased to make reformation in all respects like the apostles. He was considered as a great a disturber of religion, that the magistrates of Dordrecht banished him the city, and the states of Holland came to some resolutions, which made him complain that they had revived the inquisition. Nothing, in his opinion, was more inconsistent with reason and with the gospel, than the persecuting of those who are not of the religion established by law. He wrote upon this subject against Bero and Lapin. He died in 1677, acknowledged the truth of predestination, which he held so strongly, and so, that not one of his works was in the year 1730, is three volumes in folio.

KOHLERUS (Christopher), was one of the three last of a noble family were published at Amsterdam in 1657, with the title of *Lexicon Geographicon*. He lived at Spantaw in Silesia, and his visions began in 1616.

He fancied he saw an angel under the form of a man, who commanded him to go and declare to the magistrates, that unless the people repented, the wrath of God would make dreadful havoc. The elector Palatine, whom the Protestants had declared king of Bohemia, was introduced in these visits. Kottorus waited on him in Breslau in December 1620, and informed him of his commission. He went to several other places, and at last to the court of Brandenburg. He got acquainted the same year with Amos Comenius, who did all that lay in his power to promote his principles. None as most of these things related to promises of favour to the elector Palatine, and unhappily to his Imperial rival; the emperor's hatred to Suetia and Lusatia, got him seized. He was examined and thrown into a dungeon; at last he was set on the pillory, and banished the emperor's dominions not to return upon pain of death. Upon this he went to Lusatia, at that time subject to his electoral highness of Saxony, and lived there unmolested till his death, which happened in 1647.

KUHLMAN (Quintus) was one of the historians of the 17th century, born at Breslau in Silesia in 1631. He gave great hopes by his early progress in his studies, but it was interrupted by a sickness, under which he laboured at 18 years of age. He was thought to be dead on the third day of his illness. But that day he had a more violent attack. Two days after he had more. He had no longer any taste for study or learning. At fourteen he lost his country, and went to travel. He was published at 15 a book of travels, and a treatise of geography. And he would have no more to say for the History of the Holy Land. He met with some success with Boissier's works, of which he has never heard but he has written a great deal of them was like all the others. He first he was surprised that Boissier should have prophesied of his death, as which nobody but Kuhl-

man himself had the least knowledge. There was at that time a Hollander, one John Rabe, who undertook to prophesy. On a third visit to him in the most humble manner, saying I was a poor man, John III, and the first of Saxony. He confessed assistance of his knowledge, and pronounced a woe at last to the world who did not hearken to him. He returned to his native Prussia, and wrote a *Prophetia quædam mirabilis*, printed at Leyden in 1644. He travelled all up and down in England, France and the East, and at last was burnt in March 1669, for a series of horrid crimes, and a very seditious. There was a great deal of money to be made by the sale of his manuscripts and their discovery. One may see the magnificence, riches and vast wealth of this nation in Morhof's *Polybistor*.

KUSTEP (Ludolf) a very learned writer in the 18th century, was born at Blomberg in Westphalia. When he was very young he was upon the recommendation of Baron Spöck, appointed tutor to the two sons of the count de Sauerwien, prime minister of the king of Prussia, who, upon the author's quitting that station, procured him a pension of 400 Rvrs. He was promoted a professorship in the university of Jovium. Till this should be vacant, being then but twenty-five, he resolved to travel. He read lectures at Utrecht, and as he made some money, he went into England, and from thence into France, where he collected Surinam with three manuscripts in the king's library, which furnished him with a great many fragments that had never been published. He was honoured with the degree of doctor by the university of Cambridge, which made him eventual advantageous use to continue there, but he was called to Berlin, where he was installed in the professorship promoted him. He got a little rest, and went to Holland, where he lived at Amsterdam for some time; from thence he removed to Rotterdam.

dem. After wards he went to Antwerp, to confer with the Jesuits about a dispute with regard to religion, and being brought over by them to the Roman Catholic religion, he attended his fellow Protestants. The king of France rewarded him with a pension of 2000 livres; and as a mark of distinction, ordered him to be admitted supernumerary associate of the academy of inscriptions. But he did not enjoy this new settlement long, for he died on the 12th of October 1716, of an abscess in the pancreas, aged 46. He was a great master of the Latin tongue, and wrote well in it; but his chief excellence was his skill in the Greek language, to which he almost entirely devoted himself. He considered the history and chronology of Greek words (these were his usual expressions) as the most solid entertainment of a man of letters. Upon this account he despised all other parts of learning. It is said that this zealous grammarian meeting one day with Mr. Bayle's *Commentaire Philosophique*, he threw it down, and said, "This is nothing but a book of trifling: *non sic istud ad Astra.*"

## L.

**L**ABBE (Louisa) a courtesan of Lyons. Her charms were so great, that her contemporaries have lavished every kind of applause on her. She entertained at her house lords, gentlemen, and other persons of merit, with conversation, with music both vocal and instrumental, in which she was excellently well skilled; with the reading of good Latin, Italian, and Spanish authors, with which her taste was abundantly stocked, and with the most delicious sweet meats. In a word, she used to communicate to them the most secret things she had; and to say all in a word, was

free of her body to such as would pay for it; however, not to all, and upon no account to mechanics, and persons of a low way of life, tho' they would have given her ever so much. She was particularly fond of learned men who were so much in her good graces, that she preferred them before any nobleman of the highest distinction, and she would rather have indulged in favour to the one gratis, than to the other for a great sum of money. All the compositions she left are comprised in a book, which is extremely scarce, intitled, *Ouvrage de Louise Labé, Lionnoise, Lyon. Jean de Selve 1556* in which is, *The Contest of Love and Folly.*

**LABBE** (Philip) born at Bourges in France 1607, professed physics, philosophy and the languages with great applause. He died March 21, 1667, aged 60, a laborious man and a good critic. He wrote *Novus Bibliothecæ M. S. Librorum*, in two vol. folio. *De Byzantine Historiæ Descriptionibus Galeni Vita. Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum. Concordantia Chronologica, &c.* He began the last edition of the councils, and died while the 9th volume was printing, the 17 are finished off in 17 vol. by father Cossart.

**LABERIUS** (Decimus) a Roman knight, who had a wonderful faculty at making *Mimi* or farces. He did not dare to refuse Julius Cæsar, who was desirous he should play one of those pieces, tho' extremely unsuitable to his age and condition. But power, as Macrobius says, not only when it invites, but also when it supplicates, compells, and therefore Laberius declared himself in the prologue to have been compelled by Cæsar, which ends thus.

\* For, can I any thing refuse to him?  
\* To whom the Gods themselves  
can ought refuse?

He presently after had his revenge in some measure, in the character of  
Symon

us, who, as tho' he were whip-  
ped, and running away, cried aloud,

Our darling liberties we (Romans)  
" lose.

And added a little after

He must fear many men, whom  
" many fear.

At which words, all the spectators  
turned their eyes on Cæsar, perceiv-  
ing that he was affected with that  
allerv. On this account Cæsar turn-  
ed his favour to another poet Publius,  
his person coming to Rome during  
the time that Cæsar exhibited games,  
challenged all the dramatic writers to  
come with him: they accepting the  
challenge, he was victorious over all  
of them; and among others Laberius,  
which made Cæsar, smiling, say,

Crown'd with my favour, thou  
" old bard (Laberius)  
By Syrus art o'ertome."

Immediately after which he bestowed  
the palm on Publius, and gave Labe-  
rius a gold ring, and five hundred se-  
sterces. Laberius wrote some time af-  
ter, a Mime or farce, wherein he de-  
picted, that success is as doubtful on  
the stage as elsewhere; and that if  
he had fallen from the first rank, his  
successor would meet with the same  
disgrace. After Laberius had played  
his pieces, and Cæsar had presented  
him with a ring, and gave him leave  
to retire, he went to look for a place  
among the knights, but they ordered  
so that he could meet with none.  
Cicero seeing him perplexed, said, *I  
am crowded, otherwise would have  
made room for you.* " It is surpris-  
ing, replied the other, that you,  
who used to sit on two seats, should  
be crowded." Cicero laughed at  
Laberius, and the great number of  
newly created senators, whose num-  
ber had been greatly augmented by  
Cæsar. But the answer accused him

of timming. i. e. of not being a true  
friend either of Pompey or Cæsar.  
Horace mentions his verses. He died  
ten months after Julius Cæsar.

LABOURLOTTE (Claude) one  
of the bravest captains of his age,  
owed his fortune entirely to his bra-  
very; he being of so low an extrac-  
tion, that it is still doubted whether  
he was a native of Lorraine or Franche  
Comte. He passed thro' all the mi-  
litary degrees, till he rose to be com-  
mander of the Walloon troops in the  
Spanish service. He was more for-  
tunate than judicious, he never en-  
gaging more willingly in an enterprise,  
than when it was extremely tangen-  
tious. He was wounded on several oc-  
casions; and at last was killed by a  
musket-ball July 1600, as he was  
making an entrenchment between  
Bruges and Fort-Isabella. He had a  
great share in the barbarous actions,  
which the troops of the admiral com-  
mitted in the territories of the em-  
peror in the year 1598.

LACHESIS, the youngest of the  
three destinies that holds the distaff of  
life, whilst her sister Clotho spins the  
thread, which Atropos cuts off.

LACTANTIUS (Lucius Cælius  
Firmianus) lived in the 3d century,  
and at the beginning of the 4th, born  
at Fermo a city of the marquisate of  
Ancona. Arnobius taught him rhe-  
toric, and he was afterwards professor  
at Nicomedia. The emperor Con-  
stantine made him preceptor to his  
son Crispus Cæsar. He was looked  
upon as one of the most eloquent men  
of his time, and therefore called the  
Christian Cicero. He died in a very  
mean condition according to Eusebius.  
He writ books of *Institutio* ns. *De  
Mortibus Persecutorum*, &c. His  
works were printed at Oxford in 1684.  
Several affirm he is not without er-  
rors.

LACYDES, a Greek philosopher  
and native of Cyrene, was the disciple  
of Arcesilas, and his successor in the  
academy. He was very poor in his  
youth, and nevertheless gained great  
repu-



reputation by his intense application to his studies, not to mention that he spoke in a very graceful manner. He taught in a gymnasium, which Antiochus king of Pergamus had caused to be made. This king sending for him to court, he answered, that the pleasure of long should be viewed at a distance. He taught public philosophy twenty-five years, and gave up his employment to his leisure. He introduced his master in teaching a pleasure in doing good, without caring to have it known. A goose had so particular an affection for him, that it used to follow him by night as well as by day. When it died, Lucius solemnized its funeral obsequies with as much magnificence as if it had been his son or brother. He died of a palsy occasioned by drinking to excess.

**LÆSTRYGONES** a very brutish people in Italy near Capua. Their capital city was Formae. Pliny calls it *Læstrymia*, or the city of Lamus, because it was by Lamus son of Neptune king of the Læstrygones. Antiphates, who reigned there when Ulysses landed, was a very cruel man, who would have devoured all Ulysses's deputies, had they not made the escape after they had been witnesses to the dreadful fate of one of their number. They passed for man-eaters.

**LÆLIUS**, a Roman consul and great warrior, surnamed the Wife, was a familiar friend of Scipio, with whom he went to Africa.

**LÆVIUS**, a Latin poet. It is not well known when he lived, but probably he was more ancient than Cicero. He had made a poem, intitled, *Eccephagia*, i. e. *Love-Games*. Ausonius quotes two lines of it. Apuleius also quotes six lines of the same poet, but he does not tell from what work he borrowed them. Lævius had also composed a poem, intitled, *The Centaur*, which Festus quotes under the word *Petrarum*.

**LAIUS**, a famous courtesan, born at Hyccara in Sicily. She was carried into Greece, when her native

place had been plundered by Nicias general of the Athenians. She served at Corinth, which was the most proper city in the world for women of her trade, and she gained such reputation there, that there never was a courtesan who misused more people than her. The most illustrious orators, and even the most unscrupulous philosophers fell in love with her. All the world knows that Demosthenes went on purpose to Corinth to pass a night with her, but was disgusted by the high price she put upon her favours. It is also well known how strong a passion Diogenes the Cynic had for her, and notwithstanding his poverty and shewiness, she loved her very kind. Some say she did not love him, and that being ridiculed on that account, he answered, "I do not imagine the wine I drink or the fishes I eat love me, and yet I take a pleasure in feeding upon them. Epicharmus wrote some verses, in which he abused her cruelly, saying, "When she was young she was proud; but now being old it is the easiest thing in the world to have one's will of her. She admits all indifferently to her embraces; nay, she is so humble and meek, that she even begs for the courtesy." Claudian reproaches her with becoming a bawd in her old age, in *Ecceph. L. I. ver. 90*. Some say she died in the venereal act. A glorious death for a person who had consecrated herself to the service of the goddess Venus; it was dying in the bed of honour, and when she was giving signal proofs of her loyalty. It is as when a warrior is killed in battle. There is a pretty epigram in Ausonius on her looking glass. It is said Apelles had been in Corinth, and taught her her tissues. When the statue, venerable by her many hairs, went to her, and stood to try one night with her. She was so much affected with an image, he imagined, that if he could paint himself with brown hairs, he could certainly



certainly gain his point. He altered the colour of his hair, and returned to Leda. *You fool,* said she, *you ask me a favour, yet do I have no duty refused to your father.* She could not conquer the philosopher Xenocrates's continency. She laid a wager that she would tempt him. She feigned to be frightened, and took sanctuary in his house, and continued there a night, but he did not touch her. When she was called upon to pay the wager, she said, she did not pretend to lay a wager about a mere block, but about a man.

LAJUS, son of Labdacus king of Thebes, married Jocasta, by whom he had Oedipus; but understanding by the oracle he should be killed by his own son, he delivered the babe to one of his guards to make it away, who bound the infant's legs with a twisted twine, and hanging him on a tree, left him there to perish with hunger; but Phorbus, shepherd to Polybus king of Corinth, found him and presented him to the queen, who bred him up, and Oedipus fulfilled the oracle.

LAMBECTION (Peter) born at Hamburg in 1628, one of the most learned men in his time. He went very young to study in foreign countries, at the expences of his uncle the learned Luc Hassenus. He made such progress, that at the age of nineteen he published a work, which was extremely applauded. He was chosen professor of history at Hamburg in 1652, and rector of the college of that city in 1660. He had taken his degree of doctor of law in France before. He suffered a thousand vexations in his own country, because his enemies charged him with Athesim, and censured his writings bitterly. He took a journey to Vienna, and thence to Rome, and publicly professed there the Roman Catholic religion. He returned to Vienna in 1662, and was kindly received by the emperor, who appointed him his library-keeper; and afterwards his

library-keeper in chief, with the title of his counsellor and historiographer, in which employment he continued till his death, and gained a great reputation by the works he published. *An Essay of Observations on Adam Celusius The Antiquities of Hamburg Remarks on Codinus's Antiquities of Constantinople, &c.*

LAMBERT (Francis) a Frenchman first born at Avignon, one of the first in France, who left his convent to embrace the Lutheran religion. He arrived at Wittenberg in January 1523. He taught divinity, and set out with explaining the prophecy of Hosea. The Commentary he wrote on this prophet was printed at Strasbourg in 1525. He dedicated it to Frederick duke of Saxony, and inserted in it an account of the martyrdom of John Castellanus, who had been burnt at Mentz because he followed the reformed religion. He wrote a treatise, *Of man's will being really enslaved against the impious assertions of free will.* He had a great share in Luther's esteem, and was one of the chief persons whom the landgrave of Hesse employed to establish the reformation in his dominions.

LAMBINUS (Dionysius) born at Montreuil in Picardy in the 17th century. He made a vast progress in the polite part of learning, which raised him many illustrious friends. At Paris he was made Regius professor of philology, and of the Greek tongue, which he taught at Amiens. He wrote Commentaries upon Plautus, Cicero, Lucretius and Horace, &c. with several translations, and died in 1572, of grief, aged 56.

LAMECH, descended from Cain in a direct line, was in the seventh generation, reckoning from Adam. It is observed in the holy scripture that he had two wives, the one named Ada, and the other Zilla; it is imagined there is some hidden mystery in this, and that it is designed to shew us whence polygamy had its first rise. It began in the wicked posterity

son y of Can, and that too by such a man as Lam-eh, who himself tells his woe that he would kill a man. Some commentators are of opinion, that Lam-eh alludes he had killed Can, and Taba Can, the one by a wound, on the other, the boy, by bruises which rendered him black and blue.

LAMBECH the son of Methuselah, and father of Noah, the ninth person after the creation including Adam.

LAMIA, Nephthys daughter. The Greeks asserted that the Africans had called her Salya, that she was the first woman that ever prophesied, and that Jupiter had a daughter by her called Eriochys, who was one of the Sybils. Others assert that Lamia was a beautiful African woman who in spite of her seven children, all which Jupiter destroyed out of jealousy, which gave their mother such a terrible grief, that she not only became ugly, but even so cruel that she used to murder other people's children. This gave rise to the vulgar tradition which the poets followed in their tragedies. Horace gives them very good advice upon this subject in his Art of Poetry. It is said of Lamia, or the Lamia, that they could take or leave their eyes when they pleased. Ptoarch bore was from hence a very good emblem of curiosity and love. Those who curiously pry into the defects of others, tho' they make no use of their sight to discover their own vices, are like Lamia, says he, who was blind at home, but when she designed to go abroad, took her eyes out of a box she kept them in.

LAMIA a celebrated courtesan, the daughter of an Athenian, named Cleon. She was by trade a pzyer on the stage, but became the concubine of Ptolemy the first of that name king of Egypt. She was taken with several of her companions in the sea, in which Demetrius Phileotes gained the victory over Ptolemy near the island of Cyprus. Being carried

to Demetrius, he was so pleased with her, that she began to be in a declining age, that she was ever after the most beloved of his mistress. He loved her with so many favours, that she was able to live in a very magnificent manner. She excelled in witty sayings and repartees. As the Athenians carried their flattery & flattery to the most extravagant lengths, they built a temple to this Lamia, under the name of VANDU LAMIA.

LAMPONIANO (John Andrew) descended from an illustrious family in the Milanese, was one of the three servants of Galeazzo Sforza, duke of Milan, who entered against that prince, and killed him in St. Stephen's church December 1476. He was executed for against this prince for not having him in a law-suit, and expected to find his account in a revolution in the state. His two accomplices were Charles Visconti and Jason Ugat. Lampontano gave the prince the two first strokes. Peter Cunitas wrote verses to the honour of this old man. It is said that the duke of Milan was adorned with eminent qualities, and governed his dominions like a good prince, without any other blemish than lewdness, in which he could so much the easier indulge himself, as the ladies of his court took a pride in their amorous intrigues. Paul Jovius has left the most shocking description of the corrupt morals of the women of that country. They thought that to practise chastity was not to know the world, it was, according to them, to behave like young girls.

LANCELOT (Claudio) a Benedictine monk, born at Paris. Having studied very well in his youth, he was entrusted with the education of a child of quality, and retired afterwards to the abbey of Port Royal in the Fields, where he taught philosophy with great success. Some years after he entered monk in the abbey of St. Cyran, being very intimate

strate then with the late abbot de Bar-sur, at whose death this library was suppressed, and the monks dispersed, and Dom Claude Lancelot was sent there to be librarian in Lower-Brittany, where he lived two or three years after. He wrote several good books; but not putting his name to them, they were ascribed to the gentlemen of Port-Royal, in general. Such as *The new Method to learn the Latin and Greek Tongues*. *The Garden of Great Britain*. *A Treatise of the Heresies*, &c. &c. in ancient measure which contained about eight ounces of liquor, &c.

LANDA (Catherine) a learned woman. When she was very young she wrote a letter in Latin to Peter Bombas in the year 1526, which is printed among those of that writer, with his answer to it. She was of Placentia, very beautiful as well as learned, the sister of count Augustine Landa, and wife of John Fermo Trivulzio.

LANDO (Hortensio) a physician born at Milan, lived in the 16th century. He is author of several works, and took a delight in publishing them under fictitious names. He is thought to be the author of a dialogue under the name of *Philobolus*, against the superstition of Lovers. He wrote two dialogues, which have been falsely ascribed to cardinal Alexander, viz. *Amor deceptus*, and *Caro reatit*.

LANFRANCUS, an Italian, born at Pavia, and at last archbishop of Canterbury in 1070. He disputed against Berengarius, in the council held at Rome in 1059, and wrote against him concerning the real presence in the eucharist. Thomas archbishop of York coming to be consecrated by archbishop Lanfranc, was refused, and so he would give him an eulogium on his ordination in writing, which he desired, unless Lanfranc would produce records to prove his right to that being none, he refused it, but it was afterward determined in favour of Canterbury. He had

other disputes, &c. and died May 24, 1089. He was a pious spirited man, and continued archbishop nineteen years.

LANGBAINE (Gerard) a learned English writer in the 17th century, educated in Queen's-college Oxford, and afterwards fellow; then elected keeper of the Archives of the university; and then provost of the college. In 1646 he took the degree of doctor of civility. His writings show him to have been a man of extensive learning. He was highly esteemed by archbishop Eliot, Selden, and other great men of that age. He settled 240 per annum on a free-school at Burton-Kirke in Westmoreland, the place of his nativity.

LANGBAINE (Gerard) son to the preceding, was bound apprentice to a bookeller, but entered afterwards a gentleman commoner of university-college in Oxford, where he was first idle, but being a man of parts he afterwards took up and lived for some years a retired scholar, Oxford, and improved much his natural and gay genius that he had to dramatic poetry, and at first wrote little things without his name set to them, which he would never own. But he afterwards published some works which he owned, as *The Hunter: a discourse of Her manship*, which is supposed to be the translation of the *Gentleman's Recreation*, in four parts, written by colonel Cole, who attended a regiment at Newport on the Isle of Wight, during the treaty between his majesty and the parliament, and was there when the king was carried thence to Hurst-castle in November 1647; where his majesty commanded him to commit to writing the manner of his seizure, which he did.

LANCIUS (Paul) a German monk, who would be but little known by the chronicle he composed, had a more interesting great conspiracy against the lives of the clergy, and bestowed eulogies on Martin Luther.

ther. This is the reason why the Protestants have quoted him so often.

**LANGRIS** (Rodolph) a gentleman of Westphalia, and possessor of the cathedral church of Münster towards the end of the 15th century, distinguished himself by his learning and his zeal for the restoration of polite literature. He was sent to the court of Rome by the bishop and chapter of Münster, under pope Sixtus IV, acquitted himself very well of his commission, and came back with letters from that pope, and from Laurence de Medicis, which made him still more considered than he was before, by those who had sent him to Rome, so that he was more able to prosecute his design of making the Helles-Latines flourish, by banishing from the schools the barbarity that had crept in. He had 100 pupils at first, but at last overcame all difficulties, and persuaded his bishop to found a school at Münster, the direction of which was committed to learned men. He pointed out to them the method they were to follow, and the books they were to explain, and gave them the use of his library. This school, established at the end of the 15th century, became very flourishing, and served as a nursery for literature to all Germany, till the revolutions which happened at Münster by the Archbishops in 1544. Langris died in 1559, aged 85. He published some poems, by which it appears he was a good Latin poet. Rodolph Agricola dedicated his last translation of Plato's *Anaxagoras* to him.

**LANGLUI** (Eduard, born at Vienne in Germany, gained great reputation by his learning and virtue in the 16th century. Having read a book of life written in Italy, it created in him a desire to be acquainted with that great man, that he went to Germany on purpose to visit him. There was the most intimate friendship between them. He was one of the first counsellors of Augustus, elector of Saxony, and left

that court only because he was suspected to be one of those who advised Caesar Procer to put a stop to the dominion of the doctrine of the Inquisition, very agreeable to the Government of Spain. He retired with the prince of Orange, and was employed in very important affairs, but whilst he applied himself to them, he fell sick and died at Antwerp in 1587, aged 67. It is to him people ascribe the famous treatise, which is intitled, *Pandectæ contra Tyrannos*. The Latin Letters which he wrote to Sir Philip Sidney were printed at Frankfurt in 1630. Those which he wrote to Camerarius father and son, were published in 1646, and have been repeated with some others in 1685, with a Preface containing a noble panegyric upon him. Thuanus getting acquainted with him at the wedding of Baden in 1579, was charmed with him, and wrote many letters to him concerning the perfect state of Germany, the rights of the elect, &c.

**LANABERGIIUS** (Philipp, had a rank amongst the mathematicians of the 17th century, was a minister of the gospel at Antwerp for several years, and retired in his old age to Meissenburg, where he died in 1632. He wrote six books of sacred chronology, and other works.

**LANDOWNE** (George, Granville town, was descended from a very ancient family, descended from Rollo the first duke of Normandy. He received the first instruction at Paris in France. At eleven years of age he was sent to Trinity college in Cambridge, where he remained five years, but at the age of 13 was admitted to the degree of master of arts, having before he was twelve, composed a set of verses of his own composition to the doctors of York at his elegy, when she paid a visit to the university of Cambridge. In 1691 his comedy called *the verities*, was acted at the theatre in London in St. John-fields (as the tragedy), intitled, *Marat Love*, was in the year 1696.

He translated into English the  
history of Demosthenes. He  
was member for the county  
of Sal. in the parliament which  
opened in 1710; and soon af-  
terwards secretary of war; next com-  
missioner of the household; and then  
a privy councillor. The year following he was  
created Baron Lansdowne. In 1719  
he made a speech in the house of  
commons respecting a bill to pre-  
serve the Conformity. He died  
in 1733. His works have  
been collected together at London in  
two volumes.

**LADON**, son of Priam and  
queen Hecuba, and priest of Apollo. He  
was the Trojan hero in saving the  
statue of the serpent, which the  
Greeks pretended to dedicate to Minerva.

**LAMIA**, daughter of Acastus  
king of Thebes. She being extremely  
in love with her husband  
Polydorus, killed by Hector, desired  
to see his Ghost, and died at the sight.

**LAMONDON V**, king of Troy,  
was his father a.m. 2734.  
He was the first of the  
Trojans who fled to Apollo and  
Aphrodite. He sent a plague into  
the camp of the Greeks by  
the aid of Neptune. He was  
killed by Hector. He was  
buried by his son Laomedon  
in the city of Troy, and gave  
him his reward, and gave  
him his reward to Temion.

**LAMONDON**, the first king of the  
Trojans, and other nations. They  
were divided into public  
and private, the public ones being  
the protectors of cities,  
and the private ones being the  
protectors of families and families.

**LAMONDON** (Constantine) left  
his place in the  
city of Constantinople.

He was one of those who rendered  
politics famous in the West. He  
taught it first at Milan, where he  
was called by Francis Sforza. He went  
afterwards to meet cardinal Felsarion  
at Rome, who gave him several proofs  
of his friendship. Then he went to  
Naples, where he taught the  
Greek tongue with reputation.  
Lastly he went to Messina, where he  
settled for the remainder of his life.  
He drew a great many scholars thither,  
and among others Peter Bembo,  
who was promoted to the dig-  
nity of a cardinal by pope Clement VII.  
He bequeathed his library to the  
senate of Messina: it contained several  
excellent books, which he had brought  
from Constantinople. The senate had  
compensated him with the freedom  
of the city, and had buried him at  
the expense of the public. His  
library made a collection of the learned men  
who flourished anciently in Sicily;  
and some treatises of his in Greek and  
Latin were printed by Aldus Manu-  
scritus.

**LASCARIS** (John) surnamed  
Rhondanemus, was of the family of  
Lascaris, of which there have been  
some emperors of Constantinople. He  
took sanctuary in Italy after the de-  
struction of the eastern empire in the  
15th century, and was very kindly  
received by Laurence de Medicis. His  
great protector of the learned sent  
him to the sultan, which deputation  
was attended with such good success,  
that the grand signior gave him  
leave to visit all the libraries, large  
and valuable treasures of literature  
were carried into Italy. He was af-  
terwards sent into France, and was  
received by Lewis XII, who sent  
him ambassador to Venice. He went  
to Rome under pope Leo X, and took  
another journey into Greece, from  
whence he came with some young  
gentlemen, who were to be educated  
in the college which was founded on  
the Mount Quirinal, in order to pre-  
serve the true pronunciation of the  
Greek tongue. He returned to









a scandalous life, he was received with open arms by the Roman Catholics. There he collected money for the college, and a library in the cathedral of Seville, and the living of St. Medard in Paris. He employed his tongue, his pen, and his influence, as well as his wealth, to the overthrow of the Protestants, and made himself so conspicuous in his hostility to the Protestants that he presided in all the assemblies which were held, in order to put to death Bartholomew Braun, professor in the university of Paris. Had he not made his charge publicly, he would have succeeded, since those whom the name of Magister is said to be hanged for being a Protestant in the execution of that great man. His notions of blasphemy were he called for it. He painted some caricatures of the Jews, one depicted as a Jew, and the motives of his religious intolerance. He was a weak and unwieldy man, owing to the change of vocabulary, and being a Papist, naturally, he approached his subject with the same spirit of bigotry, no credit can be given to the views which he published in the Protestants.

[illegible]<sup>a</sup>  $F_4$  and  $F_5$  were the first two peaks in the chromatogram.<sup>a</sup> (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, 7-74.

As I go on, I feel that I am

He also has the reputation of "The  
 King of the South," and is known by the  
 name of "The King of the South."  
 He is a very good man, and is a very  
 good man, and is a very good man.

ings in Nicotian's *Homages*.<sup>1</sup>

LAURENS (Andrew) was  
physician to the university of Mo  
chanter of the university  
physician to Henry IV. He  
were highly esteemed, pal  
lus Anatomy, & died  
in 1599, & left a son, Peter

LAURENTIO (Name)











them in any forwardness. He did not pay him his salary; and he died, a melancholy, ill-fated man, in which had he died. His manuscripts find a place in the library of the University of Cambridge. He died of a long and great use of the word "cup", a circumstance by Mr. Smith. Our friend, the church of Rome. He died April 18, 1718. He was an excellent orator and well skilled in the French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Welsh, and

**LEWIS (Lewins)** a famous was born at Zorn-Zee in 1693. One of his most works was *Deus Mirabilis*. He was a man of great industry, for a long time of Sweden sent for him, and appointed him his minister. He suffered with such a long time, that he was to go, and was put to go, when time was de-

**LENT (Lent)** a learned man in the 18th century. He was a man of great industry, for a long time of Sweden sent for him, and appointed him his minister. He suffered with such a long time, that he was to go, and was put to go, when time was de-  
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gaining himself by his writings. He was preacher to the late queen of Prussia, Charlotte Sophia, and next for her a similar fate and extensive knowledge. After her death he became a chaplain to the late king of Prussia. He was confessor of the emperor's confessor, and member of the French council, which was formed to direct the general affairs of that nation. In 1707 he took a journey to England and Holland, where he had the honour to preach before queen Anne; and if he had the right proper to leave his church at Berlin, he might have settled in London, with the title of chaplain to her majesty. In 1713 he went to Hambro, in 1715 to Leipzig, and 1725 to Breslau. His design was to search for rare books and manuscripts. It is not certain whether it was he that first formed the design of the *Bibliothèque Germanique*, which began in 1723, or whether it was suggested to him by one of the society of learned men, which took the name of *Anonymus*. They commonly met at his house. Tho' he was not superstitious; yet a dream made such an impression upon him, that he made it his business to dispatch his *History of the war of the Hussars and the Count of Rast*. Soon after he was seized with a fit of the palsy, of which he died, aged 67.

**LENTUIUS (Scipio)** was a Neapolitan, who quitted the church of Rome, and embraced the Protestant religion in the 16th century. Nothing is so common as to hear persons, who fled for the sake of religion, among the strange sects, and therefore it ought not to be surprized, upon perusing that Lentuius himself had been formerly persecuted, at his writing for an edict, which the Gracian had published against the heretics. He retired into the country of the Gracian from the inhuman treatment of the heretics, who commanded Lentuius to be put to death.

**LEOI, the Great**, born in 1115, succeeded **Saint III** in 1140.



every night in that of the  
of his faction, occasioned  
ing of his ulcer, and the  
which ran from it extended  
such, that all the cells in  
ve, which were separated  
no partitions, were poison-  
open this the cardinals con-  
physicians of the conclave,  
what the matter was. They  
ed, said the cardinal le Me-  
not live a month; which  
occasioned his being cho-  
ed so cardinal de Medicis,  
thirty years of age, was e-  
upon a false information;  
is the most sovereign of all  
he soon after recovered his  
and the cardinal lost  
ment their credulity. Some-  
by this ulcer was not in the  
it in the arms. He  
tains of money the day of  
stain, and led a most volu-  
tic. But having been edu-  
preceptors who had taught  
ally the Belles Lettres, he  
perfect master of wit and  
The poets were chiefly  
he most discrete, which he  
indulged, without prefer-  
every his character required,  
squares with them sometimes  
ed to his folly. In short,  
that men of learning  
on shared equally his friend-  
repeated to have said to his  
deutias, upon his quoting  
in the gospel: "It is  
now or not how profitable  
de of Jesus Christ has been  
He by his good education  
ill, which the emperor and  
France had given to Ju-  
made the scorn of La-  
trigraph, he is raising from  
all that Latin should be could  
in him. But he blained  
the Latin for more solid  
the French and concluded  
the French. It is, which  
the French more  
France. So far from it, he

continued hisses against that king-  
dom; and took, as it is said, the af-  
fair so much to heart, that, when  
the news was brought of the ill suc-  
cess the French had met with, he  
died through excess of joy. Yet some  
say sorrowfully he was poisoned. The  
foreign traffic to which he reduced the  
diminution of indulgences, proved  
the occasion of the reformation es-  
tablished by Luther, as is well known.  
It is related by some writers, that he  
at first showed the highest con-  
tempt on that reformer. The Emperor,  
of what religion or country they may  
be, ought to praise and bless this  
pope's memory, for that he  
showed us concerning the man-  
ner of the ancients. He was not, among  
of his care, not of his memory, in  
making these reflections, and pro-  
duce very good children, and in his  
time all the arts and letters began to  
revive, and lift up their heads out of  
the graves in which they had long  
been buried.

LEO (Byzantinus) a philosopher  
and disciple of Plato in Asia. He was  
frequently employed as ambassador to  
Athens, and to King Philip, which  
last perceiving that Leo was a great  
hindrance to his taking the city of  
Byzantium, sent a letter to the ci-  
zens, that Leo had offered to betray  
the city to him, which they be-  
lieving, came and surrounded his  
house; where, on he, out of fear,  
hanged himself. He was much given  
to jesting, and witty returns. One  
time being sent to Athens, to en-  
deavour at a reconciliation of the citizens,  
and perceiving as he was about to be-  
gin his speech, that they laughed at  
his corpulency, without the least  
blushing he said, "You laugh to see  
me so fat, but should you see my  
waist, you would laugh much  
more, for the it is much fatter." Here  
they broke out into a great  
laughter, which exposed the cause,  
"and yet we thought of him as  
"a good man and a good citizen."  
"us; but whenever we chance to

fall on, the whole city of Babylon  
"cometh scarce big enough for us;"  
and thus he left the Athenians to a  
good and easy sleep again.

LEON ALON (Lewis) in Latin *Leonardus*, a fellow of divinity  
in the university of Salamanca, was  
well skilled in Greek and Hebrew,  
and explained the scriptures with great  
skill. In 1588 he drew up the rules  
of the Jesuitate friars, who began  
about to appear under the name of Re-  
collists. He was made vicar gene-  
ral of the order and provincial, and  
died the next day at Madrid, aged  
thirty-four. He gave an heroic ex-  
ample of piety and strength of  
mind. For being impeached to the  
inquisition and imprisoned two years,  
he was brought out in a triumphant  
manner, being dressed in a white  
robe to declare his innocence, a herald  
marching before him, and was re-  
stored to his former honours, titles,  
and his professorship of divinity. The  
first lecture he read after his troubles,  
before a full assembly, he began as  
follows: *We find yesterday,*

LEON (Peter, Greek) author of  
the history of Peru. He left Spain, his  
native country, at thirteen years of  
age, in order to go into America,  
where he resided seventeen years; and  
observed so many remarkable things,  
that he resolved to communicate them to  
writing. The first part of his history  
was printed at Sevil in 1555. He  
began it in 1541, and ended it in  
1550. He was at Lima, the capital  
of the kingdom of Peru, when he  
gave the first blow to it, and  
was then 32 years of age. This au-  
thor says that at the bottom of the valley  
of Norcumb appeared to disport their  
coverts of as many of their women  
as they could possibly, that they lay  
with them, and that they fed the  
children in the most delicate manner;  
and then they, and the children, were  
delivered over to them. He says, in  
the preface of Carthagina, that men  
(if the women they see to marry have  
their maidenheads) consider this as a

delinquency, and for this reason  
not consummate the marriage.  
has been well described by  
her mother or friends.

LEONCLAVIUS (John)  
the most learned man of  
century, a native of Westphalia,  
travelled into Turkey, and  
excelled in Turkish for con-  
Ottoman history, and in  
the public is translated for  
count we have of that in-  
his knowledge in the lan-  
guage, he had added that  
live, whereby he was ver-  
lified to translate the Bible.  
other versions were esteemed  
the critics pretend to have  
my fault in them.

LEONICENUS (Nicholas)  
Vienna in 1428, taught  
the university of Ferrara  
sixty years; he was not a  
able physician, but also  
skilled in polite literature  
the first who translated Galen  
into Latin. He was dis-  
likewise in the most com-  
mon by his clarity, temper  
extreme aversion to all kin-  
dnesses. He enjoyed vigour  
to a very great age, for he  
ninety-six. He composed  
works, and wrote verses ver-

LLONIDAS I, king of  
cedemians, famous for  
and wit. He defeated the  
Thermopylae against Xerxes  
army, with only 300 men,  
the Locrians, but gained  
glorious glory. This happened  
first year of the 7th Olympiad  
273. When some were  
Persian army was so great  
darken the sun almost,  
ter, and he, we shall find  
stand them. Being so much  
trave on Persian leaders.  
Beneath, but it is yet  
for me, but it is yet of  
win.

LEONINUS (Lion) was  
born in the island of Burin  
island, one of the best





give his daughter an opportunity of rising to the empire, it being she who appeared lovely to the eyes of the emperor Theodorus, and prince PUBLIUS, that she became the empress consort. Her name was ATHENA, the last which she commenced upon her coronation, turned her to support PUBLIUS's pretensions, which she afterwards succeeded to establish.

**LEOVITIUS** (C), emperor, a famous philosopher, was born in Sicily. He pretended to astrological predictions, but did not succeed that way. Bodinus says he had foretold his death, that Maximilian the emperor would become his successor. All Europe, to punish the tyranny of the pope, with his pretensions to papal authority, had united, when a happening occurred to destroy the pope, and the pope's followers were obliged to take the flight, and took refuge to the Sicily, the flight of the emperor, and the whole of the empire, without the assistance of the pope. There was a great earthquake in Sicily, which destroyed many in 1534, that the world would not stand any longer. All the scholars of Sicily declared a proposition to be true, and made the emperor believe that the prophecies of the pope, which he relied so much upon, to such a degree, that they were true, and he died, and was buried in Sicily. But, says Lewis Gayer, without this story, I did not learn, that if a person were to perish, they would find no harm, and even the laws would be to be obeyed. But the story, by being true, gave the people to persecute the emperor, and to move the judgment. This opinion was wrong, and the emperor Leovitus, a German, he had a son, and at last was king of Sicily. The emperor who had been sent to him, and he, as a consequence, was a man of great ability, and a man of great ability.

**LELOUS** (M), emperor, a Roman, was a man of great ability, and three times consul.

During the disorder of the city, he became one of the Triumvirs, with Augustus and Marcus Anthony. After Augustus had defeated Sextus Pompeius, Lepidus, who favoured Pompey, designed to conquer Sicily, but in 116, and 117, he was defeated, and was soon after banished to the island of Patmos, where he died. He was an able general, and a man of great ability.

**LEFRI** (J), a French minister of the province of Burgundy. He was studying at Geneva when it was reported there that Villagagnon desired they would send him some pasture at Brail. He made that voyage with two pupils, whom the duke of Geneva sent to him in 1556. They arrived at the end of July, and the duke of Capricorn in March 1557. Lefri went from that country in 1558, and arrived at the port of Blavet in May the same year. He wrote an account of that voyage, which has been commented by Thomas de la Roche.

**LESCARBOT** (Mark), advocate in parliament, came to New France. He had been some time in that country; and attended the war with Peter of Castile, Lewis XIII's ambassador, into Switzerland. And he took pleasure in giving an account of his travels, and the state of the thirteen cantons in his verse, which he published in Paris in 1618.

**LESLEY**, an Englishman, was a Scotchman, who was one of the most celebrated gentlemen who came from England into England, and then went to Scotland with queen Margaret about the year 1567. His name was Bartholomew, he married one of the queen's maids of honour by whom he had a son called Malcolm. He made further service by the king of Scotland, by building the castle of Edinburgh, and defending it against the English, and then he went to the king of France, and then he went to the king of Scotland, and gave him the lands of the king, where he





an of indefatigable application, as the multiplicity of his works shew. He used to write twelve hours three days in the week, and six hours at least the other days, as he himself tells us in his *Tractus Belgicus*.

LEUCIPPIUS, a Greek philosopher. Men are not agreed about his name; but it seems very probable that he was the inventor of the system of Atoms. and Epicurus is to be blamed for not owning that he made an advantage of this philosopher's inventions. Mr Bayle says he had often wondered, what all those who embraced this system did not affect that every atom was animated. Such a supposition alone could have enabled them to solve the objections against their system, and account for the origin of mind and sensitive power. There are reasons to believe that Epicurus had in some respect corrected that defect in the system of Leucippus, and to have supposed every atom was endued with a sensitive soul.

LEWIS I, king of France, and emperor of the West, called the Pious, son to Charlemagne, born in 778. His father declared him his successor, and he was crowned at Rheims in 816 by pope Stephen IV. He reduced Bernard the son of his father Pepin, who had conspired against him, subdued the Britains, who had chosen a king over them, called Rollo, and to his second wife married Judith, the daughter of Walpo, Ruler of Saxony. His three sons could not agree, their mother-in-law, but reigned against him in 830, and Pepin was slain in a moratary. In 833 he was driven out of his mother-in-law's kingdom, seized by a her, and sent to St. Medard of Soissons, and allowed him to quit his arms and to go to Rome, and to write him a letter, this made Lewis and his brother Charles for restoring him to his throne, but the crown again upon him, and recovered his wife. Afterwards he took Lotharius into his

friendship, but Lewis rebelled again. The emperor returned into Germany, where he pursued him; but finding himself weak, he came down the Meuse to Ingelheim, where he died of grief and an imposthume, June 20, 840, aged 62, in the 49th year of his reign. He was of a sweet temper, but too easy, learned, vigilant, temperate, liberal, and liberal.

LEWIS VII, king of France, was crowned at Rheims Oct. 21, 1131, and reigned with his father till the 1st of August 1137, and then alone till September 1180. In 1137 he married Eleanor herself to William IX, duke of Guienne. She was beautiful, and a great favourite to the provinces which she inherited from her father; but it is pretended that she was jealous, and that her husband would have had strong reason to have his marriage declared void, if human prudence had suffered him to live by a divorce the great estate Eleanor had brought him. At last jealousy got the better of politics, and he could bear no longer with her, and was divorced by a sentence of the prelate of the kingdom, whom he had called together at Beaugency in 1142. He restored the divorced princess all that was her own, and thereby put his most dangerous neighbour, the king of England, in a condition to oppress all France. For the latter, ambitious to enlarge his dominions, the with the disgrace of marrying a divorced princess, went post to Bordeaux, and did with great taste consider his marriage with her. The king of France had taken Eleanor with him into Asia, where she entertained a curious correspondence with a Turk named Saladin. This gave great vexation to the king. St Bernard had not for a long time had success. But Lewis had reason and his respect of suffering the duke of Guienne's estate to fall into the hands of the English. For in order to appease the king of England, he was obliged to encourage the king of England's sons to



to make good that treaty, which could have done more for his country than to prosecute him. Fleury was contented with her second marriage. She was as jealous of her second husband, as her first had been of her, and he treated her with more severity. He would not let her improve, and shut up very close all his affairs. Lewis died September 18 1715, two years after he had made a voyage to Languedoc & Germany. He had made such another voyage to San Jago in 1713. He called his son Philip to be crowned at Rheims November 17 1719, whom he had by Albee of Champagne, his third wife.

LEWIS XI, king of France, born at Bourges in 1423, came to the crown on the death of his father Charles VII in the year 1461. He was a prince very well skilled in the art of government, and made use of policies very happily to extricate himself out of a thousand difficulties; but they cost him sometimes; and sometimes he was wonder'd at, since he was not consistent with himself, but pass'd from one extreme to another. It has been very justly observ'd of him, that he distinguished himself a much by his views as by his actions, for in both human upon execution. From the age of sixteen he put himself at the head of a party, and having been banish'd returned in the day, he made use to find means to procure his restoration, and carried it, that disposition of mind till his death, at which he was not much surpris'd to hear of it. He took not the least care of his subjects' common, and got such husbands to his expenses, that he was no way concern'd with his subjects. He gave his brother the title, and had several posts and castles. He sent for a peace to Edward IV king of England, as soon as he knew he was come into France, and bought it very dear, not being much concern'd at being called cowardly king by count

de laude and his other favourites. He levied great sums of money on his subjects, and oppos'd them more than his predecessors had done, yet spent so much on himself, that he could not be cleared of his debts. He spent a great deal of time in hunting, and wasting his lands, and he used to reward his nobles with lands who had brought him any service that new. As he desired passionately to prolong his life, no man had a greater than in his favour than his physician. He desired him to use a violent power. He was very credulous with regard to astrology. He was every day saying his communions against many faults, but even enlarg'd them, so he asked the king from the provinces of Anjou and Maine, and the duchy of Burgundy, by marrying the Dauphin to the heiress of that house. Never did one suffer more in body or mind than he did before he died August 1483. He seriously acknowledged his faults before he died, a Commemorative, which is the most noble and heroic action ever he did. And to prevent his son Charles VIII from being guilty of the same faults, he left him a kind of institution intitled, *Rever la Guerre*, wherein he recommends to him to take care to be more beloved than feared, considering that he had chiefly raised in that article.

LEWIS XII, called the Just, born at Bourges June 27th. 1462. king of France, sent Charles duke of Orleans and Milan. He was not once crowned but he reformed the laws, and took care to have justice administered. Some persons are upon it, saying his former enemies, he said, *Je did not become the king of France to revenge the quarrels of the duke of Orleans*. In 1499 he recovered the duchy of Milan; and in 1500 Sherry was taken and brought into France, where he died. Soon after he defeated Frederic, and possessed himself of Naples, yet was so generous as to bestow upon him the dukedom of

He was defeated by the Spaniards in 1505, made a peace with them. He overthrew the Venetians in the famous battle of Agnadello, May 14, 1509. The pope, jealous of his power, made a treaty with the emperor, Swiss, and Italians, against him: he defeated them at the battle of Ravenna; the Swiss restored the duchy to Maximilian the son of Charles V., beat the French, and took Dijon. The pope also stirred the Genoese, the Spaniards and the Venetians against Lewis; but he concluded matters with the Swiss, and concluded a peace with Spain, and renewed his alliance with England. On the 9th, 1514, daughter of Henry VII.; but while preparing a puissant army to cross the Alps, he died at Paris, July 3, 1515, aged 23, in the 10th year of his reign. He was pious, magnificent, a favourer of the arts, and wept whenever he imagined misery on his people; he was generous, and loved to enter into company.

15 XIII, King of France, the  
 location of Henry the Great,  
 February 17, September 17,  
 and 15 XIII, May 14th

It is the first time, the first ten  
in attendance with several trou-  
ble for it is, which sometimes  
and civil war, it was not un-  
common in the twenty three last  
times by religious or foreign  
to it might particularly be  
to our prince what Job ab-  
all men. There is a conti-  
nued opportunity to man upon earth-  
ly, which was full of peace-  
ful and extreme joy to us;  
for a long time since France  
has been a land of de-  
struction and misery. My tri-  
ble was extremely unhappy in  
the country, for he could nei-  
ther find a wife, or his  
three children who suffered  
to be cruelly governed by

turbulent and factious men, who were disaffected to the government. Even his father declared against him, but especially whom he had married to the king of England; for she received all the discontented persons very kindly, and was continually animating her husband's exhortations for the Spanish interest. He had not judgment enough to govern his kingdom himself, and so was under the necessity of depending on his ministers; and would have been in danger of losing the crown, had he not at last fallen into the hands of cardinal de Richelieu. But this able minister, whose own interest it was to support his master's authority, disappointed all the designs that were formed against his government. Notwithstanding the many conspiracies the cardinal had to struggle with, yet he applied himself very successfully to foreign affairs. He gained to the king his master the glory of humbling the house of Austria, which made all Europe tremble. He engaged him in a confederacy with Holland, which was concluded in 1635. Cardinal de Richelieu, notwithstanding his great genius, suffered himself to be impeded upon by the Dutch. The royal authority was never more effectually exerted in France than in his reign, nor did ever the parliament of Paris suffer a more disgraceful mortification. It is very probable, however, that Lewis XIII was not sorry for cardinal de Richelieu's death, for he did not love the man, but feared him, and would have removed him, had he not had very strong reasons not to do it. He imagined, amongst other things, that his armies being commanded by his enmity's creatures, he could never have them at his own disposal, if he should take out entirely with him. The short time he survived the cardinal, was perhaps the most disagreeable in all his life, for besides his bodily infirmities, he had a great many vexations; and as he was not ignorant of the queen's in-

trigues, there is reason to think he was very uneasy in mind. The Dauphin vexed him not a little, without intending it or being aware of it. For coming to the king after he was baptised, the king asked him what was his name. The Dauphin, then but four years and some months old, answered, *Louis XIV.* He took the answer for a bad omen, and laid it solely to heart. Turning himself a-bout on the other side, for he was then sick, he answered, *not yet, not yet.* He put himself and his kingdom under the protection of the virgin Mary, by a solemn ceremony, dated February 13, 1642. He died, after a long sickness, May 14th, 1643. He loved war, and had been in person in several expeditions. He was furnished the just, a title which comprehends, according to the maxims of the ancients, all the moral virtues. He never loved reading, after they had given him a disgust to it by making him read a book which he disliked, *Laurel's Antiquities.*

**LEWIS XIV.** King of France, was born September 3, 1638, and first named *Dieudonné*, or *Given by God.* He came to the crown May the 14th in 1643, in which day his father Louis XIII died. When four years and some months old. The administration was a long time in the hands of his mother-queen Anne of Austria, who chose up at Mazarin for her prime minister. She appointed him superintendent of the king's education, a new title conferred on the cardinal, on purpose that all the experiments relating to the king's education might be at his disposal; so that he could not be observed but according to the minister's intentions. It is all confessed, that among the king's minority, the cardinal made several good regulations, and by his care he brought up the king as he thought fit. When Louis XIV was crowned at Reims, June 1, 1654, the archbishop of Reims having received the king's oath and solemn promise

to assert and maintain the rights and privileges of the church and of the bishops of his kingdom, turned himself towards the prince, the lords, all the nobility and the people, and asked them whether they accepted his majesty for their king, which shews that even the most arbitrary princes hold their authority originally from the whole body of the nation. At this cardinal's death, Louis XIV took upon him the government of his kingdom, and declared he would no longer have a prime minister, which was a wise resolution, if he had kept to it. But it is certain that he was constantly imposed upon by his counsellors, and that he at last became a perfect slave to the Jesuits. It is even probable that towards the latter end of his life he became a member of their society, and took the vows which the Jesuits used to make. He married Mary Theresa, the daughter of Philip IV king of Spain. One of the conditions of the marriage was, that the king of France should solemnly renounce and give up all the Infanta's claims whatsoever, which the Infanta herself also renounced, and they both swear to keep that article; and yet such was Louis's persidiousness, that upon the death of the queen's only brother, he put in his claim, and seized upon part of the Low-Countries. This he was threatened, yet it would be too long to give an account here of his intrigues; we shall only take notice that on the intrigues, chiefly with married women, could not but raise suspicions in his mind, which his pious father removed, by persuading him that he might make attention to all his sin, if he would escape barely out of his dominions. And this was unquestionably the chief end of his proceedings, which was carried on against the Protestants of France, not only with the most cruel cruelty, but with the most insatiable ferocity of Nero, which was the security of the Protestants, had been solemnly

in the parliament of Paris ; and been confirmed by several laws of Lewis XIV. even afterwards, in his declaration of 21<sup>st</sup> 1712. At this prince's death, he was the object of a very great excess of flattery and of glory and the adulation of his courtiers ; the prostitute court writers applied to a very great excess. Not satisfied with a most corrupt government, pretended to be effects of his power even to the remotest generations, as appears in the case of the legitimated. He had good natural parts, but had a bad education. The merit of the royal academy and many other good regulations owing to Mr Colbert his minister. And the marquise de Mazarin herself, " the king's lady," government rendered their efforts almost useless. For his power does not agree with eminent talents, and with the qualities ; a blind submission which is inconsistent with an independent mind, becoming then the qualification to make a minister. And indeed, " though there have been great things done in this reign within thirty years, there have been no great men, either as to politics or not because men happened to want talents, but because they did not do them justice, and loved them not." He died in 1715, after a reign of but too much justified by the character given of it by Voltaire who was placed in a room near the queen's chamber, and prepared all his instruments for the happy moment, when they would be delivered. The day that the prince was born, the law is always unalterable, they had all the trouble to make him declare. At last, by entreaties, they got these words from him : *Dieu, dieu*, " his reign will be

" long, cruel and fortunate " After the queen his consort's death, he married madam de Maintenon, the celebrated second widow. Mr. Louvois opposed it, but was not called to be present at the ceremony, which was performed by Mr. de Harlay, archbishop of Paris, assisted by father de la Chaise ; Bentinck and the chevalier Fourbin were witnesses to it. After that, madam de Maintenon became mistress of the whole court, and had the greatest share in the administration.

LIBERTINA, the goddess of funerals, thought by some to be the same with Proserpina. She had a temple at Rome, where now is kept what is ever was a library to funeral lamentations, which were brought or borrowed at the Libitina, as every one had occasion.

LICINIA, a vestal, punished for her levities about the year of Rome 640. There were three vestals at the same time, who behaved themselves ill. Lucius Metellus, the Pontifex Maximus, not having punished these crimes with due rigor, was prosecuted for it, on an impeachment of Sextus Pedaceus a tribune of the people. He had concerned but one of the three, and cleared the other two. Licinia was one of the two latter. Aemilius and she had each of them the other's brother for her partner. Then disolute life was well known to many persons, and yet their criminal commerce was concealed from the public. At last Metellus, one of their pumps, turned informer. The disgust which the great reticence of Metellus, the Pontifex Maximus, raised, occasioned Lucius C. to be commissioned to begin a prosecution against. Licinia could not escape him. This judge was even thought to have exceeded the just limits, by his prodigious severity in prosecuting and punishing the accomplices.

LICTORS, Roman officers created by Romulus, who were twelve

in number, and carried bundles of rods, in which was tied up an ox, the head whereof appeared above the rods. Their office was to clear the way for the king. When Rome was taken, moon-shine, the dictator, consuls and praetors, had then fallen, the dictator excepted, the cock twelve, and the praetors five. At triumphs they marched before the conqueror's chariot, carrying their rods with heads about with wheels, and a branch of it in their hand. They wore also the purple robe.

**LEGATIUS** (Quintus) lieutenant to Cato Censorius, one who commanded in Africa, was so well beloved by his soldiers, that the inhabitants of the country passionately desired him to stay perpetual governor, when Censorius was recalled. Their request was granted; and they continued very well satisfied with Legatus as governor. They would have set him at their head, when they took up arms in the beginning of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey; but as he was desirous of returning to Rome, he refused to concern himself with public affairs. Legatus generally opposed Julius Caesar, who nevertheless gave him his life, after the defeat of Scipio, one of the other consuls, who lighted up the war anew, in Africa, in favour of the civil war Pompey had maintained. But notwithstanding the pardon, Legatus continued concealed out of Italy. His brothers and friends, and particularly Cicero, employed their utmost endeavour in order to obtain Caesar's leave for him to return to Rome, and they flattered themselves with the hopes of succeeding, when Cicero set himself up expressly for the recovery of Legatus. It was even that Cicero spoke in favour of Legatus that admirable oration, which changed, in a very singular manner, the intention of Julius Caesar. Legatus was absolutely acquitted. He was afterwards one of

the accomplices with Brutus and Cassius.

**LIGHTFOOT** (John) a very learned English man in the 17th century, studied in Christ Church Cambridge, where he made great progress in his studies. Sir Rowland Cotton knight took him into his family as his chaplain, and engaged him in the study of the Hebrew language. He refused to travel, but changed his residence, being importuned by the people of Stone in Staffordshire to be their minister. From hence he removed to Ramsey near London, for the sake of his college library, where he discharged the duties of his function, and prosecuted his scholastic pursuits till June 1642, when he removed to London, and was chosen minister of St. Bartholomew's without the Exchange, and was appointed one of the assembly of divines in 1642, where he spoke with great freedom and courage. August 26, 1645, he preached before the house of commons, a Sermon printed at London the same year, in which he recommended to the parliament a Revision and Survey of the translation of the bible, and to hasten the settling of the church; and expresses his joy for what they had done in platforming *Clergy and Presbyteries*; and I *very* and cordantly believe, says he, it is according to the pattern in the mount. He declares likewise very properly against allowing *Liberty of Conscience*. He commenced doctor of divinity 1643, and in 1644, he was chosen vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge. He was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Ely by Sir Odland Broughton, and keeper of the great seal. He published several valuable works, *The Harmony of the Old*, and *the Harmony of the New Testament*, &c. He died 1675, aged 74.

**LILBURN** (John) a youth of high spirit, and enterprising in cloth.

Upon dislike of his trade in 1632 he took an inclination to the study of the

law.



was taken into the service of  
 an Pryane of Lincoln's inn,  
 after suffering for his lib-  
 erty. Mr. Lilburn took his  
 part, and impetred several  
 of the bishops, for which  
 he was committed prisoner to the  
 Tower, and afterwards whips-  
 ted in prison to Westminster.  
 He was two hours in the  
 Palace yard; and speak-  
 ing to the people against the  
 king. In 1640 he was  
 committed to prison by the long par-  
 liament, and became a captain in  
 the army, but being taken pri-  
 soner in 1642, he was  
 committed to the Tower, and there arraigned  
 for levying war against  
 the king. Afterwards being released,  
 he made a lieutenant-colonel;  
 a man of a restless dispo-  
 sition, he became the head of the le-  
 velers, published several pam-  
 phlets, and promoted their designs, for  
 which his endeavours to dis-  
 seminate, he was committed to  
 the Tower in August 1645; where  
 he remained a considerable while, se-  
 verals of petitions were pre-  
 sented to the parliament for his re-  
 lease. He was afterwards re-  
 leased from the tower, where having  
 liberty showed him, he and  
 others spoke very ungraciously of  
 the house of parliament, to  
 which appeared that there was a  
 conspiracy of thousands concerted,  
 to shut up petition, to dissolve  
 parliament and their pro-  
 ceedings. When upon his liberty was  
 granted, he was ordered to ap-  
 pear before the house of com-  
 mons in 1648 there was an order  
 for his commitment, and a committee  
 considered how he might have  
 satisfaction for his sufferings, and con-  
 sidered that with an ordinance  
 from the commons to the  
 lords for settling three thou-  
 sand pounds at the rate of the  
 country towards reparation  
 for his sufferings by two sentences a-

gainst him in the Star-chamber. But  
 upon his publishing a piece intitled,  
*England's new Chains & fetters*, he  
 was committed on the 29th of March  
 1649 to the tower, and by a special  
 commission of Oyer and Terminer  
 was tried upon a charge of high trea-  
 son, but was acquitted. In 1651-2  
 an act passed against him for a fine of  
 seven thousand pounds, and that he  
 should be banished out of England,  
 Scotland, and Ireland. Upon this he  
 went into the Low Countries, but  
 returning afterwards into England, he  
 was committed to Newgate, and  
 brought to his trial at the Sessions-  
 house in the Old Bailey, but acquitted.  
 Soon after he was conducted to Port-  
 smouth in order to be conveyed beyond  
 seas, but upon security for his future  
 good behaviour, he was suffered to  
 remain; and turning Quaker, settled  
 at Eltham in Kent, where and at  
 other places he sometimes preached.  
 He died there August 29th, 1673;  
 and his body was interred in the Quakers  
 burying ground near More-fields.  
 Judge Jenks used to say of him,  
 that *If the world was emptied of all  
 but John Lilburn, Lilburn would quar-  
 rel with John, and John with Lil-  
 burn.* He had an elder brother, who  
 was major general of the North of  
 England, and commander in chief of  
 all the parliament forces in Scotland.

LILLY (William) born at Ode-  
 ham in Hampshire, one of the Demies  
 in Magdalen-college Oxford in 1486.  
 He travelled to Jerusalem upon the  
 score of religion, and returning, at  
 Rhodes he perfected himself in Greek  
 and Latin; and at Rome heard Sulpitius  
 and Sabinius read the Latin  
 tongue. At his return he taught  
 grammar, poetry and rhetoric, at Lon-  
 don; and at last was made first master  
 of Paul's-school, where he printed  
 his grammar, &c. and died of the  
 plague in 1522.

LILLY (William) an eminent  
 English astrologer in the 17th cen-  
 tury, authored the *Merthous Anglicus  
 Junior*; the *Supernaturalis Siget*; and  
 the

**The 21<sup>st</sup> King's Prophecy.** While the king was at Hampton-court about July or August 1647, he was consulted, whether his majesty might survive & live, and in 1648 he was consulted for the time to come, while the king was at Carisbrooke castle in the Isle of Wight. The same year he published *Treatise of the three Summes*, for the preceding winter, as also an astrological judgment upon a conjunction of Saturn and Mars. This year the council of state gave him in money fifty pounds, and a pension of a hundred pounds *per annum*. In 1648 and 49 he published and explained the full part of his *Christian Astrology*, for the improvement of young students in that science. In 1651 he published his *Monarchy or no Monarchy*. During the siege of Colchester, he and John Barker went out for to encourage the soldiers, assuring them that the town would be soon taken, as indeed it was. In 1652 he published his *Arithmetique*. In his Almanack for next year, he asserted, that the parliament stood upon a tottering foundation, upon which he was employed for thirteen days. In 1654 he had a dispute with the learned Mr. Gualther, who, in a dissertation on Jeremiah x. 2. had reflected on Mr. Lamb. In 1655 he was invited to Haver's Hall for giving judgment upon stolen goods, but it was rejected. In 1659 Captain Cox brought him to mylord king's Swedish pension which amounted worth about thirty pounds, on account of Mr. Lamb's having recommended that king with respect to his almanack of 1657. In June 1660 he was taken into custody by order of the parliament, by whom he was examined concerning the person, who cut off the head of king Charles I. The same year he found out his pardon under the great seal of England. The plague raging in London, he removed with his family to his estate at Hertham; and in October 1666 was examined before a committee of the house of

commons concerning the fire of London, which happened in September that year. After his retirement to Hertham, he applied himself to the study of physic, and by means of his friend Mr. Ashmole, obtained from archbishop Sheldon a licence for the practice of it. A little before his death he adopted for his name, by the name of *Martin Junius*, or *Henry Coley*, a toy or eyetrade, and at the same time gave him the inspection of his almanack, after it had been printed for thirty six years. He died in 1681 of a dead palsy. Mr. Ashmole set a monument over his grave in the church of Walton upon Thames. Mr. George Smilke, then a scholar at Westminster-school afterwards bishop of Bath, wrote two elegies, one in Latin, the other in English, upon him &c. &c.

**LIMBORCH (Petrus)** a learned writer among the Remonstrants, born at Amsterdam in 1633. After having made great proficiencies in his studies, he was, in 1655, permitted to preach in public, which he did first at Harlem upon Matthew vii. 12. The same year he was invited to Alenma to be minister of the Remonstrants there, but he refused that call, being desirous to continue his studies, and to prepare a great number of sermons before he preached publicly. His sermons were not full of affected eloquence, but they were solid, methodical, and edifying. He was chosen minister of Gouda; from whence he was called to Amsterdam, where he had a new employment conferred upon him, which was the professorship of divinity, in which he acquitted himself with great reputation till his death, which happened in 1712, aged 79. He did not profess great advances in languages, but would have excelled in that part of literature if he had not preferred that which was more important. He had an admirable genius, and a tenacious memory. He had many friends of distinction in his

LI  
 reign parts as well as in his own country. Some of his letters to Mr. Locke are printed with those of Mr. Locke. He had all the qualifications suitable to the character of a doctor. He had a sincere love for truth, and taught the Christian religion to the scriptures themselves. He lived an example of temperance, charity, and every virtue, and preserved the vigour of his body and mind to a considerable age; and died with full confidence in the goodness of God.

LIPSALE (Il bella de la Tour de Turenne, de none le de) maid of honour to Catherine de Medici, was descended of a churl at court to the prince of Condé. The best historians agree, that the queen mother forwarded the amours of the prince and Lipsale; yet she was banished the court. She was daughter of Giles de la Tour, lord of Lormail, and was afterwards married to Scipio Sardin, baron of Commeny on the Loire, &c. a nobleman of Lucca, one of those Italian farmers, who made their fortunes in France under Catherine de Medici. Count Montmorency one day made his address to her. She scolded him, and bid him be gone about his affairs. The constable said, Well, fair lady, I am going; you are surely in a strange passion with me. She answered, It is that if you should meet with somebody to rebuff you, since it is your practice to rebuff all mankind. Away then, for one, said he; I am going, for you have given me my own. One day the upstart bid her husband with the honour she had done lose by marrying him, the who was of so good a family. I have done more, replied her husband Scipio Sardin, in promoting you, than you have done for me; for I distinguished myself to secure your honour, meaning that she had lost it when a churl, but had repaired it by making her his wife.

LINACRE (Thomas), an English physician, and one of the most learn-

LI  
 ed men in the 16th century, studied at Florence under Demetrius Chalcondas and Politian, and was so noted for his modesty and piety, that Lorenzo de Medici made him the companion of his children's studies. He afterwards went to Rome, and was greatly esteemed by Hermolus Barbarus. Being returned to England, he was appointed preceptor to prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, and dedicated to him the Latin translation of Proclus's spheres. He translated some of Galen's manifestoes into Latin, and published a learned work *De emendata Latini sermonis structura*. He was physician to the king of England, and to princess Mary, and bequeathed a house to the college of physicians. He died aged sixty four, and was buried in St. Paul's church London. He was presented to a benefice, and took great orders. Erasmus had written very pleasant epigrams on him, but sent a hint for the same that with *Almarius Badius*, viz. of being too modest and difficult with regard to his compositions; he nothing but corrected them too often. His friend Calvin erected a monument with an epitaph to his memory. It is said that he was much addicted to swearing; and that having never looked into the scriptures till he was very old, he happened to turn up, in his first perusal to them, the words of our Saviour, where he speaks of swearing. Linacre surprised at what he read, cried out, with a great oath, *Thou Jesus in the gospel, swearers are no Christians in the world*.

LINUS of Chalkis, son of Apollo and Terpsichore, the inventor of Lyric verse. 'Tis thought he first brought the letters of the alphabet out of Phoenicia into Greece, whence he was presented to Hercules. We find some of his verses in Strabo.

LIPSIUS (Johannes) born at Heinsberg in Brabant in 1547, died at Marburg in 1606, was a learned man, and one of the most learned men

of his time. He was secretary to the cardinal of Granville, and taught at Louvain, and other universities, where he wrote *The History of our lady of Hild*. He died at Louvain, aged 59. His works are in Latin & French.

**LISOLA** Francis gained a great reputation by his skill in several sorts of Surgery. He was born at Besancon, and entered into the emperor's service in 1619. From which time till his death he was zealously attached to the interest of the imperial court, and exerted his skill in writing, and in the diligence and care of an able negotiator to permit the advantage of the house of Austria. He was not above thirty when he was appointed resident from the emperor Ferdinand III at the court of Great Britain, in which employment he was continued four years. He was envoy extraordinary at the court of Spain, when Philip IV died in the year 1665. He took interest, Bonifacio de Sola & de Justice, in Germany. He resided at all the French embassies, concerning the *Queen's Request*, *monarch* & *of the Spanish* *Alors* by in the year 1667. Fratricide and not his latter manner of writing. He vindicated himself of that charge very easily. He flourished well till he was withered with wit and happiness. He was banished with the charge of a baron. He died before the opening of the emperor's at Nuremberg, where, no doubt, he would have been his Imperial Majesty's plenipotentiary. He was thought to have been the first author and chief director of the attempt that was committed at Cologne on the person of prince William of Nassau in 1674, during the Conference for the peace.

**LISTER** Martin, an eminent English physician in the 17th century, educated under the care of his great uncle Sir Martin Lister, physician in ordinary to King Charles I, and afterwards at St John's college Cambridge. He travelled into France. He practised physic at York, and af-

terwards at London. In 1698 he attended the earl of Portland in his embassy from King William III to the court of France, of which journey he published an account at his return, which was ridiculed by Dr. Waller King in *his Journey through London*. He was physician to Queen Anne, till the reign he died. He published several other works.

**LYTTELTON** or **LYTTLETON** (Thomas) an eminent lawyer and judge in the 17th century, studied in the Inner temple, where he read learned lectures on the Statute of William II, *de Jure conditionali*. In 1454, 32 Hen VI. he was called to the degree of lawyer at law, and afterwards appointed steward of the Marquis of Salisbury's household. In 1455 he was made King's Counsel. In 1462, 2 Edward IV. a pardon passed to Thomas Lyttleton, Clerk at law, *Super Placito, ab in Subreptionem*, at that time, for the earl of Warwick was high-sheriff and the gentry under-sheriffs. This pardon was probably granted him for his adherence to the house of Lancaster. Sixth Edward IV, he was appointed one of the justices of the court of Common-Plays, and made the Northampton circuit. The first year which was added out to the circuit of the circuit-justices of London, Beaufort, and King's Bench, that, to pay him 100 marks annually for the support of his dignity, and to reward and encourage his services, and the fifth part of the charge for the purchasing of a robe and six shillings and sixpence for another robe and six shillings. In the 15th year of the same reign he was made Knight of the Bath. He wrote his *Treatise*, when he was judge, after the 14th year of King Edward IV's reign, but the exact time we cannot determine, though not long before his death, because he wanted his last hand. He died in good old age, and was interred in the cathedral

cathedral

cathedral of Worcester under a marble tomb with his statue upon it.

**LITTLETON** (John) was a man much esteemed for his wit and valour, as Camden observes, and knight of the shire for the county of Worcester, the 27th Eliz. But being a Roman Catholic was unfortunately drawn into the conspiracy of the earl of Essex, and other molecontents in the reign of queen Elizabeth, upon which he was tried and condemned in 1601. After sentence he was immediately conveyed to Newgate, and the next day wrote an excellent letter to Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he gave ten thousand pounds to procure the queen's pardon with regard to his life, and his estate, which was about seven thousand pounds *per annum*, was confiscated. His letters to his wife, while he was in prison, were very pathetic. In 1601 he removed to the King's Bench in Southwark, where he died on Wednesday the 25th of July following, and was interred in the church of St. George Southwark. King James I. restored his estate to his widow, on her petition to him for it.

**LITTLETON** (Edward), lord keeper of the great seal of England in the reign of King Charles I, eldest son of Sir Edward Littleton of Minnow in Shropshire, born in that county in 1599, and became a gentleman-commoner of Christ-church Oxford in 1606. Thence he went to the Inner-temple, and studied the law, and became eminent in the profession of it. In the parliament 1628 he had the management of the high pre-emption charged on the duke of Buckingham about King James's death; in which occasion he behaved himself with universal applause between the jealousy of the people and honour of the court. For different quick promotions he came in 1639 to be appointed lord keeper of the great seal, by the name of Lord Littleton baron of Minnow. In the beginning of the long parliament he was in good

esteem with both houses; and when the king passed the triennial bill, and that of the subsidies, both houses by the lord keeper returned their thanks to his majesty. He staid some time with the parliament, but at last in July 1642, retired to the king at York, having just before sent the great seal thither, and attended him till his death, which happened 1 August 1645, he being then captain of a regiment of foot, and privy counsellor to the king. He had taken great pains in the hardest and most knotty parts of the law. He had a great intimacy with Mr. Selten, who much assisted him in his studies, and was looked upon as the best antiquary of his profession, who gave him the practice, for upon the most delicate of his abilities he had raised himself into the first rank of the professors of the common-law courts, and was chosen recorder of London before he was called to the Bench, and grew presently into the highest practice in all other courts, as well as those of the law.

**LITTLETON** (Adam) descended from an ancient family in Shropshire, educated at Westminster-school, and thence went to Oxford a student at Christ-church, whence he was ejected by the parliament visitors November 2, 1648. Soon after he became usher of Westminster-school, and afterwards carried on his profession elsewhere. In 1658 he was made second master of Westminster-school; and after the restoration taught school at Chelsea in Middlesex, of which church he was admitted rector in the year 1664. In 1670 he attained the degrees in divinity, being then chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. In 1674 he became preacher of Westminster, of which church he was afterwards rector. Besides his *Latin* and *English Dictionary*, he published several other works. He died, and was interred at Chelsea in 1694. He was an excellent philologist and grammarian, and an universal scholar.





LLOYD (Nicolas) a learned English writer in the 17th century, born in Shropshire, and educated at Wadham college Oxford, of which college he was afterwards a fellow, then a clerk of Newington St. Mary near Lambeth in Surrey, till his death, which happened November the 27th, 1680. His *Dictionarium Historiarum* is a valuable work.

LLOYD (William) a most learned English writer and bishop, was born in Berkshire. He was educated under his father, rector of Sonning and vicar of Tisbury in Berkshire, then went to Oxford, and took orders. In 1660 he was made prebendary of Rippon; and in 1666 chaplain to his majesty. In 1667 he took the degree of a doctor of divinity. In 1670 he was instituted dean of Bangor, and in 1680 was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. On the 8th of June 1688 he was one of the six bishops, who, with archbishop Sancroft, were committed prisoners to the tower of London, for a sermon, making, and publishing a seditious libel against his majesty and his government, that is, for subscribing a petition to the king, wherein the bishops shewed their great averresence to the distributing and publishing in all the churches his majesty's late declaration for liberty of conscience. They continued in the tower till they were tried in Westminster hall the same time, and acquitted the 11th of the same month. Soon after the revolution he was made bishop of St. David's, and in 1692 was translated to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1699 to the see of Worcester, where he sat till his death, which happened in 1713, aged 91. Dr. Burnet says of him "a person most indefatigable in his study, and the most laborious in his observations of every thing that is known, and one of the greatest masters of his style in writing; a most excellent historian and chronologist. He had the most penetrating study of any man in his

time; and what he was a holy, humble man, and ever ready to do good. Even his love of study did not divert him from that." His works are highly esteemed.

LOCKE (John) a most eminent English philosopher and writer in the latter end of the 17th century, was son of Mr. John Locke of Wrington in Somersetshire, and born at Wrington seven or eight miles from Bristol. From Westminster-school he was sent to Christ Church in Oxford. He was highly dissatisfied with the common course of studies then pursued in the university, because nothing was taught there but the Aristotelian philosophy, embarrassed with obscure terms and useless questions, and he had a great aversion to the disputes of the schools then in use. The two books which gave him a taste of a philosophy, were the writings of Des Cartes: for tho' he did not always approve of his notions, yet he thought he wrote with great perspicuity. He applied himself with vigour to his studies, and particularly to that of physics, in which he gained a considerable knowledge, tho' he never practised it. We have a noble testimony of this in the dedication of Dr. Thomas Sydenham's book intitled, *Observationes Medicae circa Morborum acutuum. Illorum cum Et Curationem*, printed at London in 1666, where this excellent author says thus: "You know likewise, how much my method has been approved of by a person, who has examined it to the bottom. I mean Mr. John Locke, who, if we do but his judgements, and penetrating and exact judgment, as the flashings of his moral, has scarce any superior, and few equals, now living." In 1664 he went to Germany as secretary to Sir William Swift, or voy from the English court to the elector of Brandenburg, and some other German princes. In less than a year he returned to England, where, among other studies, he applied himself to that of natural philosophy, as ap-



study of the scriptures. Though he feared no pain to preserve his life, yet he cared for his death, and prepared for it with great composure and contentment. He took delight in recommending to his friends the blessings which God had bestowed on him; and he died with firm hopes in his profession of a future life. October 23, 1704, aged 73. He wrote his own epitaph. His writings will immortalize his name. He had great knowledge of the world and business in it, as the true philosopher, and not an abstract speculator, which separates from the world, and neglects the duties of it. He immediately set himself to work at all the useful capacities, and had a peculiar art to lead people to do service of which they were afraid. With a garb he disguised of gardening, with a charm of chemistry, &c. And indeed he had by study acquired an acquaintance with all the arts, of which he daily learned more and more. He used to say with great reason, that the knowledge of the art of conversation, the philosophy, the most learned languages, which having no relation to the nature of things, can only serve to mislead men from the sole pursuit of real knowledge. He always kept his face full of eyes, and accordingly he perceived the emptiness of men's eyes, in proportion to the good they were capable of producing. For the rest he had no great value for the world and its things, who waste their time in comparing words and phrases, and vain conclusions. He cared yet less for flattery by sycophants, who are apt to flatter themselves behind a studied ambiguity, and in pretending the plainest truth. He called his secretary, who was the *Chancery*, and in every place he speaks of to no part of his life, except in philosophy with great civility, and others, concerning his *Life of Thomas Locke*, in general, "that it may as well qualify even for business and the world, as

"for the sciences and the university." And he does him but justice when he says, "No one has done more towards the recalling of philosophy from barbarity into use and practice of the world, and into the company of the better and politer sort, who might well be ashamed of it in its other dress. No one has opened a better and clearer way to reasoning." Whoever is acquainted with the barbarous state the philosophy of the human mind was immersed in, when Mr. Locke and it were to pave the way to a clear notion of knowledge, and of the proper methods of pursuing and enlarging it, will be surprised at the great man's acuteness, and plainly discover how much we are indebted to him for your studies, improvements, and happy success. His other treatises of various kinds, his discourse on government, and a comment on the first of St. Paul's epistles in particular, are well held in the highest esteem. "I shall know what to give to Mr. Locke's philosophy, and to the university of Oxford." It was proposed that at a meeting of the society he should to certify and declare the reading of it, and that every one should bring them to him, and that he should read each he would read. Some endeavored to prevent it, but he was so engaged, with the many necessary public duties, that he could not. He is a true friend to the general benefit of the world, who is a true friend to the promotion of learning, and an advocate for the greatest abilities in the world, and the promotion of science, and the promotion of industry.

LOCKE'S *May* is one of the most valuable works in the world. She was resolved for the promotion of science, which the country produced for literature, and many others, the great ones only gave her an opportunity of showing the purity and goodness of her mind. She died in 1641, and was buried

burned in a place she had chosen herself, near the house called La Plume in Languedoc. She left no children but was by her husband Charles de Rest governour of Languedoc, and Des lages, sometime governor of one of the king's bedchambers. She was highly esteemed not only by Malherbe and Balzac, but all the great writers, but did not give her poems, the king of Sweden, duke of Orleans, Duke Weyna, &c.

LOGNON, or LOIGNAC, or LONGNAC, or LA LOIGNAC, made himself very considerable at the court of France under the reign of Henry III king of France, and had a great share in that prince's favour. He had well established a reputation for courage by some small exploits, and by the manner in which the beard of Queen had engaged him, from which he got honourably off. He was made captain of the forty five gentlemen, who were appointed to be a guard for the greater security of Henry III's person. He was also master of the wardrobe, and gentleman of the bedchamber to that prince. All the world agreed that he encouraged him to kill himself of the duke of Guise, and that he was present at the execution of this design. Some say he was banished from court of swears because he asked the government of a province. Other say that a government was given him in order to remove him from court. Philotas and Davila seem to assert, that he was at court when the monk James Clement murdered the king.

LOKMAN the Wise, an eminent philosopher among the Easterns. The Arabians say he was the son of Balaam, the son of grandson of a sister or aunt of Job. He was an Ethiopian, and a slave for some time. Some call him Abu Anan, or father of Anan. It is related that he was born in the time of David, and lived till the age of the prophet Jonah. Some suppose him to have been the same with Ahiqar the mythologist; but D'Herbelot thinks

otherwise. He is said to be a very deformed or hump-backed man, but that is not a disadvantage to him by the perfection of his mind. Some pieces of his verse remain, and he was looked upon as an excellent man. He got his liberty from his master having given him a letter written to that effect. His master was not at all concerned for him to get so running off, and the answer was, I have received so many favours from you, that I am no wonder I should, once in my life, eat a bitter meal from your hand. This generous answer of the slave struck the master to such a degree, that he immediately gave him his liberty.

LOLLIUS (Marcus) consul of Rome, was highly esteemed by Augustus, who honoured him with the government of Gallia, Lacedaemonia, and Paphlagonia, after the death of king Amyntas, 729, and was governor to Calpurnius his grandson, when he sent that young prince into the East, to settle the affairs of the empire in that part of the world. In that province Lollius exercised the beneficence he had wisely conceived under the specious appearance of virtue. The emperor was a ruling passion, yet Lollius was a simulation rather, that he was thought proud against the charms of glory, to such a degree that Rome gives a noble character of him. For tho' it may be said that Lollius post sedem simplex to bestow praise on persons who do not deserve it, we yet will suppose that Lollius was a true appearance, or that he proportioned his reason unto the prevailing passion at that time of the person he was to praise. And we are told by Valerius Maximus, that Lollius excelled in the natural history of his province. His constitution was weak, the young Calpurnius discovered his weakness. But he discovered his weakness, and yet was so strong, for he mentioned the difference between Tiberius and Calpurnius. He



is said he served as a spy to the king of Persia, in order to delay the conclusion of the peace. Catas also, verifying his treachery, shewed such an implacable hatred to his governor, as drove Lellus to despair, and made him lay violent hands on himself.

**LONGIANO** (Fausto de) an Italian author in the 16th century, published observations on Cicero and Roman coins, and a treatise concerning duels. It is thought he had translated Diogenes into Italian, before Mattheus published a like translation.

**LONGINUS** (Dionysius Cassius, a learned historian in the 3d century, of great reputation for his knowledge. He was Porphyrius's preceptor, as also to Zenobia queen of the Palmyrans. He wrote a abundance of books, of which we have but one extant, viz. *De sublimi dicendi genere*. Vopiscus says, the emperor Aurelian put him to death, because he thought him the author of a letter which Zenobia wrote to him, which appeared to the emperor too bold and saucy.

**LONGOMONTANUS** (Christian) a great astronomer, professor of mathematics at Copenhagen in the 17th century, and canon of London. This being the son of a ploughman, and was forced to earn a livelihood, he nevertheless applied himself to study with extreme assiduity, and learned, among other sciences, the mathematics to perfection. He went to Copenhagen, where he ingratiated himself with the professors, and lived eight years with Tycho Brahe, and assisted him very much, either in observing the stars, or in making calculations, and was so accurate and laborious, that Tycho Brahe had a particular esteem and affection for him; and on his leaving his native country to travel in Germany, he was very desirous that having Longomontanus with him. He accordingly went with him as far as the castle of Penach in Prussia. But Longomontanus being desirous of a professor's chair in Denmark, Tycho Brahe gave him a

discharge filled with great testimonies of his esteem, and also took care to supply him in such a manner, as enabled him to defray honourably the expences of his journey. Longomontanus, on his return to Denmark, made a great compass, in order to view the places where Copernicus had observed the stars. The chancellor procured a Maecenas to him, and after having enjoyed an honourable employment in his family, he was nominated to a professorship of mathematics in the university of Copenhagen in 1603. He discharged the duties of it worthily till his death which happened in October 1647. His books are a proof of his great capacity. He pretended he had found the method of squaring the circle, and was vigorously attacked on that account by an English mathematician Dr Pell. He made some alterations in Tycho Brahe's system, but because they did not much mend the matter, they were not received.

**LONGVIC** (Jaqueline de) duchess of Montpensier, was a lady of great merit, and in high credit about the middle of the 16th century. She was youngest daughter to John de Longvic, duke of Giers, and was married in 1538, to Lewis de Bourbon, 2d of that name, duke of Montpensier. She was the favourite of Catherine de Medicis. She too before the troubles, on account of religion, broke out. She manifestly discovered, during her long illness, what her husband had long suspected, viz. that she was a Protestant; and no doubt it was owing to her instructions and example, that some of her daughters behaved as they did afterwards; for Frances of Bourbon, the eldest, married in 1558 to Henry Robert de la Mark, duke of Bouillon, openly professed the Protestant religion, and could not be prevailed upon to quit it, notwithstanding the incredible pains her father took for that effect. Charlotte, this duke's fourth daughter, had been sent to a convent contrary to her mother's inclination.

inclination, who wanted to marry her to the duke de Longueville. She was object of love, but at the kind of love did not agree with the principles she had early imbibed from her mother, nor perhaps with her own inclination, she fled into Germany in 1678, embraced the Roman religion, and professed the Protestant, and two years after was married to the prince of Orange. Of the other daughters two perished in the massacre, and which they had been devoted, and one married duke de Nevers's son. She attended queen Elizabeth, who put a great affection for her, into Spain. If Jacqueline converted her husband, she would have prevented the shedding a great quantity of Protestant blood, and a great deal of misery to those of her own sex, by treating them with the utmost severity. Their son, tho' a zealous Catholic, did not follow the leaguers. This may inform us that Michael de l'Hôpital was made chancellor at the recommendation of Jacqueline de Longueville, duke de Montpensier's wife, who was queen Catherine's principal favourite.

**LONGUS**, a Greek sophist, author of a book, intitled, *Il pastorale*, or *Pastorals*, a romance containing the loves of Daphnis and Chloe. Hieronimus, bishop of Avanches, speaks very advantageously of this work; but he censures the obscene touches with which it is interspersed. None of the ancient authors mention him, so the time when he lived cannot be certainly fixed. There is an English translation of this author, which is ascribed to the late J. Cragg Esq; secretary of state.

**LORME** (Philbert de) the ablest architect that France could boast, in the 16th century, chaplain in ordinary to Henry II and Charles IX, published several works of architecture.

**LORRAIN** (Charles of) cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, son of Claude the last duke of Guise, born

in 1525. He was a man of all abilities, but made use of them, to the great profit of France, in order to settle the throne after Francis II. He succeeded to very considerable offices in 1550, by the death of uncle cardinal John of Lorraine, debts he never discharged, had promised he would. He was an almost unlimited adherer to Henry II. He was still useful under Francis II; he brought the duke of Guise, the king's own stepson, to France that they were uncle Mary Stuart. He made a great name by his learning and in the conference of Poissy, only novice of his country, holding of that assembly he might have an opportunity of showing his genius and parts. His wife made a considerable figure in the council of Trent, he maintained in it the liberty of the Catholic church with success, as the court of Rome thinking it more for the honour of his family not to disoblige him. He has been considered as a father of the war of Italy, the duke of Guise had lost all his reputation. He came through Piedmont into Rome, he paid a visit to the duke and duchess of Savoy. He was discouraged to a considerable degree, the duke, he waited on the duke in her apartment; and got this lady Donna Beatrix of the who was pride itself, of her hand to kiss. The card at this affront, drew nearer to kiss her lips, but she drew back, when he, lost patience, and going up near, snatched her hand, and forced her to kiss him; she after the Spanish and Portuguese manner. *Henri! Madame, voyez vous ce que vous m'avez fait?* He was so treated in that manner, the queen very mistress, who is

off queen in the world, and Joan's I kiss you, a little dirty duck! I would have you to know, it is I have kissed at handsome ladies, and of as great or greater families than you. He was a violent hater of the Protestant religion. As he Charles IX had forbid wearing of arms, yet cardinal de Lorraine came to Paris with armed guard, having a communion under the broad seal to have armed guards. Marshal de Montmorency, governor of Paris, knew this very well. He sent the cardinal a very civil message, that he could not admit him with that warlike train; and the contempt shown to that message charged him the more to come to extremes, and to compel force by force. This was done without any other loss than that of one of the cardinal's men, who was going to put himself in a posture of defence; at which the cardinal, who was not so brave, tho' more passionate than his brother, was so terrified, that he fled and hid himself in a shop. He afterwards was conducted to Chivy house, his habitation, where he shut himself pursuing some days; and at last withdrew in the night to his a theopscopal see in Rhinns, here to meditate revenge; not a private one, as his friends hoped, but secret and cannon ones, such as are those of his quality and character, when they are able to make their private quarrels an affair of state. This insurrection was published throughout all France, and the cardinal pretty much laughed at it. He died in December 1574. Mary Stuart, after the death of Francis II her husband, returned into Scotland. This cardinal, her uncle, advised her to leave her new husband; but the queen, being perfectly well acquainted with her uncle's disposition, answered, that as she hazarded herself in all the dangers of the sea, it would be ridiculous in her to be more afraid of her jewels than of her person. An astrologer had foretold him, when he was in Rome, that his brother and

he should die a violent death, and by fire arms. This made such an impression on him, that he was all his life-time in dread of fire arms, and greatly contributed to the endeavours he used, under Francis II, to get fire arms forbid. The cardinal, coming one morning early out of the house of the fair Roman, a famous tutezan in the reign of king Henry, had like to have been treated very rudely by some rustians, who lye in wait for prey. He gave out that the heretics were laying snares for him; and soon after an edict was published, forbidding the carrying any arms, and particularly pistols and other fire arms, on severe penalties. Farther, suspecting the long cloaks and wide breeches, at that time in fashion, he prevailed on the privy-council to forbid them, inasmuch as arms might easily be hid under them. He preached sometimes, but not peace, but war and blood. At the same time that he discovered his barbarous real against the Protestants in France, he paid fine penalties to Protestant doctors in Germany, on leaving to keep up the division between the Lutherans of Germany, and the Jansenists of Geneva.

LOWE (Richard) an eminent English physician in the 17th century, was born in Cornwall and educated at Westminster-school and Oxford. He then entered on the physick, and practised that faculty under Dr. Thomas Willis, whom he instructed in some parts of anatomy, especially when the latter was writing his *Cereb. Anatomie*. He with Dr. Willis, in 1664, discovered the medicinal waters at Aquis in Northamptonshire, which, upon their recommendations, became much frequented. In 1666 he followed Dr. Willis to London, and practised physick under him; and became fellow of the royal society, and of the college of physicians. In 1669 he published his *Treatise de Cord.* Afterwards growing famous, especially after the death of Dr. Willis in 1675, he was

esteemed the most eminent physician in London. " Upon the breaking out of the poxish plot in 1678, says Mr Wood in his *Athenae Oxonienses*, he sided with the Whigs, says that party would carry all before them; but being mistaken, he lost his credit and practice." At that time Dr Thomas Sydenham, a Roman Catholic, came into great practice; which, upon his death Sept. 17. or 1685, devolved upon Dr. Radcliffe.

LOYER (Peter de) counsellor in the presidial court of Angers, born in that province in 1540. He understood the Oriental languages perfectly well, but by his insatiable curiosity in etymology, fetched from the Hebrew tongue, rendered himself ridiculous. In his books of the learned languages, he derives from the Hebrew or Chaldee tongue not only the names of the cities of France; but even those of the village of the province of Angou, of the parishes, houses, hats, and pieces of land. He pretended also to find in Homer what he pleased. He found his own name, and that of the village in which he was born. It is said the Greek tongue began to turn his brain, and the Hebrew completed his madness. This man's character shows strongly the weakness the radical uselessness of an argument antiquaries are wont to lay a great stress upon, the resemblance of names.

LUBIN (Edward) professor of poetry at the university of Rostock in 1591, and ten years after promoted to the professorship of divinity. He published many books, but is particularly famous for his curious hypothesis to account for the origin of mortals, &c. He supposed two eternal principles, not matter and motion, as Epicurians, but God and Nothing. And he supposed from the good principle, and Nothing the evil principle; and said that it was very a bare testimony to show that Nothing was a necessity to make the nature of God better understood. He applied

to his *Nothing* all that Aristotle has said of the *Materia prima*.

LUCANUS (Marcus Annaeus) poet born at Combrus in Spain, Nov. 3. about A. C. 39. Son of Annaeus Mela, brother to Seneca; and of Lucilla, daughter of Lucius, a very famous orator. When he was scarcely 15 years of age he declaimed with applause, both in Greece and Latium; his name took at immediately, and he was conversing with Persius. Nero, charmed with his wit, made him a tutor and questioned him, and allowed it; but at last Nero disapproved his verses, he was distressed at it that he engaged himself in a conspiracy, for which he lost his head, as Lucius Seneca had before him, A. C. 65. He wrote several poems, but we have none remaining beside his *Poetry*.

LUCAS (Richard) an eminent English divine, was born at Fitch College Oxford. He studied at Oxford, and became vicar of St. Stephen's Church, lectured in divinity, and lecturer of St. Olave's Church in 1633. He was at first lecturer of divinity and prebend of Westminster. His slight began to fail him in his youth, but he totally lost it in his middle age. He was greatly esteemed for his piety and learning. He translated *The Whole Duty of Man* into Latin, and published *Practical Christianity*, and *An Enquiry after Happiness*. *Sermons*, &c.

LUCIDUS (John), surnamed *Salmacius*, or *Salmastius*, lived in the 16th century, and gained some reputation by a book of *Claustrality*, which he published at Venice in 1537.

LUCIFER, according to the poets, is the son of Jupiter, and Acheron; according to astronomy, Lucifer is the bright planet Venus, which gives light to the sun in the morning, and appears at break of day, from whence he has his name; and in the evening follows the sun, and then is called Hesperus, or the Evening star.

LUCILIUS

**CAIUS (Calus)** a Roman  
and a Latin poet, was born at  
Italy about the beginning of  
the century of Rome. He serv-  
ed Scipio Africanus in the war  
with Numantines, and was in-  
volved with that celebrated ge-  
neral at Ilabrus. He wrote  
a book of verses, in which he  
described persons of quality very  
well. Some learned men have  
been of opinion to him, that  
Horace and Quintilian, but  
Dacier has maintained with  
probability, that Lucan only  
after turn to that kind of po-  
etry wrote them with more wit  
than his predecessor En-  
nacheus had done. A very  
high estimate is mentioned by  
him. That his readers were  
ignorant nor too learned. The  
poet little, and the other too  
little fragments have been care-  
fully collected by Francis Douce at  
London in 1799, with a text. But  
it still to be better illustrated  
and corrected. Pompey was  
on his side, his grandeur  
and character of his  
may be trusted to. Some of  
the were to be prepossessed in his  
that they used to talk about  
with whips under their  
belts, and who should dare to  
speak of him as a poet.

**ALBA** a good is among the  
who provided over women  
Some take her to be Dia-  
na. She is called Lucia  
because she brought children to  
the Latin word *lucis*, to be.

**ALBIA**, a Roman lady,  
of Lucius, the wife of  
Her husband boasting of  
in the company of Ter-  
tullian, brought them home with  
her. Sextus the eldest is  
said to be, and paying her  
the first and last time, sa-  
tisfied her for her sister,  
and having  
matter to them, should

herself. The Romans, respecting this  
ingenuity, expelled the king out of  
Rome.

**LUCRETIUS (T. Carus)**, a Latin  
poet, who, being sent to Athens, suc-  
ceeded himself to the sect of Epicu-  
rism; he died in the flower of his age  
by a slave. In the interval of his  
philosophy he wrote his six books of the  
nature of things, according to the E-  
picurean hypothesis.

**Q. LUCIUS CATULLUS**, a  
Roman citizen, admiral of the fleet,  
in 512, defeated the Carthaginians  
between Sicily and Africa, and  
a fifty of their ships, and took a great  
quantity of their treasure. This  
peace, which was granted, after  
quitting a peace, and a great  
between Italy and Africa, and  
2200 talents, and was the end of  
the 1st Punic war.

**LUCULLUS (Lucius Lucullus)** a  
person of great wealth and eloquence;  
he pursued Sulla (who had just re-  
sponded, the honors of the king Pto-  
lemy, king of Egypt; and being at  
Africa, made himself master of An-  
thyllus's fleet. Being prefect of Af-  
rica, he governed it with a  
great justice. Being consul, he con-  
tinued on the war against Mithridates,  
and having beaten him, forced him to  
retreat to Tigris for his army,  
in 683. The next year, having  
succeeded Pontus, he passed into Ar-  
menia, and gained a great victory  
over Tigranes, and made himself  
dreadful to the whole country; re-  
turning to Rome, he had a very im-  
portant triumph, and afterwards lived  
in the greatest tranquillity and ease.

**LUDLOW** Edmund, was the son  
of an ancient and good family in  
Shropshire, son of Sir Henry Ludlow,  
was born at Madeley, and edu-  
cated in Trinity-college Oxford. His  
father opposing the king's interest,  
Mr. Ludlow joined with the same  
party, and was present at the battle  
of Marston as a volunteer. In the de-  
fence of the cause of Essex, and upon  
the death of his father, was chosen



knight of the shire for Wilts, and obtained the command of a regiment of horse for the defence of that county. He was one of king Charles I's judges; after whose death he was sent by the parliament into Ireland, in quality of Lieutenant general of the horse; which employment he discharged with diligence and success till the death of the late lord deputy Strafford, when he acted for some time as general, tho' without that title. Cromwell, who knew him to be sincerely in the interest of the commonwealth, always finding out some pretext to hinder the conerring of that character upon him. The last stroke had been given by Ludlow to the Irish rebellion, if the usurpation of Cromwell had not prevented it. Under that power he never acted; and though Cromwell used to distrust it often, he remained inflexible. After Cromwell's death he continued his efforts to restore the commonwealth; but Charles II. being restored, he thought proper to retire himself, and retired into Switzerland, where he died. The accession of king James threw him into great melancholy. He thought that the Protestant religion and liberty were now at an end in England. But the attempt of the earl of Argyll in Scotland gave him some hopes: they continued out a few days, the news of the earl's misfortune being brought him soon after. After the revolution he came over into England, in order to be employed in Ireland against king James, but appearing publicly in London, it gave great offence, and a subject was presented by Sir Edward Somers to king William III. for a proclamation in order to suppress and banish all who attended to him and his kindred. Upon this he retired to Switzerland, where he died, leaving for his country and his posterity a liberal and brave country. During his retirement in Switzerland, he wrote his memoirs.

LUDOLF (J. C.) a very learned writer of the 17th century, was born

at Erford in Thuringia. He travelled much, and was master of five or twenty languages, visited bridle-  
searched after natural curiosities and antiquities every where, and conversed with learned men of all nations. He published a History of Ethiopia and other curious books.

St. LUKE the Evangelist, of Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, was a physician, wrote his Gospel and *Acts of the Apostles*, the latter at Rome, when St. Paul was a prisoner there in 63. "He said he studied all the schools of Greece and Egypt and was accomplished in all parts of learning; and some write that there are some pieces of his painting still extant. Authors are not agreed as to the manner of his death; the most probable opinion is, that he suffered martyrdom at Rome after St. Paul's imprisonment there. His way of writing is exact and accurate, his style elegant and lofty, his diction and manner admirably accommodated to an historical relation.

LUPERCALIA, feasts celebrated amongst the Romans on the fifteenth of the calendar of March, in honour of Pan, whose priests were named Luperci, who used to run through the streets naked, and to strike the hands and bellies of women with a goat skin. This ceremony was instituted by Evander about fifty years before the siege of Troy, and continued till the reign of the emperor Augustus the 496, when pope Gelasius did wholly abolish them.

LUTHER (Martin) a reformer  
the church in the 16th century, his  
life a pretty well known. Never was  
man more loaded with advantages than  
this reformer. He was born in 1483. He  
had even a lottery for his birth, by  
an order to have an opportunity  
drawing a license for his activity  
his disadvantage. He was a good  
being an A. M. and being that  
which was given to him. He  
proved, provided God would permit  
him to pass a hundred years, a life

all world. It is impudently  
that he desired the immorta-  
lity of his name. He is charged with  
being an enemy of paradise;  
and that he drank mead, and  
was composed by him in hours of  
vice, that he had blasphemous  
scriptures, and particularly the  
of Moses. Some say he caused  
a book *Amicus* to be put into  
elegant French, in order to  
publish a ditch of the suspi-  
cious books of devotion. The  
part of those slanders are  
on some things in a book  
by Luther's friends, *La-  
thorianus at table*, the gram-  
mar of which has been controvert-  
ed. The book is composed with great  
skill, was not wrote by Lu-  
ther, but published while he was liv-  
ing with his approbation. He was  
an impetuous temper, and can-  
didated for certain expressions  
fall from him, with regard  
to the will of St. James in particu-  
lar. A permission was signed by him,  
in the midst of the most famous war  
of his sect, assembled at War-  
burg, to Philip, Landgrave of Hesse,  
that he should marry a second wife, provided it  
be known but to a few. It is  
related therein, that any other  
might marry again in his wife's  
place, in two cases. I. If a man,  
captured in another country, can-  
not serve or recover his health  
without engaging a woman. II. If  
the man be a leprous woman.  
The Roman Catholics weigh-  
in other terms on that account.  
The Protestants have answered  
very imprudently. The  
error that might have been  
made, as Balmage did say very  
well, That Luther should not  
commit the Landgrave of Hesse  
to a second wife, whilst the  
Landgrave was living, and that the bishop  
had reason to censure him  
thereon. Mr. Choate speaks  
harshly of Luther. He writes  
it were to be wished Luther

had shewn more temper than he has  
done in his manner of writing, and  
that his great and vigorous courage,  
his strong zeal for the truth, and his  
unshaken resolution, had been joined  
with greater moderation and reserve.  
But these faults, which have not only  
mainly the effects of certifying in pre-  
sent not our entertaining an esteem  
for men, when in other respects we  
find them to be possessed of valuable  
qualities, &c. We may observe that,  
That all the follies, weaknesses, or  
even crimes, which can be charged  
upon Luther, or any of the Reformers,  
no more affect the merit of the  
cause of the reformation, than a  
wicked man's faults can de-  
rogate from the truth of his demon-  
strations. Let the enemies of the re-  
formation show, That it is not as  
certain as any proposition in logic,  
that tyranny over many nations is  
unlawful; and that it is duty to shake  
it off at any risk. This is the Pro-  
testant principle. It is not a par-  
ticular set of tenets, Luther's, Cal-  
vinist's, or Zwinglian's, but it is the  
right and duty of private judgment,  
that it is the principle of Protestantism,  
which is to show a right to deny,  
that to deny it is to deny that man's  
standing is one standing, or reason a  
faculty of reasoning. He died 1546,  
and a numberless multitude of calum-  
nies were likewise spread concerning  
his death.

**LUTHORIUS PRISCUS** (Cass.)  
a Roman knight, whose late courage  
to teach prudence both to wit, and  
the great. After having received from  
Tiberius a handsome reward, for a  
poem he had composed on the death  
of Germanicus, he was accused of  
writing another on the death of Drus-  
sus, daring that prince's sickness, and  
he kept it in readiness in hopes of a  
still greater reward, on the death of Drus-  
sus's death. Upon this prince's re-  
covery he ought to have suppressed  
his poem, but he had not firmness of  
mind enough to deny that it was  
done by him; and read it before several



and promised, if he would  
 do it, she would make herself  
 of the chain she was big with.  
 He generously refused it, and  
 the poor Charilum was come  
 to believe it, the gvern-  
 ment, however he had some  
 who aspired him, and made  
 him to Canada; whence being  
 to his own country, he re-  
 ceived the government, and enacted  
 laws, which he engaged  
 him to keep till he returned  
 money he was about to make;  
 and, if he came back, they  
 think themselves freed from  
 him, he killed himself in Can-  
 ada, undertook the guardianship  
 of the new in the 300th year af-  
 ter the fall of Troy, and the 208th  
 of the first Olympiad. Mr.  
 Lycurgus made some excellent re-  
 lations of the Laws of Lycurgus, shew-  
 ing to be blame-worthy in so-  
 ciety, most of which are sup-  
 ported by the sentiments of Plato and  
 Aristotle. We find frequently con-  
 sidered that Lycurgus another  
 LYCURGUS, one of the ten sa-  
 viors of Athens; he was ci-  
 vil, enacted several service-  
 laws, and ordered a kind of vy-  
 cines on the theatre. He  
 was a bonds and lewd persons  
 in the city, built a place for pub-  
 lic, at which he was often  
 himself. During the whole  
 of his administration, he kept  
 account of all his actions;  
 and death-bed he caused him-  
 self to be carried into the senate-  
 house, where he gave in exact ac-  
 count of all his actions, so far as con-  
 cerned the public, and died soon af-  
 terwards. The Athenians consecrated the  
 place to him.

LYCUM, a place in Athens,  
 whose sight, it had been  
 of Apollo, built by Lycus  
 after a violent plague, to pay  
 the thanksgiving of the Lyc-  
 on because he sent here  
 and down, hence his fol-

lowers are called Peripatetics.

LYDYAT (Thomas) a learned  
 Englishman in the 16th century,  
 wrote against Scavenger, and several o-  
 ther books to great esteem among the  
 learned at home and abroad, the latter  
 of whom ranked him with Sir Ba-  
 con, and Mr. Joseph Mede; and  
 when they heard that Mr. Lydyat  
 and Mr. Mede had very little pre-  
 ferment, they observed, that the Eng-  
 lish did not deserve to have such emi-  
 nent scholars among them.

LYNCEUS, one of the Argonauts,  
 who attended Jason to Colchus. He  
 had so piercing a sight, that the poets  
 say he could see through a stone wall,  
 and take a view of whatever passed in  
 heaven or hell.

LYNDE (Sir Humphrey) an Eng-  
 lish knight was born at London, pub-  
 lished two books of Controversy, the  
 one in 1628, the other in 1633,  
 which sold very well, and were trans-  
 lated into French. *The true and safe  
 way which leads every Christian to the  
 true ancient Catholic Faith, &c.* and  
*The safe Way which leads the weak  
 and wavering astray, &c.*

LYSANDER, general of the La-  
 cedæmonians, made himself dreadful  
 to all Greece, an. r. 349. He at-  
 tacked the Athenian fleet command-  
 ed by Conon, took most of their  
 ships, and killed 3000 of the men.  
 After that he took Athens and, not  
 having subdued Samos, which was  
 in the interest of the Athenians, he re-  
 turned triumphantly to Sparta; he  
 endeavoured to gain the crown of  
 Sparta, but without success. After-  
 wards the Athenians, with several o-  
 thers, entering into a league against  
 the Lacedæmonians, Lysander, being  
 their general to oppose them, was  
 killed in the Enterprize.

LYSIMACHUS, one of the Cap-  
 tains of Alexander the Great, made  
 himself master of a part of Thrace,  
 where he reigned. Afterwards he  
 took upon him the crown of Mac-  
 donia, and made Pyrrhus put his part  
 of the kingdom; he was however

merely by credit to his relations, which secured him the favour of his son, 11. In a war against Seleucus he was killed, 14. an. r. 742. His body was disfigured and thrown into the sea by reason of a tradition that never permitted it. We have mentioned another Lolianus in a preceptor to Alexander, who called his pupil Achilus, and himself Eudæmus.

17518, a Pythagorean philosopher, an. r. 466. teacher of Epaminondas. He thought he, or his disciple Philolaus, was author of those works known by the name of *Pythagoras's Golden Verses*, one of his epistles to Hipparchus was printed at Venice, amongst those of other Greeks.

## M

**MABILLON** (140) a very learned antiquary. He was born in the 17th century, was, during the year 1664, keeper of the treasury and procurator of France at St. Denis. He had a considerable library, and a collection of MSS., which was presented to him belonging to Vincent Beaufort, he lost his library or some employment which he quitted, and from that time he did not become known. Next year he went to Paris, and was very welcome to Father Mabillon, who was then in of France. From young Mabillon was concluded that he was the *Spi. legum*. This year Mabillon was elected to the society of St. Maur. Mabillon lived 20 years, and was a very learned man. He was the author of the *Antiquitates*, printed from the MSS. of the library of the Benedictines, his MSS. were charged with the corrections of Mabillon, which he prepared with extraordinary diligence. After this he published a vast number of other works, which are evidences of his vast capacity and industry. In 1682 he was employed by

several others relating to the study. The year 1681 was his last. Mabillon was among the scholars and the great society, which was the society of the church to which that of France in particular published an account of the life 1684 he undertook an journey into Italy, by order of France, and returned the following year with a very noble. He placed in the king's library the three thousand volumes of printed and manuscript, and two volumes of the MSS. he had discovered in that country, which were highly esteemed for their well written learning.

**MACCILLUS** (Scholastic) born in Italy, about the middle of the 17th century. His surprising readiness in composition of which he published number of MSS. of MSS. a great deal to writing, that he was able to write with two fingers what he saw the

**MACILLUS** (France), a most famous person of the 17th century. In 1610 he became a member of the college of St. Louis. In 1612 the death was upon him, the order, was sent over to denounce but that it was from poverty, the prince sent him a pension of 1000 livres. He entered into the interest of the duke of Burgundy to the throne of Portugal, and furnished several books in support of his cause.

**MACEDO** (Anthony) the younger, commenced his studies at the college of St. Louis, at last he was promoted IV king of Portugal, and was made a knight of the order of St. James. It was when he had finished her education that she was sent to the convent of St. Clara.



of that order, Italian, men of learning, who should change their habit, that she might confer with them at full leisure about matters of religion. Her request was granted, but Mac-  
do did not return to Sweden. He remained at Rome in quality of apostolic prelatary of the Vatican church, from 1661 to 1671; after which he returned into Portugal, and bore several offices at Lisbon. He wrote some books.

MACHIAVELL (Naholles) a native of Florence, had a great deal of genius, and was a very elegant writer. He had, however but little acquaintance with the Latin tongue; but he was on the father of a man of learning, viz. Marcello Virginio, who by pointing out to him a great many of the beautiful passages in the incidents, gave him an opportunity of inserting them into his works. He wrote a Comedy about the ancient German del, in which he introduced a Florentine, who was well received, that the King of France entered the city of Rome with him. He was secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence. The Medici put him in a bad office, and he had to leave the country, in order to qualify himself for his country, and the town, which they had built, upon the ruins of his house, and the ruins of the house of the Medici, which he had the pleasure to see, with the staff of his country. The Medici, who he had with him, both in the city and in the country, made him strongly suspected of being a principal manager of a plot that was discovered by the cardinal Jean de Medicis, who was the son of pope Clement VII. However they made him a prisoner, and put him out from the city, and he was able to turn his country into a prison, and a hard one, and he was able to turn it into a prison. He was in a great deal of a remedy he took by way of precaution. Of all his

writings, that which gave the most offence, is a political work which he calls *The Prince*. It has been refuted by several authors. Some think he has represented the art of politicians with no other view than to inspire an abhorrence of tyrants, and excite all mankind to the support of liberty. He was no great favourite, or at least not much obliged to the prince, of his time, and by his conduct he discovered a great deal of the Republican spirit. His reflections on *Livy* are exceedingly curious. Mr Harrington looks upon him as an ingenious man; and one of the best skilled in matters of policy and government, of all the writers upon these subjects.

**MACHAON**, a famous physician, practised at the siege of Troy; he was son to Phlegyas. At last he was killed by Eupyrus.

MACKENZIE (George) learned Scottish law in the 17th century. He studied and traveled in Italy, and became one of the judges of the criminal court at Edinburgh, and about 1674 was made lord advocate, and one of the monarchy's privy-council. In these places he ran round with great reputation till the beginning of king James's reign, when being adverse to the leading of his assistance, in order to take away the penal laws, he was removed. Soon after he was restored, and continued lord advocate and privy-counselor till the revolution, upon which, in September 1689, he went to Oxford, where he prosecuted his studies in the Bodleian library. He published several works: *The Fortunes of Man, Moral Gallantry, America Paradox*, maintaining that it is easier to be virtuous than vicious; *The Laws and Customs of Scotland in criminal Matters, Pleadings, &c*

**MACRIN** (Salmon) one of the best Latin poets of the 16th century, born at Lander. *Vaucluse* says, 'that being persecuted w<sup>th</sup> threats of being accused to the king of Calvi-  
nism, and of being hanged in case

he was convicted; owning one day  
of the latter, he saw at a dis-  
tance a person, in a triumphant  
dignity, and in a posture  
of war, who took  
for a pair of scales, and this  
struck him with such a panic, that  
he fell mad, and threw himself in-  
to a well."

**MACRO** (*Nervus bestiarum*), raised  
himself to great power under the  
reign of Tiberius. He had a principal  
hand in the fall of Sejanus, and suc-  
ceeded him in his office of captain of  
the guards. He took upon him an  
extraordinary, in preparing matters for  
the processes which were entered by  
the emperor against any person. For  
he prepared at the same time which were  
used in order to deliver the guilty,  
and to procure witnesses; after which  
he sent to the senate the proofs which  
were collected in that manner, toge-  
ther with the accusations of the in-  
formers, so that he left nothing for  
the senate to do but to pronounce sen-  
tence. Sometimes not one of the ac-  
cused was absolved, and some were  
even condemned, without its appear-  
ing, by Tiberius's orders, or the con-  
sistency of Macro relating to the de-  
positions of those that were put to  
the rack, wherein the crime consist-  
ed. There was no other rule follow-  
ed but the will of the emperor, and  
his captain of the guards. He was  
very sensible how much his interest  
depended on the emperor's life; he  
therefore made no court to Caligula,  
and made use of no wife, friends, or  
other arts for that purpose. He caus-  
ed his to enquire him to be a lover, and  
affured him of a protection of the  
emperor, upon condition the young  
prince procured his marriage. Caligula  
told the physician having told Macro,  
that Tiberius and not he were two  
days, he made him to prepare mat-  
ters as Caligula's interest required.  
Caligula ordered to take possession of  
the power in him, and was concerned  
with a surgeon, who came to examine  
him. Tiberius recovered, which

filled the new emperor with  
nation. They dropped a  
Mare, and he gave orders that they  
should be put on wife and  
famine, which they per-  
solved under the new em-  
had so great a reputation, that  
were referred to the  
killing themselves.

**MACROBIUS** (Aurelius)  
about the end of the first  
he was one of Theodorus  
heretics, or one of his was  
Saturnalia is a pleasant  
curious and antiquity. He  
published some commentaries  
part of Cicero's called *Scipio*.

**MACILLAN**, a Prince  
the sixteenth Century.  
voted the Magellan. He  
1519, or 20, being sent by  
peror Charles V. He sailed  
vile in 1519, and crossing the  
went through the South  
uland De los Ladrones, who  
poisoned, or so others, died  
in the island Marian, and  
conquered the island Cuba.

**MACIUS** (Jeanne)  
learned names of the 16th cen-  
been in Italy. He was  
the sciences, and, among  
the art of war, and in the  
culinary, and in the  
by the Venetians to the  
with the commission of  
out, when the Tatars being  
gusta, he performed all the  
that place that could have  
pected from an able capi-  
tains, and a certain kind of  
fire-works, by means of  
had the labour of the  
rains, and in a moment  
these works which had co-  
great deal of pains. But  
then evening, but the city  
to the hands at last, Maci-  
then day, and was killed  
rally by them. His body  
entirely in the back of his  
he had laid up, and an

strong mercury, he did not think himself unqualified, tho' deprived of all kinds of books, to compose treatises full of quotations. All day he was obliged to work as a slave, but he spent a great part of the night in writing. He tried the Imperial and French ambassadors to get his interest for his releasement; but Magier, instead of recovering his liberty, was strangled in prison upon the 27th of March 1672.

MAGGI, Hannibal's brother, was present at the famous battle at Cannæ, and carried the news of it to Carthage. He went out against Scipio in Spain, and then crossed over into Italy; but venturing a battle with Quintus Varus was routed, and going to Africa, died upon the seas.

MACINUS (John Anthony) an astronomer, was born at Padua. He rose at Bologna with great applause, and was highly esteemed by all the princes of his age. He was very laborious, and wrote some excellent pieces, as his *Epistola de Tabula Secundarum Mobilitum*; *Thesaurus Placitorum juxta Copernicanas Observationes de planis Triangulis*; *Galeni de morbis decretorum*, &c. He died at Bologna January 18, 1617, aged sixty-one.

MAHOMET, the founder of a Religion which soon became, and still continues to be, very extensive, was born at Mecca in Arabia in the sixth century. No body denies that his father and mother were poor. His father Abdallah died two months before he was born. Emma his mother followed six years after, and Abdolmelik, Abdallah's father, died two years after her; so that the education of our young prophet fell to the care of Abulshah his uncle. His uncle and aunt put him into the service of a woman who used to go to Syria. This woman, whose name was Chidgha, fell in love with Mahomet her carrier, and married him. He was then 25.

By his wife he had three sons, who died very young; and four daughters, who were well married. Being willing to conceal from his wife his liability to the epilepsy, he made her believe that he fell into these convulsions merely because he could not support the sight of the angel Gabriel, who came from God to inform him of several things concerning religion. Chidgha spread it about that her husband was a prophet. His servant, and other persons whom he interested, joined their labours to promote the same design, and that with so much success, that the magistrates of Mecca were afraid of an insurrection, wherefore they resolved to make away with Mahomet. He had warning of their design, and made his escape. The time of his escape is the Epochæ of the Mahometans, and from hence they reckon the years of the Hizza. He retired to Medina with a few friends, but was soon joined by a great number of his disciples. It was not long before he discovered his design of establishing his religion by force of arms. He gave his great standard to his uncle Hamza, and sent him out with thirty men. His second attempt was more successful than the first: with three hundred and nineteen men he charged a caravan which consisted of about 1000 Koreichites, and defeated it. The booty was considerable. He lost fourteen men, who have had an honourable place conferred on them in the Mahometan martyrology. After some engagements of greater moment, he made himself master of Mecca in the eighth year of the Hizza. He died three years after at Medina, in the sixty-third year of his age. It is hard to learn a true account of his actions: for, if the writers of his fact have forged a thousand fables to do honour to him, in all appearance his enemies have not scrupled to spread stories to his disadvantage. He owned himself, that he did not work miracles, and yet those of his sect ascribe a great many to him.

him. The great progress of his religion was chiefly owing to his scheme of urging it by force of arms upon those who did not voluntarily receive it. There was published a Testament of Mahomet, which has much the air of a supposititious piece: it is a treaty of mutual toleration which was concluded between him and the Christians. However that be, it is certain he showed them at first more humanity, than he did to the Jews; which is very strange for with that spirit of conquest which he discovered, he was a very proper person to make the Jews follow him, as the Messiah whom they expected. The story of his tomb's being suspended in the air is well known to be false, and believed by no body. Sanfovin published a book in the year 1570, in which he tells us there is a prophecy that the Mahometan law shall not last above a thousand years, and that the Turkish empire shall come to an end under the fifteenth sultan. He adds, that Leo the philosopher, emperor of Constantinople, said in one of his books, that a big yellow family with its corruption, shall put the whole Mahometans to flight, and seize him who possesses the seven mountains. Sporn speaks of an ancient prophecy that the Greeks have amongst them, that the Turkish nation should be destroyed by a Cbryssogenor nation, i. e. a flaxen coloured one, which cannot be applied to any but the Moscovites, who are almost all of that colour. Whoever would see a chronological series of the actions of this false prophet, supported by very good authorities, and a pretty detail of circumstances, need only read D. Pichoux's book, intitled, *The Life of Mahomet*.

MAHOMET II, the Great, was the terror of Europe, and the most fortunate of all the kindred princes. He succeeded his father Amurat in 1451, and in 1453 he made war upon the Greeks, and took the city of Constantinople. He distinguished his

reign by the conquest of two empires, twelve kingdoms, and two hundred considerable cities, which made him very justly deserve the title of Great. He besieged Belgrade, but received a wound and retired. The famous John Hunniades and John Cyprian had a share in that victory. Suleiman beg beat him out of Albania in 1468, but he was conqueror in Hungary, Persia, Mezia, Belgar, Valachia, Transylvania and Albania; besides, all Peloponnesus was conquered, with Carthage, Syria, Sinz, &c. but as he was preparing to carry the war into Egypt, he died at Nicomedia, May 3d, 1481, aged 52, in the 31st year of his reign. He understood Greek, Latin, Arabic, and the Persian languages, and had great skill in astrology. He was well shaped, and wanted neither wit nor courage; yet he was a debauchee, of no religion, and as much probity. He was cruel and barbarous, and at the storming of Constantinople he treated our Saviour's image with great disrespect.

MAHOMET (Calam) emperor of Mogal, made himself illustrious by his fine qualities, especially by his great readiness and application to remove the complaints of his subjects. He died in the year 1605, but of what sect of religion no body could say. He had some thoughts of becoming Christian, but the Mahometan priests were able to divert him from it by two reasons. one was that the Christian religion required him to believe mysteries; and the other, that it allowed to marry only one wife.

MAJORIANUS (Julius Valerius) emperor, famous for his wit, learning and valour, in 457, he expelled the Vandals, and beat them from the coasts of Campania, where Genseric had made a descent in 456. He made peace with the Visigoths, and prepared against Africa; but Genseric got away three hundred ships just by near Carthage in Spain. Afterwards, it is said, the emperor went to

Aguaile to Genserik's court, who not allowing him, communicated his desire to him against the emperor. He was murdered by Rizerius his general, upon the river Iria, having forced him to quit his purple in Tortona, a town in Lombardy, in 467.

**MAIMBOURG** (Louis) born at Mian in 1610, and became a Jesuit in 1626, had a reputation as a preacher, but yet more by the many histories which he published. The Jesuits criticized his history of Aristicism, and that of the Iconoclastes, and left all the rest untouched. The history of Calvinism, published by him in 1681, stirred up a violent war against him, the operations whereof he left entirely to his enemies: he by that, without giving himself any trouble offensively or defensively. He was degraded by the general of the Jesuits, on account of his having declared too boldly in favour of the Gallican church against the Ultramontans. He retired into the abbey of St. Victor, where he died in August 1686, after having made a will, by which it appears that he was very ill satisfied with the Jesuits.

**MAJUS** (Junianus) a Neapolitan antiquarian, taught the *Beaux Lettres* at Naples towards the end of the 15th century. He had, among other pupils, the famous Sannazarius. He contributed a good deal to establish the reputation of the Latin tongue; but he distinguished himself yet more by his list of interpreting dreams. Peculiar and all kinds crowded to him from all quarters, to consult him what they should do.

**MALACHI**, the 14th of the lesser prophets, lived in the time of Darius, or Artaxerxes. He was of the tribe of Zebulun, it was not believe Epiphanius. Origen thought he was an angel in disguise, because his name signifies an angel, but the rest of the writers are of another opinion, and that he was so named Angel because of the purity of his life.

**MALDONADO** (John) a Spanish

Jesuit, born in 1534, was accused of heresy, and of procuring a fraudulent will, in securing the president de St. André at Paris, to bequeath his estate to the Jesuits. Peter Gondi bishop of Paris acquitted him of the first charge, and the parliament of Paris of the other. He retired after these troubles to Bourges, and became famous for his commentaries on the scriptures.

**MALEBRANCHE** (Nicholas) an eminent French philosopher, was born at Paris in 1638. He grew weary of studying languages and ecclesiastical history, and meeting with Des Cartes's *Traité de l'Homme*, gave himself up entirely to the study of philosophy. In 1699 he was admitted an honorary member of the royal academy of sciences at Paris. Notwithstanding the delicacy of his constitution, he enjoyed a pretty good state of health till his death, which happened in October 1715, aged 77. He read but little, but thought a great deal. He avoided every thing that looked like ambition. He despised that kind of philosophy, which consists only in knowing the opinions of other men, since a person may know the history of other men's thoughts, without thinking himself. He could never read ten verses together without disgust. He meditated with his windows shut, in order to keep out the light, which was a disturbance to him. All foreigners of learning visited him when they came to Paris. His conversation was very modest, but turned generally on the same subjects on which he has written. He received a visit from king James II. He had a great many followers in France, and they were generally his friends and disciples at the same time, it being impossible to be the one without the other, on account of his personage. His books are famous, especially his *Recherche de la Vérité*, &c. Search after Truth. Mr. Locke has examined his singular notion of seeing all things in God. He was a great enemy to imagination, and thought it



the source of all errors: yet hardly does any philosopher deal more in analogies and similitudes, or arguments and subtle turns of that sort.

St. MALACTY, archbishop of Ar-magh in Ire-land, famous for his holiness and acquaintance with St. Bernard. He quitted his archbishopric to be an inferior prelate in the church of Downe, and died in 1148, at Clonmacc, in St. Bernard's arms, who wrote a beautiful panegyric in a short draught of his life.

MALHERBE (Francis) the best French poet of his time, was born at Caen about the year 1555, and died at Paris in 1628. He seems not to have been in religion. When poor people applied to him, saying, They would pray to God for him, he answered, that he did not believe they had much credit with heaven, considering their pitiful condition, to which it had left them in this world, and that he would much rather some favour to a court would make him the same promise. He used likewise to let fall this maxim, 'That the religion of a gentleman ought to be that of his prince.' He composed with great facility, and put his mind on the rack concerning what he wrote. It is thought Balaam cursing him when he made his certain tyrant of verses.

MALPIGHI (Marcello) an eminent Italian physician and anatomist in the 17th century. He studied under Massari and Mariano. The duke of Tuscany sent him to Pisa, to be professor of physics there. In this city he contracted an intimate acquaintance with Borelli, to whom he ascribed all his discoveries he had made. He went back to Bologna, the air of Pisa not agreeing with him. Cardinal Antonio Pignatelli, who had known him, while he was legate at Bologna, being then pope in 1691 under the name of Innocent XII, immediately sent for him to Rome, and appointed him his physician. But this did not hinder him from pursuing his studies,

and perfecting his works, which he immortalized his memory.

MALVEZZI (Vergano) born at Bononia in Italy, acquired a great deal of reputation by his learning in parts. He understood law, physics, mathematics, poetry, grammar and civility. He was likewise a soldier and wrote several ingenious pieces in the Spanish tongue.

MAMMIA (Julia) mother to the emperor Alexander Severus, famous for her courage and virtue. She was for Origen, who contended with her upon the Christian religion, so that Severus was not unacquainted with her. Afterwards she became cruel and covetous, and usurped the prerogative royal to herself. She was murdered with her son, of whose death she was the occasion.

MAMURRA, a Roman knight and native of Formium, acquired great riches in Gaul, whither he accompanied Caesar as *Præfatus Fabricæ*, master of the workmen and works. He spent them as profusely: nothing could be more sumptuous than his palace at Rome upon mount Cælius. Catulus wrote very keen verses against the rapines of Mamurra, and the debauched familiarity between him and Julius Cæsar.

MANASSE'S, king of Judah, after his father Hezekiah, A. M. 333. At first he was evil and idolatrous till the king of Assyria took him and carried him into Babylon, where he repented and appeased God, so that he was restored. He put Sennacherib to death but afterwards became a regular prince and died A. M. 339, aged 67, in the 54th year of his reign.

MANARD (John) born at Ferrara in 1462, was one of the ablest physicians of his age, yet killed himself by his excess in his conjugal embraces. The wits have not lost this opportunity of being merry, especially such as know that an astrologer had foretold him that he should die in a ditch. His letters are the best of his works.

MANCINELLI

**MANCINELLI** (Antony) a very good grammarian of the 15th century.

He published several works of literature. It is said, that having made a sermon against the wicked life of Alexander VI. that pope was so provoked at it, that he caused him to lose his tongue and hands.

**MANDANIS**, an Italian philosopher, being invited by Alexander's messengers to come to the banquet of Alexander's son, with promise of great reward if he obeyed, and threats if he did not, he answered, That Alexander, though he commanded a great part of the world, was not Jupiter's son; that he cared not for that man's son who had not enough to satisfy himself, neither did he value his patronage; that India was sufficient to maintain him if he lived, and that he was not afraid of death, but rather desired it, that he might exchange his present old age for a better life.

**MANDEVILLE** (Sir John) an English physician and traveler. He lived thirty four years in Asia and Africa, an account of which, &c. he published. He died at Laage Novbr. 17th, 1372.

**MANDEVILLE** (Bernard de) an ancient writer in the 18th century, was born in Ireland, where he studied physic, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty. He afterwards came over into England, and in 1714 published a poem, intitled, *The Grumbling Hour, or Knave's turn of honesty*; on which he afterwards wrote Remarks, and published the whole at London 1723 in 8vo, under the title *The Fable of the Bees: or private vices made public benefits. With an Essay on Charity and Charity-schools, and a Speech into the Nature of Society.* This book was presented by the Society of Middlesex in July the next year, and was very unadvertised. It was printed at the London Coffee-house on July 27, 1713. In 1724 it was published a Vindication, and was attacked by several

writers. He published other pieces. He died in 1724.

**MANDUCUS**. The name which the Romans gave to certain giants, whom they produced on their stages to divert time and fight idlers. Called so because they gave them huge bloated cheeks, a vast open mouth, with which they kept a constant muzzling. Juvenal tells us, that children were much fond of them, and that mothers brought in naughty children, by telling them Manducus would come and eat them.

**MANI**, father of the Manicheans, began to spread his errors in the third century, when he embraced those. One Terebinthus, a Magician, finding his designs opposed in Persia, retired into a widow's house, where he was murdered. The widow became heretic to his money and socks, bought a slave named Curbicu, whom she adopted, and caused to be taught in all the sciences of Persia. This man changed his name for Mani, pretended himself an apostle of Christ, and that he was the comforter promised by our Saviour. He had two principles, one good and the other bad; that the souls of his followers went thro' the elements to the moon, and afterwards to the sun, to be purified, and then were rejoined to the deity, and that those of other men went to hell. He denied the resurrection, and condemned marriage, with a thousand other impious and ridiculous fancies, so that pope Leo said of him, that the devil reigned in all other heretics, but he had raised a throne in that of the Manichees. This Mani promised the king of Persia to cure his son, but the prince dying he was clapt in prison, whence he escaped, but was afterwards taken and slew'd alive, and his carcass thrown to the wild beasts. Spontaneously, the time of his birth appeared was in the reign of Pabius, a little before Christ.

**MANLIUS**, a learned historian in the time of Marius and Sylla. He

is much applauded by Pliny in the tenth book of his *Natural History*.

**MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS**, a Roman senator and commander. He it was, who being awaked by the Gauls, resisted them, that they should not take the Capitol, whence the Romans called him Capitulinus, and Conservator of the Town, but being accused of having the leisure of the Gauls, and affecting the crown, he was thrown headlong from the Capitol A. D. 370.

**MANIUS TORQUATUS**, son of Manius Imperiosus, was naturally dull, for which cause he was kept in the country. The severity of his father made Pompey, tribune of the people, to accuse him. Torquatus hearing this, came up and entered Pompey's house, drew his sword, and made him swear to let his father alone. He killed a Gaulish soldier who challenged him, and pulled the golden chain from him, whence he was called Torquatus. He was often consul, and A. D. 414, in the war with the Latins, he raised his son's head to be cut off for fighting against his command. Another time he refused the consulship, saying, He could no longer bear the view of the people, nor their licentiousness, which truly was extraordinary, and became proverbial, *Maniana Imperia*.

**MANIUS** (Aldus) a Roman. He laboured to restore learning in Italy. published a Greek grammar, some notes upon Horace, Plautus, &c. He published some works of the ancients, with an excellent preface of his own. He died at Venice in 1514, being very old.

**MANUCIUS** (Aldus) junior, son of Paul, and grandson of Aldus Manutius, was the most one of the great printers of his time. To get variety, he was forced to sell the excellent library that was in his family, which his father, grandfather, and great uncles had collected with so much care, and contained 3000

volumes. He died at Rome in 1570 without other recompence than the commendation of his learning.

**MANTO**, the daughter of Thetis, and like her father strongly inspired with prophecy. She was in great esteem, that when the Argonauts pillaged Thetis, they thought they could not atone their vow to Apollo of consecrating to him the most precious thing in their plunder, without offering him this young woman. She was therefore sent to the temple of Delphi. But this did not engage her in any vow of continency, or, if she did, she observed it very ill. For she bore a son called Amphilochous. Alcmena, who had been generalissimo of the army which took Thetis, was a daughter to the same named Thetis. These children were the fruit of an amour carried on during the madness which had seized Alcmena after he had put his mother to death. Virgil transports her into Italy, not for the sake of securing her virginity, but to produce a son of her who bore Mantua.

**MARANDUS** (John) a famous astrologer, was born at Bous in Breffe, and lived in the 15th century. He cast Lewis XI his nativity, foretold the adventures of his life for thirty years together, and gave notice of his rebellion to his father Charles VII. He also foretold the schism of the church, and the wars of France and England.

**St. MARK** the Evangelist, St. Peter's disciple, preached in Lybia, Theban, Pentapolis Maritima, and almost through all Egypt. It is thought he wrote his gospel at Rome ante ch. 43, and suffered martyrdom April 25, 62. His body was translated from Alexandria to Venice, whereof he is the patron. He is acknowledged to be the first bishop of Alexandria. Tertullian saith his gospel in his time, was called the gospel of St. Peter, probably because he fully wrote what St. Peter intimated him of. St. Jerom says, that the last

chapter, or at least part of it, was wanting in all the Greek copies, but he shows that this gospel is consistent with the others.

**MARCELLUS** (Marcus Claudius) a Roman commander, famous for his valour, was five times consul. He was called the Sword of the Romans, and killed king Bormanius with his own hand. He subdued the Insubrians, and took Milan their capital; as also Syracuse, where he endeavoured to preserve Archimedes. He fought two days with Hannibal with equal success, but was killed on the third, and his corpse treated with all imaginable respect by the conqueror.

**MARCIAN**, emperor of the East. His piety and courage procured him the throne. After the death of Theodosius junior, Pulcheria, who succeeded him in the empire, married Marcian August 26, 446. He made a strict law against the heretics, and recalled the banished bishops. In 451 he called a general council at Chalcedon, where he assisted without meddling with ecclesiastical affairs. He is esteemed equal to Constantine the Great, in his innocence, chastity, equity, and zeal for the true religion. He died at Constantinople January 26, 457, aged 64.

**MARCION**, an heresiarch, born at Sinop in the province of Pontus. In his younger years he followed the Stoic philosophy, and loved solitude and poverty, but being convicted of sacrilege, in which he was engaged, he was expelled from his church by his father, who was bishop. Afterward he came to Rome, where he invented his heresies. Marcion meeting St. Polycarpus in the streets of Rome, asked him whether he knew him? Polycarpus answered the bishop, *I know you to be the Devil's eldest son.*

**MARSH** (John de) a Parisian, one of the finest geniuses in the 17th century, but became at last a visionary and fanatic. He was a great admirer of Madame de Richieu, and obtained an employment of genius to-

der him, for he was called upon to relax and divert him, after the fatigue of business by facetious conversation. He used, in order to triumph over the virtue of women when they objected to him the interest of their salvation, to lead them into atheistical principles. He was a member of the French academy from its first erection. He wrote several dramatic pieces, which were well received. He attempted an epic poem, but after several years labour about it, dropt the design to write books of devotion. He likewise wrote romances, but not such virtuous ones as used to be wrote at that time. He was a declared enemy of the Jesuits. His visions are well described by the Messieurs de Port Royal. He promised the king of France, by the expectation of prophecy, the honour of overthrowing the Mahometan empire. In his old age he wrote something against Bonifacius's successors.

**MARCUNUS** (Maximus) bishop of Cythra, a native of Caria. He passed several years at Venice, where he died in 1604. He had a fine library, which he left by will to the Religious of S. Mark; and, as if he had a foreknowledge of his death at that time before it happened, he sent thither nine chests of his books. He had been at Paris to collect a great number of rare and curious Greek manuscripts.

**MARIANA** (Juan) born at Talavera in the province of Toledo, became a Jesuit in 1583, and was one of the ablest men of his age, a great divine, a good historian, and profoundly versed in ecclesiastical as well as profane history. He published several books, and among the rest a history of Spain. His book *de Rege St. Regis institutione* was burnt at Paris by act of parliament. It exposed the Jesuits, especially in France, to a thousand cutting reproaches, which are every day renewed, and will always last. It was, nevertheless, the only one he had derived from it the execrable design which he executed against his

H A . . . . . of the

life of Henry IV, and that he consulted all in his exhortation.

MARILLAC (et ar do) was abbot of St. Peter, archbishop of Vienne, and a member of the privy council, when the assembly of the Notables was called at Fontainebleau in 1577, which he delivered an oration, in which he displayed his eloquence, and a zeal for reforming disorders both in the church and the state. The Guises took offence at it, and frustrated all the good effect of his oration. He endeavoured to take the best measures to prevent uprisings which threatened the kingdom; but finding this to be impossible, he fell into a melancholy, which turned him into a madman, and he died there in 1582, in the Abbey of St. Peter.

MARINELLA (Laurel), a Venetian lady, who had a great deal of wit, and published a book, in which she carried the preference of her sex not only to an equality, but to a superiority in comparison with the other.

MARINELLO (John) an Italian physician in the 16th century, published Latin Commentaries on the works of Hippocrates in general, and his Aphorisms in particular; and a Treatise upon fevers, and one upon the plague.

MARIUS (Cicero) who was seven times consul, was born of an obscure family in the territory of Arpinum. He passed into Africa, and overcame Jugurtha, and became king of Macedonia, in 147. He was sent against the Teutones and Ambrones in Provence, of which he led 200,000, and took 800,000 prisoners, in many of which he used a general, still strict with regard to discipline. He defeated the Cimbrans, killed 100,000, and took 60,000 prisoners. Not entering into competition with Sylla, he was put to flight, and lived a poor exile in Africa, until being recalled by Cato and Scipio, they enjoyed Rome, but their greatest enemies to

death, and banished the republicans, and a few days after.

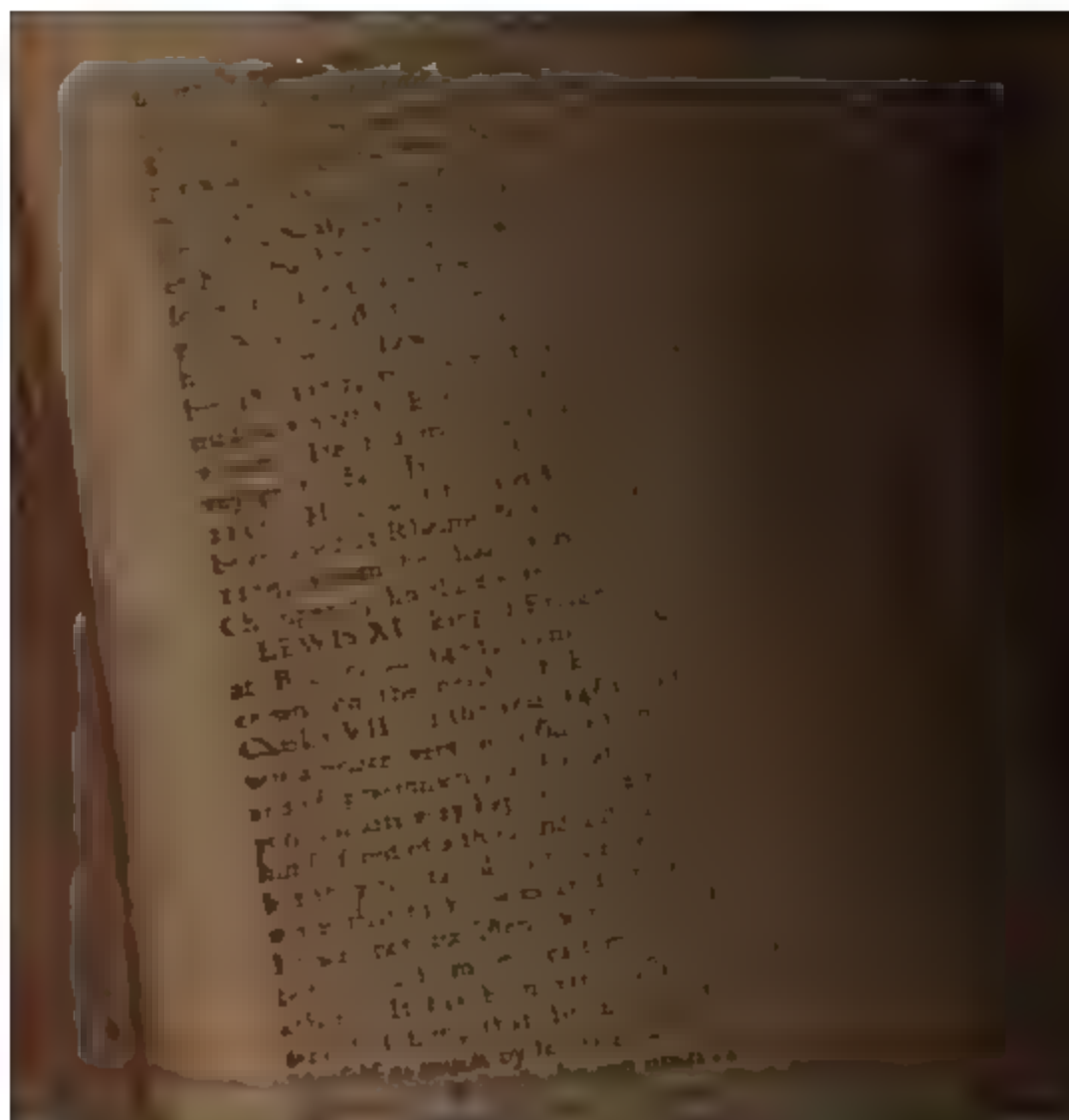
MARIUS AQUINO, he was born in the county of Aquino in Italy, flourished at the end of the 15th century, and at the end of the reign of Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua. He wrote a history of Mantua. He wrote several other books on the Nature of Love thro' several editions, and hard to meet with it.

MARLBOROUGH (Charles, duke of) son of John Churchill of Wotton. Wootton, knight, of a very ancient family, was born in Devonshire June 24th, 1651, was at first page of honour to the duke of York; but being a military life, at sixteen years of age was made an ensign in a regiment of foot-guards, at first opportunity of going in the service of his country, he was besieged by the Moors in a war with the Dutch in Flanders under the Duke of Marlborough in the French army, commanded their king's person, and his greatest generals of that age, of Condé and the marshal. During this campaign, the French almost overran the Provinces, Mr. Churchill distinguished himself in the taking of several places, in particular, that the march took great notice of him in the *Hansome Englishman*, name he was long known to the world in 1711, 1673, the great Marlborough, he sent by a grant of a peerage, being captain of the Grenadier, and in the attack of the fortress, which was one of the most desperate attacks known, was among the van gained such a point both in person and conduct, that



France made him a public acknowledgment of his services; and the duke of Monmouth, who had the direction of the attack, told king Charles II, that *he owed his life to his bravery*. Upon this he was immediately advanced to be lieutenant-colonel to Sir Charles Littleton's regiment, and gentleman to the bed-chamber and master of the robes to the duke of York, whom he attended into Flanders in 1679, and the next year to Scotland, where the duke honoured him with several important trusts, and made him colonel of a regiment of Dragoons. In 1681 he married Sarah, daughter and co-heiress (with her sister, the countess of Tyrconnel) of Richard Jennings of Sandridge in Hertfordshire Esq, and of Frances his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Gerard Thornhurst of Agner-court in Kent Baronet; and May 24th, 1682, he embarked with the duke of York a second time for Scotland, in which voyage they both narrowly escaped shipwreck, and he was very instrumental in saving his master's life, by hindering many from entering it to the boat, who pressed to get into it, and would infallibly have sunk it. On his return to England, the duke recommended him to king Charles II, in a very particular manner, who thereupon, December 21, 1682, created him baron of Eymouth in the county of Berwick in Scotland, and made him colonel of the third troop of Guards. A little after king James's accession he was made high steward of the borough of St. Albans; and was in the same month sent to the court of France, to notify the death of the late king, and his majesty's accession to the crown. In May 1685 he was created baron Causton of Sandridge in the county of Hertford, and made brigadier-general of his majesty's army in the West, where he greatly signalized himself when the duke of Monmouth came to surprize the king's army; for while the rest of Fovvlerham and the

majority of the commanding officers were in their beds, he kept the enemy in play till the king's forces had formed themselves, and thereby saved the whole army. In 1688 he was sent for to the queen's pretended labour on the 10th of June, but having received some intimations before, he was purposely out of the way; so that he was not among the deponents in the chancery. On his deserting the king, and going over to the prince of Orange, the latter made him lordship a lieutenant-general of his forces; and on king James's leaving Whitehall, he was sent to re-assemble his troop of guards, and to preserve the peace. On the 14th of February, the day after king William and queen Mary were proclaimed, he was sworn of the privy-council, and made one of the gentlemen of the queen's bed-chamber; and on the 9th of April 1689 was created earl of Mulgrave. The same year he commanded the English forces in Flanders, and the Confederates being attacked at Walcourt August the 25th, he distinguished himself in guarding the main pass, and saved our army by an orderly retreat. In 1690 he was made general of the forces sent to Ireland, where he made the strong garrisons of Cork and Kinsale prisoners of war; and the year following king William showed the good opinion he had of his conduct, by sending him to Flanders to put all things in readiness, and to draw the army together again at its arrival. In 1692 he was dismissed from all his employments; and not long after was, with some other peers, committed prisoner to the tower, upon a false accusation of high-treason, the authors of which were afterwards detected and punished. He was restored to favour, and in June 1698 was appointed governor to the duke of Gloucester; and the same way sworn again of the privy-council, and July following was declared one of the lords justices of England for the administration of the government, in which



the right of precedence,  
and then he  
the duke went with  
the queen and the  
in several suits, in  
therefore for reinforce-  
to prevent an in-  
by the king of  
turned to the Low-  
enough to press at the  
young Brabant. In  
the secret of a Gen-  
N. S. in the fight  
of Berguade and Henry 2  
took Lillo; re-ved  
by the victor  
and retook Ghent and  
the enemy had seized  
Upon this the house  
of Su R. O'shaw to  
at Baudelo, and on  
11, 1703-9 the next  
place in the house of  
and chance by law  
and turn in another  
1709 he went to Hel-  
home to make to cry-  
ward in the spring, to  
the court was had  
the Pope resting to the  
place made by the mu-  
The same year he  
representative at the trea-  
of Holland, which break-  
in fact, he hastened to  
having seized St. A-  
in tower on the 5 held,  
army on the 15th of  
or defeated the French  
glory and booty at  
He crowned his cam-  
in the 15th of May,  
Holland. After this  
England, where he had  
of both houses  
In 1713 the duke  
of re to French, and  
town of Downy.  
of Mant, and Ave. But  
from this campaign  
he found his rebels,  
great friends to the

which great trust he was three times successively in the king's absence, who in 1701 appointed him general of the foot, and commander in chief of the English forces in Holland, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Hague. Upon the accession of George I. to the throne, he was created March 14, 1702, into the most noble order of the garter, and the day following declared captain-general of all her majesty's forces in England, in which were employed a-broad, in conjunction with the troops of her allies, and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Holland. After several conferences about peace, and adjusting the quietness of her affairs, he put himself at the head of the army in Flanders, where all the other generals having orders to obey him, he took the castle of Cassel, near West, and the towns of Verden, Ruyssdael, Steyerwert, Liege, &c. But at the close of the campaign, in the month of November, he was taken prisoner, but soon afterwards escaped. Upon his return to London November 28th, the king created him, who had returned with much honour and glory, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath. In January 1703 he crossed to Holland, Fluy, Emburg, and drove the French out of the neighbourhood of them, and then embarked the troops, and sailed for Spain, at Oporto, where he gave him a sword of command, and representing the necessity of the city, by the direction of the elector of Bavaria, he gave up the siege of that place and at length returned for his duty. In 1703 he was sent with the greatest part of the army into Germany, having interview by the way with the

electors of Mentz and Trier, and other potentates, till he joined prince Lewis of Baden, after a march of above sixty German leagues from the Rhine to the Danube, in thirty days. Here he received a visit from prince Eugene; and it was agreed, that this prince, and prince Lewis of Baden, and the duke, should command alternately. On July 2, 1703, he forced the enemy's lines at Schellenberg, for which he received a letter of thanks from the emperor Leopold, written with his own hand, an honour seldom done to any but foreign princes. The same year August 2, his grace, in concert with prince Eugene, gave the enemy the fatal blow at Blenheim and Hochstedt, in which it was observed, that he was resolved to conquer or die, having some hours before the battle devoted himself to God in a posture of his chapel, and received the sacrament. For this glorious action he soon received his complimentary letters from most of the potentates of Europe, and in particular from the States General, and from the emperor, who desired him to accept of the dignity of a prince of the empire, which, with the queen's leave, was conferred upon him by the title of prince Mudenheim with the province of Simsbach. He ended this campaign by possessing himself of Hurburg, Freyern, &c. and then took a march to the east of Prussia, and prevailed upon the king to continue his service in the service of the duke of Savoy, which kept that prince firm to the alliance. He afterwards was taken prisoner at the battle of Bunker, and spent the winter with the Dutch about the William estate, where a committee was sent to see whether it was expedient, that he had done the greatest service possible to the commonwealth. Upon his return to England, the house of commons ordered the queen to perpetuate his memory, whereas her majesty granted the interest of the crown in his estate.

and marquis of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, to him and his heirs for ever. And accordingly the bill having passed both houses, her majesty gave the royal assent to it March the 14th, 1704-5. In 1705 he retook Huy, raised the siege of Liege, forced the French lines at Halderheim, which had been fortifying three years, and beat a detachment from the enemy's grand army, commanded by two lieutenant-generals, who were both taken prisoners. Having ended this campaign by the taking of Standelhet and Lowe, he made a tour to Vienna, upon an invitation of the emperor Joseph, who highly caressed him, and made him a grant of the lordship of Halderheim, with all jurisdiction thereunto belonging. His Grace, at the same time, renewed our treaties with the emperor, and provided for the security of the duke of Savoy. On his return to England, December the 30th, he received the thanks of the commons a third time. On the 23d of May 1706 he defeated the French and Bavarians at Ramellies, and gained all the Spanish Brabant, the marquisate of the Holy Empire, with its capital, the city of Antwerp, the lordship and city of Malines, and the best part of the Spanish Flanders. He went afterwards to the Hague, to concert measures for improving the victory, and ended the campaign with the taking of Ouden, Aeth, Menin, and Dendermond. After this the elector of Bavaria sent the duke a letter, with a proposal of conferences for a peace, in which he owned, that *the interests of England were safely consulted with his Grace.* The duke communicated the purport of the letter to the confederate ministers, and engaged them to prevail with their masters to augment their forces next year. He arrived in London November 29th, where he received the thanks of the house of commons a fourth time, and likewise of the house of lords, who were farther pleased to confirm his titles and hon-

ours, with the right of precedence in his daughters and their heirs male. In 1707 the duke went with full powers from the queen and the States-General to several courts, in order to concert measures for reinforcing the army, and to prevent an invasion of the empire by the king of Sweden; and returned to the Low-Country time enough to prevent the French from ravaging Brabant. In 1708 he obtained the victory at Oudenard July 11th, N. S. in the sight of the dukes of Burgundy and Brabant, and after that took Lille; relieved Brussels, then besieged by the elector of Bavaria; and retook Ghent and Bruges, which the enemy had seized by treachery. Upon this the French sent their speaker Sir R. Onslow to compliment him at Brussels, and on his return March 1, 1708-9 the next day he took his place in the house of lords, where the lord chancellor Cowper complimented him in another speech. In 1709 he went to Holland, from whence he made two voyages to England in the spring, to communicate to the court what had passed at the Hague relating to the overtures of peace made by the ministers of France. The same year he was made plenipotentiary at the treaty of peace in Holland, which breaking up without effect, he hastened to the front, where having seized St. Amant and Montague on the Scheldt, and taken Tournay on the 11th of September, he defeated the French with great slaughter and booty at Blaregnies. He crowned this campaign with the reduction of Maastricht, the capital of Hanault. After this he returned to England, where he had a 6th time the thanks of both houses of parliament. In 1710 the duke took the field before the French, and reduced the strong towns of Douay, Bethune, St. Venant, and Aire. But upon his return from this campaign December 28th, he found his duchess, and some of his great friends in the minority out of favour, and much of



which great trust he was three times successively in the long absence, who in 1701 appointed him general of the foot, and commander in chief of the English forces in Holland, commander extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Hague. Upon the accession of Anne to the throne, he was elected March 14, 1702, into the most noble order of the garter, and the day following declared captain-general of all her majesty's forces in England, or which were employed abroad, in conjunction with the troops of her allies, and sent ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Holland. After several conferences about a war, and settling the claims of her ally, he put himself at the head of the army in Flanders, where and the other generals having orders to obey him, struck the pitched battles of Blenheim and Westphalia, and the towns of Venlo, Roermond, Steynwerk, Liège &c. But as the allies thought it impossible to take the town of Maastricht, he was taken prisoner, but soon afterwards released. Upon his return to London November 28th, 1704, he was created a peer, with the title of Marquis of Blandford, and given a manor there, and a year's pension of five thousand pounds. In 1705 he commanded the British fleet. In 1706 he commanded the British fleet, and was the French admiral of the neighbourhood of Calais, and met Charles III. the late king of France, both going to Spain, at Dunkirk, who gave him a sword of honour, and presented him the order of St. Louis. By the detection of the elector of Bavaria, his grace expected at the Hague and at London, was obliged for its retreat. In 1709 he returned with the greatest part of the army into Germany, having intervened by the way with the

lectors of Mantz and Tilius, and in  
these potentates, till he wanted riding  
Lewis of Baden, after a good march  
march of about fifty German leagues  
from the Rhine to the Danube, in  
thirty days. Here he received a visit  
from prince Eugene, and it was agreed,  
that this prince, and prince  
Lewis of Baden, and the duke, should  
command the army. On July 1. N. S.  
he forced the enemy's camp at Schell-  
enberg, for which he received a letter  
of thanks from the emperor Leopold,  
written with his own hand, a  
honour seldom done to any but sovereign  
princes. The same year August 2. his  
grace, in concert with prince Eugene,  
gave the enemy the fatal blow at Ble-  
enheim and Hochstedt, in which it was  
observed, that he was resolved to com-  
mit or die, having formerly before the  
battle devoted himself to God in the  
presence of his chaplains, and received  
the sacrament. For this glorious action  
he again received his congratulatory  
letters from most of the potentates of  
Europe, and in particular from the  
States General, and from the emperor,  
who desired him to accept of the  
dignity of a prince of the empire  
which, with the queen's leave, was  
conferred upon him by the title of  
prince of Mindelheim in the province of  
Swabia. He ended this campaign by  
passing himself of Homburg, Tre-  
ver, &c. and then took a tour to the  
court of Prussia, and presented ques-  
tions to the king to continue his service in the  
service of the elector of Saxony, we re-  
kept that prince him to the army.  
He likewise had such schemes at the  
court of Brandenburg, as suspended the dis-  
putes with the Dutch about the king  
William's estate, which were conducted  
by him whose conduct may be ac-  
knowledged, that he had done the  
greatest service possible to the common  
cause. Upon his return to England,  
the house of commons addressed the  
queen to perpetuate his memory, and  
whereupon her majesty passed the  
interest of the crown in the common

and mayor of Woodstock and hundred of Watton, to him and his heirs for ever. And accordingly the bill having passed both houses, her majesty gave the royal assent to it March the 14th, 1704-5. In 1704 he retook Huy, raised the siege of Liege, forced the French lines at Hilderheim, which had been besieging three years, and beat a detachment from the enemy's grand army, commanded by two lieutenant-generals, who were both taken prisoners. Having ended this campaign by the taking of Standuliet and Loeu, he made a tour to Vienna, upon an invitation of the emperor Joseph, who highly praised him, and made him a grant of the lordship of Milsheim, with all jurisdiction thereto belonging. His Grace, at the same time, renewed our treaties with the emperor, and provided for the security of the duke of Savoy. On his return to England, December the 30th, he received the thanks of the commons a third time. On the 23d of May 1706 he defeated the French and Bavarians at Ramellies, and gained all the Spanish Brabant, the marquisate of the Holy Empire, with its capital, the city of Antwerp, the lordship and city of Malines, and the best part of the Spanish Flanders. He went afterwards to the Hague, to concert measures for improving the victory, and ended the campaign with the taking of Oostend, Acth, Menin, and Braderode. After this the elector of Bavaria sent the duke a letter, with a proposal of conferences for a peace, in which he owned, that *the interests of England were safely intrusted unto his Grace.* The duke communicated the purport of this letter to the confederate ministers, and engaged them to press all with their masters to augment their forces next year. He arrived in London November 29th, where he received the thanks of the house of commons a fourth time, and likewise those of the house of lords, who were farther pleased to confirm his titles and hon-

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but coolly received at court. But being promised to the States-General not to desert the common cause, he concerted measures with the new ministry as frankly as he had done with the old, which, with the surrender of all his duties's places, was so acceptable to her majesty, that she renewed his commission, and made a disposition of the other gentlemen to his entire satisfaction. In 1711 he returned to Flanders, where, with admirable speed and secrecy, and without bloodshed, he forced the French lines on the Senef and the Scheld, which marshal Villars had boasted would be his. *Ne plus ultra*. He then took the strong town of Bouchain (which gave him a great inlet into old France) and made the garrison prisoners of war, in sight of an hundred thousand men, who endeavoured to relieve them, and in the midst of the enemies intrenchments, lines, and garisons, which were continually on the watch to strike some great blow. This done, he returned to the Hague, where he was received with the usual tokens of joy and gratitude by the States-General and their subjects. In 1612 on the first day of the new year, he was removed from all his places; and his arts being used to render him obnoxious at home, and to involve him in any thing that looked like a design against the government, he set out on Dec: 1<sup>st</sup> November 24<sup>th</sup>, and embarked for Ostend the 30<sup>th</sup>, whence he proceeded to Antwerp, Maastricht and Aix-la-Chapelle, and the next year visited the principality of Mülheim, and several towns in Germany, and thence returned to Antwerp. He returned to England, and landed at Dover the last of August, the day of the death of the queen; and after being welcomed by the nobility and foreign ambassadors, he attended on King George I. and passed through London, who, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September, appointed him captain-general, colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, one of the

commissioners for the government of Chelsea-hospital, and master general of the ordnance. Some years before his death he returned from public business, and died at Windsor-Lodge June 16, 1722, aged 73, and was interred August 9<sup>th</sup> with great pomp in King Henry VIII's chapel in Westminster-abbey.

MARLIAN (Raymond) in Latin *Martianus*, wrote an Alphabetical Description of the countries, cities, rivers, lakes, mountains, &c. in Gaul, which occur in Caesar's Commentaries and Tacitus, usually printed at the end of Caesar's Commentaries.

MAROT (Clement) Valet de Chambre to Francis I, and the best poet of his time, was born at Cahors. He was infinitely superior to his father John Marot, who had succeeded very well in writing verses. He was suspected of heresy, and thrown into prison; but he was delivered out of the hands of his persecutors by the protection of Francis I. but he was so well known for a follower of what were called the new opinions, that he was obliged some years afterwards to make his escape to Geneva. There he debauched his landlady, and the punishment of banishment, which he had reason to apprehend, was, at Calvin's instance, changed into that of whipping. He departed from Geneva, and went into Piedmont, where he died in the year 1544, aged 60. Fontaine, who acknowledged himself his disciple, contributed greatly to restore to vogue the works of this ancient poet. His translation of some of the Psalms of David was censured by the faculty of divinity at Paris. The more strictly any thing is prohibited, it is so much the more laboured after. They sold faster than the printers could work them off.

MARS, the God of war, son of Juno, born in Tivoli, and brought forth by Juno touching a shower, which she did in revenge, because Jupiter bore Pallas out of his womb, his amours with Venus, and how

Valer

Vulcan clashed them together, is no-  
trivium. In short, he was an errant  
scholar, and a man may easily be-  
lieve by the superior of his husband.

MARSHALL (Thomas) a very  
learned English divine in the 17th  
century, was educated at Oxford.  
Oxford being garrisoned upon the  
break out of the civil war, he  
here wrote for the king. Afterwards  
he had several successive preferments  
in the church, and died at Lincoln-  
college, of which he was rector. He  
wrote some books. By his will he  
left all his books and manuscripts to  
the university of Oxford, and money  
to Lincoln-college, for the mainte-  
nance of three scholars. He was a  
sensible critic, especially in the Gothic  
and English Saxon tongues, and emu-  
lated his poetry and other valuable  
qualities.

MARSHAM (John) a very learn-  
ed English writer in the 17th century,  
was educated at Westminster-school  
and Oxford, after which he travelled  
France, Italy, and some parts of Ger-  
many, and then returned to London.  
During his residence in London he stu-  
died the law in the Middle-temple,  
and was sworn one of the six clerks  
in the court of Chancery 1637-8. In  
the beginning of the civil wars he  
left London, and followed the king  
and great seal to Oxford, and there-  
upon was sequestered of his place by  
the parliament at Westminster and  
gloucester. After the declining of the  
king's affairs he returned to London,  
and came under many other royal-  
ties, but his real studies, and he took  
himself wholly to his studies and a re-  
solute pursuit of the truths of which were  
some excellent works he wrote *De  
mortalitate anime*, *Chronologia Canonica*,  
*Expositio in Ebraicis, Grecis, &c.*

MARSH'S (Peter), a native of Cella-  
mon in Campania, consecrated to  
the church from his infancy, yet  
continued a bachelor till he was about at-  
taining the prime of age. He wrote  
on various subjects, *Terentius*, *Cicero de  
Arbitrio Deorum*, and *Cicero's*

Offices. He enjoyed leisure by the  
favour and liberality of cardinal Fran-  
cis de Gonzaga, after several troubles.

MARTIALIS (Marcus Valerius)  
a Latin poet, was born at Bithynia,  
now Bithynia, in Arragon. He came  
to Rome when twenty-one years old,  
and lived there thirty five years under  
Galba, Otho, &c. He was in favour  
with T. Vespasian and Domitian, who  
made him a gentleman. It is probable  
he left Rome when he saw himself  
sighted by Trajan. He died in his  
own country five or six years after.  
We have fourteen books of his Epi-  
grams.

MARTYR (Peter) a famous di-  
vine, was born at Florence in 1400.  
He studied philosophy and the tongues  
at Padua and Bologna, and was a re-  
gular Augustin in the monastery of  
Fulda. He was shortly after counte-  
ned one of the best preachers in Italy.  
Zuingli and Bucer's writings gave  
him a good opinion of the Protestants,  
and his conversation with Valdes con-  
firmed it. He preached that doctrine  
at Rome in private; but being im-  
peached fled to Naples, and thence to  
Lucca, where he brought over to the  
Protestant interest Emanuel Tremel-  
lus, Celsus Martinengus, Paul La-  
scius, and Jeremiah Zanchy. He  
removed from Lucca to Switzerland,  
thence to Basle, and at last to Stras-  
burg, whence he was sent for to Eng-  
land by king Edward VI. and made  
professor of divinity at Oxford 1549.  
In queen Mary's reign he returned for  
Strasburg, and was present at the  
conference of Poissy. His sentiments  
were not the same with Calvin's aban-  
doning Christ's presence in the eucharist.  
He died in 1562.

MARVELL (Andrew) an ingenious  
writer in the 17th century, was bred  
at Cambridge. He travelled through  
the most polite parts of Europe, and  
was secretary to the embassy at Con-  
stantinople. His first appearance in  
public business at home, was assisting  
in Mr. John Milton as Latin secre-  
tary to the protector. A little be-  
fore

fore the restoration he was chosen by his native town, Kingston upon Hull, to sit in that parliament, which began at Westminster April 24th 1660; and for that which began in 1661; on account of his regard to his representatives, and his honourable behaviour, they allowed him a pension. He seldom spoke in parliament, but he had great influence without doors upon the members of both houses; and prince Rupert had always the greatest regard for his advice. He made himself obnoxious to the government by his actions and writings, and nothing could ever shake his resolution. Mr. Marvel, who then lodged up two pair of stairs in a little court in the Strand, was writing, when the lord treasurer opened the door abruptly upon him. Surprised at the sight of so unexpected a visitor, Mr. Marvel told his lordship, that he believed he had mistaken his way. 'The lord Danby replied, *Not now I have found Mr. Marvel*, telling him he came with a message from his majesty, which was to know what he could do to serve him. Coming to a serious explanation, he told the lord treasurer, that he knew the nature of courts full well, that whoever is distinguished by a prince's favour is certainly expected to vote in his interest. The lord Danby told him, that his majesty had only a just sense of his merits, in regard to which he only desired to know if there was any place at court he could be pleased with. These offers, tho' a good man the greatest earnestness, had no effect upon him. He told the lord treasurer, that he could not accept of them with honour, for he must be either ungrateful to the king or voting against him, or else let his country in giving into the measures of the court. The only favour therefore he had as requested of his majesty was, that he would esteem him as due to a subject any or had, and more in his proper interest in refusing he offered, than if he had embraced them. The lord Danby ind-

ing no arguments could prevail upon him, that the king had offered thousand pounds for him, which he hoped he would reserve, till he could think what farther to ask of his majesty. This last offer was rejected with the same steadfastness of mind as the first, though, as soon as the lord treasurer was gone, he was forced to send to a friend to borrow a penny. No riches or honours could induce him to depart from what he thought the interest of his country. Neither could the most imminent danger ever deter him from pursuing. He died, not without strong suspicion of his being poisoned, Aug. 16th 1678, in the 8th year of age. In 1688 the town of Kingston upon Hull contributed a sum of money to erect a monument over him in the church of St. Giles in Fields, where he was interred, but an epitaph was composed by an old lord, but the minister of that church forbore both the inscription and monument to be placed there. He was a healthful and strong constitution, but, and always very temperate. Conversation much and of few words, very reserved among those whom he did not well know, but a most delightful and improving companion amongst his friends. He wrote many ingenious pieces. *The Rhetorical Art exposed. A short historical Essay concerning general Councils, Cereals, and English, and in Matters of Religion, &c.*

MARY, queen of England, eldest daughter to King Henry VIII by Catherine of Spain, succeeded her brother King Edward VI. Jane Grey opposed her in the crown, having some pretence to it herself, but King Edward's will. The duke of Northumberland was upon this occasion set up with an army to make way for Jane, having corrupted the pulpit, as far as possible, to plead favour of his daughter, but finding it was to no use, he proclaimed queen Mary at Cambridge. However he was seized, and sent prisoner to London.



Mary being seated on the throne, laid aside the reformation, and restored her assurances to the pope, and restored the worship and ceremonies of the Roman church. Catholic bishops were set up, Reformed prelates deposed, and any legal proceeding; then she was married to Philip, son of Charles V, emperor and king of Spain. This match gave Sir Thomas More a little colour for rebellion. The lady Jane Grey was executed at Tower-hill, who declared that she was perfectly influenced by her husband; and now the persecution began, Hooper, Ferrar, Ridley, Latimer, being burnt for the religion, as likewise archbishop of Canterbury in 1556, and several of the clergy and laity. In 1558 she was taken by the duke of Guise, as was thought, with some other ladies, occasioned the queen's death, which happened on November 1558. She was naturally of a choleric temper, but was over-ruled by her and others, who pushed on the rigours and cruelties of the reformation.

MARY II, queen of England, daughter of king James II by his second wife, was born at St. James's Palace, 1662. She was bred up a Protestant, and married to the late prince William Henry of Nassau, prince of Orange, afterwards king of England, in the 16th year of her father's reign, November 4, 1677. She lived with the said prince till November 12, 1668, when she came to the throne, and was solemnly proclaimed queen of England, &c. She was an excellent wife with her royal husband, she retained the rights belonging to the crown, but the administration and government thereof was lodged solely in the hands of the king, tho' in his absence our of the queen had solely the government. She was a princess endowed with the highest perfections both of mind and body; she was as reserved as a virgin, and yet could oblige others

to use due freedom with herself, while she kept them at a fit distance from her own thoughts. She was far from a censorious temper, and could ill bear it in others; she had in her all the graces of her own sex, and the greatness of ours. She was very much conversant with divinity books, and particularly with father Paul's council of Trent. She loved history, as being proper to give her useful instructions; and was also a good judge, as well as a lover, of poetry. She studied more than could be imagined, and would have read more than she did, if the frequent returns of ill humours in her eyes had not forced her to spare them. She gave her minutes of leisure to architecture and gardening, and since it employed many hands, she said, *she hoped it would be forgiven her*. She was the most gracious of sovereigns to her subjects, and the most obliging of wives to her husband, as well as the most excellent of mistresses to her servants; she ordered good boxes to be laid in the places of attendance, that persons might not be idle while they were in their turns of service. She was exceeding zealous for a reformation of manners; charitable in the highest degree, without the least ostentation, her government was exact and unexceptionable, and yet no hurry nor impatience did appear. In 1690, when our fleet under the earl of Torrington was beaten by the French, she was not at all impatient; and at the happy news of our great victory at the Boyne, she looked more cheerful indeed, but with the same tranquillity. In 1694 was the last of her administration, our affairs being in a flourishing posture, both by sea and land, when it pleased God to deprive us of our choicest jewel, this incomparable queen, who departed this life on the 28th of December 1694, in her palace at Kensington, after she had lain some few days sick of the small-pox, in the thirty-third year of her age. As to her person, she was tall, of a majestic

MA  
A graceful mien, her countenance  
fairer, her complexion ruddy, and  
her form more robust.

MARY (Stuart), queen of Scotland,  
daughter to king James V. by Mary of  
Guise, daughter to Claude I. of Lor-  
rain, duke of Guise, succeeded her  
father at eight days old. After the  
death of the queen-regent a parlia-  
ment was held in Scotland in 1560,  
without the authority of any com-  
mission from the queen, then in France,  
to say nothing to represent her.  
In this parliament the confession of  
faith was confirmed, and the pope re-  
nounced. The queen embarked for  
Scotland, and arrived at Leith, hav-  
ing passed by the English fleet undis-  
covered, which, it was believed, was  
sent out to intercept her. Upon her  
arrival, she condescended that no  
change should be made in religion, de-  
siring nothing farther than the private  
exercise of her own persuasion. This  
liberty the earl of Arran and the  
preachers exclaimed against, which  
exasperated the queen, and brought  
the earl into disavour. The queen,  
about that time, sent an embassy into  
England, desiring that queen to de-  
clare her next heir to the crown, in  
case she died without issue: but queen  
Elizabeth objected the unreasonableness  
of that request, and refused her.  
In Scotland the earl of Huntley, dis-  
obliged at the distribution of court-  
favourites, took up arms against the  
queen, and was defeated. In 1564  
Henry Lord Darnley, son to the earl of  
Lennox, was married to the queen,  
but being a Roman Catholic, the  
Scots were disgusted, and made an in-  
surrection at Leith; but upon  
the queen's approaching thither, the  
rebels were dispersed, and afterwards  
pardoned. The assembly meeting at  
Edinburgh, pressed the queen to  
renounce her religion, which being  
denied, and the lord Darnley pro-  
claimed king, several discontented  
lords set out private conspiracies,  
and advised the people to join with  
them, and reject those beginnings of

MA  
tyranny: however, being  
the king and queen, they  
retired into England, at the  
request of Mary, her mother  
was one. In 1565 David  
Italian, who being ad-  
vanced to a secretary, at  
the queen's favour, man-  
ifested indiscretion, and got  
the king and country, in  
him murdered in his bed.  
In 1566 the queen went to  
castles, and was there bro-  
ken by a son, who was after-  
wards VI. When this prince  
the king was not admitted  
to the court, who soon after  
being poisoned; but by  
the strength of his youth  
recovered, as was said, by  
which that earl was trea-  
soned. The next year the  
king from Stirling, was se-  
ized off by the earl Bothwell  
coming to Edinburgh, a  
noblemen met and subscribed  
declarations, that it was the  
kingdom's interest that  
he should marry with the earl  
Bothwell, which marriage was  
soon after in Holy-Rood-  
now Bothwell was very  
himself possessed of the  
for which reason some no-  
tered him a bond for the  
servation, upon the notice  
another part of the treaty  
a paper to bind him to the  
Bothwell; and things  
to a rupture, the discontented  
took the field, and the  
forces against them; and  
approach of the two armies  
offers to fight singly against  
of quality: this challenge  
accepted, the queen interpo-  
vents the combat, and be-  
finishing the queen's forces  
to her cause, shuttles for  
the queen surrenders her  
the lords of the other  
having intercepted a letter  
to Bothwell, in which

of 1834. He was one of the first to introduce the steam engine into the country. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1834 to 1841. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1834 to 1841. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1834 to 1841.

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MASSACHUSETTS (The Boston Herald) says that a committee of the Massachusetts State Police is investigating the possibility of a new police force in the city of Boston. The committee is composed of representatives of the police, the city, and the state. It is expected that the committee will report to the state police board in the near future.

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dies entered into the temple of Ino in sacrifice; they took a flax with them, wherewith they beat with their fists, because Ino, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, had been jealous of a slave her husband kept. They all observed a very particular ceremony at this feast, for they took with them the children of their sisters, whom they prayed for, but not their own.

**MATRONALIA**, a feast kept by the Romans on the 13 of March in honour of Mars. Ovid gives this reason for the institution of the feast, because the ground bearing fruit in that month, the women offered sacrifices that they might bear children; and that in the first of March a temple was built to Juno Luina, and that Mars was the son of Juno, who presided over marriage.

**St. MATTHEW**, of a publican was made an apostle, writ his gospel at Jerusalem, and his thought in Hebrew, for the use of the Jews; and some think St. James, or John, translated it into Greek. He was become master of a plentiful estate, prompted by covetous inclinations, and those contrary by long habit, and yet, as the call of Christ, he hung up all, and ran an immense hazard of the multitude of his masters who employed him, and at last, notwithstanding the meanness and disgrace of our Saviour's appearance. St. Matthew writes particularly the humanity of Christ. Pontius found his gospel in Hebrew in the Indies. He preached in Ethiopia, and some say because he had persuaded Iphigenia, the king's daughter to live in chastity, the prince who would have married her killed him at the altar. He is famous for his great temperance and abstinence, and incomparable humility.

**St. MATTHIAS**, an apostle, was chosen instead of Judas. He preached in Judaea, Syria, and Ethiopia, and full of new wisdom. See *Acts 12* for his *Epistles*, *Comp. L.* There was a gospel published under his name,

but rejected as spurious; and likewise some traditions, which may be seen with the same list.

**MAURITIUS** (Tiberius) emperor of the East, born at Ararat in Cappadocia, married Constantine's daughter to Tiberius the emperor, by which means he became emperor too. He was a great zealot for the Roman church, and often defeated the Persians. The people of Cappadocia struck off his nose, so that he refused to pay any tax, and was taken from him. It is said, he was told in a dream, that a man whose name began with Ph. should bring him, accordingly Phocas began to advance him. He considered in his army, and being proclaimed emperor, March 26, he fled to Chalcedon, where Phocas pursued him, and there put him to death, with four of his children. His last words were, *Lord, and thy judgments are just, O Lord, and thy judgments are righteous.* This happened in 602, in the 63d year of his age.

**MAUSOLUS**, a king of Caria, to whom his wife Artemisia built a noble monument, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. From this monument all others have the name of Mausoleum.

**MAXENTIUS** (Marcus Aurelius Valerius) son to the emperor Maximianus Hercules. He was competitor with Constantine the Great, and seized the purple, and was proclaimed emperor by the Imperial guard. He threw down the statue of Constantine and committed several outrages. Severus was sent against him, but his officers were bribed, and he fled to the sea. He put a stop to the Christian persecution, till he had got a reputation, and then he revived it. He became at last so much a slave to the emperors that they made him retreat to Constantinople for refuge, and as it happened that the winter was now coming, and the troops were extremely debilitated, and he felt a cold in the thigh, his body being dragged out, his head was

and carried about upon the point  
of lance in triumph.

**MAXIMIAN** Marcus Arelus  
Julius Maximianus ad joined him  
in the army, and became Di-  
ocletian's favourite, who afterwards  
made him to be a partner of the em-  
pire with himself in 286. His hatred  
to the Christians was the occasion of  
persecution against them, and  
he cut off more Christians than the  
persecutors killed them. In all their  
acts, the martyrs in Egypt amount-  
ed to 144,000, besides 700,000 that  
were put to death. In 304  
AD, that they drew off the  
gold. He married Fausta, one of  
the daughters of Constantine the  
Great, with a design to kill him, but  
Constantine having notice of it, be-  
came Marcellus, where Maximian  
was put to violent hands on himself, in 310.

**MAXIMILIAN I**, emperor, and  
brother to Frederick IV, the Pious, of  
the house of Austria. He was an im-  
maculate prince, and sadly distressed  
by poverty. He was almost con-  
tinually at war with France, and has  
a good character for his prudence  
and learning. He wrote several po-  
ems, as a foil to the memoirs of his own  
life. He had Philip by his first wife,  
and married the heiress of Spain, and  
by her the emperor Charles V;  
but being deserted by his fel-  
low emperor, he was expelled out of Milan  
the duke of Burgundy. He was  
master of the imperial chamber, and  
great lover of hunting, whence this  
saying is said to him, *Deus  
est in caelo, et in terra, quoniam pale-  
stram, quem nos regimus, I. omni-  
potens, et in caelo, et in terra, quem nos regimus.*

**MAXIMILIAN II**, son to Fer-  
dinand I, king of the Romans,  
elector of Brandenburg and Bohemia. He  
was a student of Protestantism, where-  
upon Pope Paul III. excommunicated him,  
he expelled the emperor, not to let  
him be called a schismatic, and his an-  
cestor was. But he preferred the salu-  
tion of his soul to all catholicity, and  
succeeded to the empire in 1564,

and carried on the Hungarian war; he  
lengthened his dominions forty miles  
beyond the Tiberius, and kept off all  
disturbances on the account of reli-  
gion, saving it was an usurpation against  
heaven to lay restrictions on men's  
consciences. He died in 1576.

**MAXIMIN** (Carausius) emper-  
or. His first rise was from a shepherd  
to a soldier. He made a practice of  
it to drink eight bottles of wine, and  
to devour forty pounds of meat, in a  
day. His reign began with the per-  
secution of the Christians; and he  
attributed the earthquakes that hap-  
pened in the empire to their toleration.  
He cut off those that were ac-  
quainted with the mysteries of his  
birth; and his cruelty grew so ex-  
cessive at length, that the senate chose  
twenty men to counterpoise him, and  
then declared against him as an ene-  
my. He and his son were both cut  
off in the siege of Arles by his  
own soldiers, their heads sent to  
Rome, and their bodies exposed to  
the beasts, in 238.

**MAXIMIN**, bishop of Treves,  
born at Poitiers of a noble family,  
brother to St. Maxentius. He enter-  
tained St. Athanasius when banished  
into Gaul, and was present at the  
council of Nice, and of Sardica, in  
347.

**MAXIMUS** the emperor, was a  
Roman senator at first, but Valentin-  
ian III having ravaged his estate, he  
called him in the Campus Martius,  
seized the emperor, and made the  
empress Eudoxia his slave, but the  
resenting this abuse, he put the  
king of the Vandals to come and re-  
deem him; whereupon Maximus be-  
trayed him to the Goths, and being pro-  
secuted, was either stoned to death, or  
slain by a soldier, and thrown into the  
river Tiber, June 12, 448, being  
the 40th day of his reign.

**MAXIMUS** Flavius Magnus Cle-  
mentis, emperor in England 332, and pre-  
tending an affinity with Constantine





1665. He translated into English the Greek part of *Lucian's* works.

**MAYNWARING** (Arthur) an English political writer in the beginning of the 18th century, born at Oxford, and then went to France, where he lived some time as uncle Mr. Francis Cholmondeley, a noble gentleman, but excluded from the government of William III, to whom he refused the oaths. Here he prosecuted studies in polite literature with vigour, and upon his coming to London, applied to the study of law. He was hitherto very zealous an anti-revolutionary politician, as he had been educated, and wrote several pieces in favour of king James's party; but upon being introduced to the duke of Somerset and the duke of Dorset and Salisbury, who were to entertain very different notions in politics. His father left him an estate of near 800 pounds a year so incumbered, that the interest amounted to almost as much as the revenue. Upon the conclusion of the peace he went to Paris, where he became acquainted with Mr. de la Motte.

After his return he was one of the commissioners of the Treasury, in which post he distinguished himself by his skill and industry. He was admitted a member of the Privy Council, and was looked upon as one of the chief ornaments and supports of it by his piety and integrity. In the beginning of queen Anne's reign the Lord treasurer Godolphin engaged Mr. Dore to quit his situation of the Imprests, and to pay him several thousand pounds for his doing it, and he was Mr. Maynwarings knowledge that he had a friend to do for him, and made him a present of a patent of nobility, worth about two thousand a year in a time of business. He had a considerable share in the *Examiner*, his an-

tagonist in politics, allowed, that he wrote with a tolerable spirit, and in a masterly style. Sir Richard Steele dedicated the first volume of the *Tadler* to him.

**MAZARIN** (Julius) cardinal, bishop of Metz, &c. was born at Piscina in Abruzzo, July 14, 1622. He was a good politician, and made it his business to study the interests of princes then at war, at first Cassel and Mantua, by which means he brought affairs to an accommodation, and the peace of Quierzy was the happy conclusion. Cardinal Richieu took notice of his conduct, did him infinite honour, and highly esteemed him, as did the cardinal Aretino, and Lewis XIII, who promoted him to a cardinal in 1644. Richieu made him one of the secretaries of his will, and during the minority of Lewis XIV, he bore the charge of affairs. At last he became the envy of the nobility, which occasioned a civil war; whereupon Mazarin was forced to retire, a price was set on his head, and his library sold; notwithstanding, afterwards he returned to the court in more glory than ever, and concluded a peace with Spain, and a marriage-treaty between the king and the Infanta. He raised the cardinal to the highest honour; but at last his continual application having caused a very dangerous distemper, he died at Vincennes, much lamented by the king, March 9, in 1661, aged 39.

**MECENAS** (C. C. C.) a Roman gentleman, taken from the *Tuscan* kings. He was much addicted to his pleasures, and yet, in all affairs required it, a picture of extraordinary wit and conduct. He was Augustus's favourite, who was, assisted with his rullery, and the politeness of his style. Seneca tells us he could have done all the Roman, eloquence very considerably, but that he softened his genius by his voluptuous way of living. He was a friend to Pompey, and made an eloquent and strong argument to persuade Augustus to keep

The entire floor was a great pattern  
of light and dark, red and yellow. In  
the center of the room was a large  
table covered with a white cloth.  
The walls were painted a deep blue,  
and the ceiling was a rich brown.

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2. The second step is to gather information.  
3. The third step is to analyze the information.  
4. The fourth step is to develop a plan.  
5. The fifth step is to implement the plan.  
6. The sixth step is to evaluate the results.

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I have been thinking  
of you very much lately  
and wondering how you are.  
My love is still the same  
as ever. I hope you are  
well and happy. I am  
loving you more than ever.

MICHAEL

MICHAEL J. AN.

[illegible]









at Pavia, was meanly born, but became so illustrious, that he was called the Biondo and Bartholin of his age; and the prince of Italy solicited him to the universities. He died at Pavia twenty-three years together, and for love of his country removed to Pavia, and succeeded Nicholas Grassi. He hath got an immortal fame by his works, v. z. *De recuperanda possessione*; *De conservanda possessione*; *De praesumptis nobis*; *De Arbitrariis Judicium Quasi iudicibus* & *Causis Centurionum*, tom. 13. &c. He died the 10th of August, 1607, aged seventy-five.

MENDEL (John) a German gentleman, invented the art of Printing about the year 1440. Gensfleisch, his servant, revealed it to a goldsmith named Gutenberg, but the emperor Frederic III. declared Menzel the only inventor of the art, and permitted him to crown the lion in his coat of arms with gold, and to add a golden crown, which may be seen still in his posterity's coat of arms.

MERCAFOR (Nicholas) an eminent mathematician in the 17th century, was born at Hithem in Denmark, and came afterwards to England, where he lived many years till his death. He was scholar of the royal society, and endeavoured to reduce astronomy to rational principles, as appears from a manuscript of his in the possession of William Jones, Esq. He published never a book, particularly *Cosmographia*. He gave the quadrature of the hyperbole by an infinite series, which was the first appearance to the natural way of a series; the series drawn from the partitioning of the curve, and that is a manner very new and abstracted. (See the library above-mentioned for various manuscripts of his.)

MERCIER (John) born at Uxbridge in Lancashire, the most learned in Hebrew that ever was amongst the Christians, who wrote commentaries on the Bible. His son John was a famous critic, and published *Nomen*

Marcellus, which he has very exactly corrected. He wrote also upon Aristotle, &c. *De Lib. Seneca*. His history died in 1605.

MERCURY, son of Jupiter & Maia, was the gods messenger, having wings at his heels, and a caduceus in his hand. He was the god of commerce and trade, & enabled men to sell and buy, and power to take them out again. He played Argos asleep, and killed him; stole Apollo's oxen, and turned Bellerophon into a stone, and with thousand other ways, &c. &c.

MERIONES, son of Menelaus, and brother to Diogenes Cretensis, was in the Trojan war. He was translated to Idomenus, and had the character of a good man by Homer.

MERLIN, born a Carmarthen Water, lived towards the end of the fifth century. He is said to be the son of an Incubus, and that his pretended prophecies were the result of magic. Geoffrey of Monmouth has translated a tract of this author, & inserted it in his history, but has been rallied by several for his credulity. Adam de lauds has wrote notes upon him.

MERODACH, king of Babylon, reputed the Nabonassar of the Chaldeans, a. m. 3332. He sent ambassadors to Hzekiah king of Judah to congratulate his recovery, and to be informed of the miracle by which the prophet, who made the Chaldeans despise backward on Ahaz's day. He carried Merodach king of Judah captive to Babylon, a. m. 3344. He conquered Assyria, and slew Sardanapadus king of Assyria. He reigned about sixty-two years.

MEROPH, daughter of Asa's and Phoenice, one of the seven thousand. She is darker than the rest, because she married a man, viz. Sathaph, the rest of her sisters being married to Gods.

MERSENNE (Martin) a learned French writer in the 17th century. Upon his leaving the school of the Sorbonne, he entered among the M-

in 1611. He published several works, which gained him great reputation, and correspondence with most of the learned men of his time, but especially De Cartes. He had a peculiar talent in forming various questions, tho' he was not so happy in resolving them, but he gave one son no other to do it.

MERULA (Paul) born at Dort in Holland, a famous lawyer, historian and linguist, professor of history in the university of Leven after Leides. He wrote commentaries on *Livius*; *life of Trajan* and *Julius*; a *Cosmography*, law; and died in 1607.

MESRAIM, son of Cham, and Noah's grandson, took possession of the inheritance left him by his father, or by his grandfather, and for that reason the country of Nile is named the land of Misraim in holy writ; from him are descended all the different people that have inhabited Egypt, and the neighbouring countries, as the Ethiopians, the Parthians, the Lybians, the Amameens, and the Nubians. When this Mesraim went into Egypt is uncertain, but it is likely at his father's time, about 430 years after the flood. Some say he reigned in Egypt under the name of Pharaoh, when Abraham retired thither. He was called under the names of Osis, Aps, or Serapis, and Amon.

MESSALINA (Valeria) the empress Claudius's wife, famous for her insolence. She married C. Silius a Roman knight, but the emperor put her to death.

METELLUS CELER (Quintus) consul of Rome in the year of the city 693, he was praetor in the year of Cicerus's consulship, and did good service to the republic in opposing Catiline's march into Cisalpine Gaul. After the expiration of his praetorship, he assumed the government of that province. He married a daughter of Cicerus, who honoured him by her attachment. It was the whole character of Catiline's wife to live with the name of Lullia. Cicerus

lost a very good friend by the death of Metellus in the year 694.

METELLUS (Lucius) tribune of the people, when Cicerus, at the breaking out of the civil war, made himself master of Rome, had more courage than all the other magistrates. The people of Rome shewed so much submission even to Cicerus's pleasure, that one would have thought their necks had been for a long time accustomed to slavery. Metellus alone had the courage to oppose Cicerus, when he would have seized the public treasury kept in the temple of Saturn. Cicerus has much to say of this story in his history of the civil wars.

METIUS (James) invented the perspective-glasses, which make objects at a distance appear near. He presented one of them to the States-General in 1608.

METIUS (Suffenus) dictator of Albain in the reign of Tullus Hostilius. In his time was the fight of the three Curia against the three Horati, and Alba subdued. But afterwards Metius betraying the Romans in their war against the Volscians, and Tullus getting the victory, caused Metius to be tied between two chariots, and torn in pieces by two strong horses in the sight of the army.

METEO of Athens, a famous mathematician, published his *Enneade-caeteride*, a. r. 321. The learned agree not about the beginning of Meteo's period.

METRA, daughter of Erichthon, who prostituted herself to satisfy her father's prodigious hunger; her lovers presented her with an ox, an horse, a sheep, or some other beast, which caused the fiction of the poets, that she transformed herself into several shapes, having that power from Neptune, who loved her.

METRODORUS, the disciple of Democritus, had among other disciples, the physician Anaxarchus and Simplicius the physician. He taught the eternity and infinity of the universe.

METRODORUS

MATH DOUBLES, in English

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The lyrics are written below the staves, corresponding to the notes. The lyrics are: 'The Rose Tree, The Rose Tree, The Rose Tree, The Rose Tree, The Rose Tree, The Rose Tree, The Rose Tree, The Rose Tree, The Rose Tree, The Rose Tree'. The score is written in ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The handwriting is clear and legible. The overall appearance is that of a personal or working manuscript.

[illegible][illegible]

MATERIAL

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country.

2. It then goes on to discuss the various factors which have influenced the development of the country.

3. The third part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country.

4. It then goes on to discuss the various factors which have influenced the development of the economy.

5. The fourth part of the report deals with the social situation of the country.

6. It then goes on to discuss the various factors which have influenced the development of the society.

7. The fifth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country.

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11. The seventh part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country.

12. It then goes on to discuss the various factors which have influenced the development of the environment.

13. The eighth part of the report deals with the international situation of the country.

14. It then goes on to discuss the various factors which have influenced the development of the international relations.

15. The ninth part of the report deals with the future prospects of the country.

16. It then goes on to discuss the various factors which will influence the development of the country in the future.

17. The tenth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the study.

18. It then goes on to discuss the various factors which have influenced the development of the study.

19. The eleventh part of the report deals with the bibliography of the study.

20. It then goes on to discuss the various sources of information used in the study.

21. The twelfth part of the report deals with the appendixes of the study.

22. It then goes on to discuss the various materials included in the appendixes.

23. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the index of the study.

24. It then goes on to discuss the various topics covered by the index.

25. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the summary of the study.

26. It then goes on to discuss the main findings of the study.

27. The fifteenth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the study.

28. It then goes on to discuss the various suggestions made by the study.

29. The sixteenth part of the report deals with the acknowledgments of the study.

30. It then goes on to discuss the various people who helped in the study.

31. The seventeenth part of the report deals with the disclaimer of the study.

32. It then goes on to discuss the various statements made by the study.

33. The eighteenth part of the report deals with the glossary of the study.

34. It then goes on to discuss the various terms used in the study.

35. The nineteenth part of the report deals with the notes of the study.

36. It then goes on to discuss the various remarks made by the study.

37. The twentieth part of the report deals with the references of the study.

38. It then goes on to discuss the various works cited in the study.

39. The twenty-first part of the report deals with the footnotes of the study.

40. It then goes on to discuss the various comments made by the study.

41. The twenty-second part of the report deals with the endnotes of the study.

42. It then goes on to discuss the various observations made by the study.

43. The twenty-third part of the report deals with the appendices of the study.

44. It then goes on to discuss the various materials included in the appendices.

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140. It then goes on to discuss the various people who helped in the study.

141. The seventy-second part of the report deals with the disclaimer of the study.

142. It then goes on to discuss the various statements made by the study.

143. The seventy-third part of the report deals with the glossary of the study.

144. It then goes on to discuss the various terms used in the study.

145. The seventy-fourth part of the report deals with the notes of the study.

146. It then goes on to discuss the various remarks made by the study.

147. The seventy-fifth part of the report deals with the references of the study.

148. It then goes on to discuss the various works cited in the study.

149. The seventy-sixth part of the report deals with the footnotes of the study.

150. It then goes on to discuss the various comments made by the study.

151. The seventy-seventh part of the report deals with the endnotes of the study.

152. It then goes on to discuss the various observations made by the study.

153. The seventy-eighth part of the report deals with the appendices of the study.

154. It then goes on to discuss the various materials included in the appendices.

155. The seventy-ninth part of the report deals with the index of the study.

156. It then goes on to discuss the various topics covered by the index.

157. The eighty part of the report deals with the summary of the study.

158. It then goes on to discuss the main findings of the study.

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175. The eighty-ninth part of the report deals with the appendices of the study.

176. It then goes on to discuss the various materials included in the appendices.

177. The ninetieth part of the report deals with the index of the study.

178. It then goes on to discuss the various topics covered by the index.

179. The ninety-first part of the report deals with the summary of the study.

180. It then goes on to discuss the main findings of the study.

181. The ninety-second part of the report deals with the recommendations of the study

**MICPSA**, king of Numidia in Africa, was taken Malcolma, who presented him to the two other kings. His sister was taken, and sold as a slave.

**MIDAS**, king of Phrygia, having entertained Bacchus very kindly, that God promised to give him whatever he should ask, upon this Midas desired, that whatever he touched should be turned into gold: he received his wish till he was almost starved, for his victuals and drink were turned into metal. Repenting of his wish, and being unable to turn it, he was ordered to wash himself in the river Pactolus, where sands thereby were turned into gold. Afterward being judge between Pan and Apollo, who singing best, he gave it for Pan, for which Apollo stripped a pair of asses from upon his head.

**MILCOLM MBUS**, or Malcolme II, 8th king of Scotland, succeeded Crinan, he regulated the orders in that kingdom, and encouraged trade and commerce. The Danes having invaded England and Sweden, then to Harold king of Denmark, the English sought the help of the Scots, who being defeated, the Danes advanced into Scotland, whereupon Malcolme made head against them, but was quickly defeated; the Scots rallied, but were repulsed with the loss of three of their greatest captains, for the Danes pursued them to attack them in their camp, where they were slain by the Scots, and he being the eldest son, Can and Olaf, succeeded him in Scotland. So no great contest, but without success, and great numbers were destroyed. At this day, some of the wounds of war appear in these places, the bones of men of a greater stature than those of our age are discovered. Notwithstanding this, Sueno the 2d son of Can came to Scotland with a new army, where the Scots were beaten; but the Scots were glad to make a peace, which was granted, on condition that they should leave the kingdom.

Peace being thus restored, Malcolme applied himself to the making of wholesome laws, and created new titles of honour. After that he reigned some years in great love and glory, but sinking afterwards into avarice, he was murdered in his 14th year. Glavin in Angles, or, as others, endeavouring to escape, he lost his way in the snow, and was drowned in the lake of Lertar, and his body hung up on a gibbet, in the 50th year of his reign, about 1040.

**MILCOLUMBUS**, or Malcolme III, 36th king of Scotland, son of King Donald, married Malcolme, whom he divorced. He was deposed 4th king of Scotland A. D. 1057. Being troubled with headachings, he sent for the head of the physician, and taking him aside, told him, *He might try to learn that by his touch, what he designed in his touching*, whereupon he took away and bore to the king's pardon, which was graciously granted. After that King Alexander, then to England, flying from William the Norman, was invited into Malcolme, and married to his daughter Margaret, whereupon William the Norman invaded the Scots, and received four several blows, upon which a peace was concluded between them. After this he carefully suppressed two intestine rebellions in the West and the North, and applied himself next to reformation of manners, built the cathedral of Durham, and built Durham, where Rufus King of England was putting down churches to make the New Forest. He also surprised the city of Ayr, which was in Northumberland, where the garrison offered to surrender, and desired the king to come and receive the keys with his own hand, which being tendered upon the point of a spear, the lord thrust him into the eye and killed him; so that the Scots were obliged to raise the siege, and the king was carried to Durham. He reigned thirty-three years, and







[illegible]

MINERVA, the goddess of wisdom and of art. Vulcan striking Jupiter's head with a hammer, she came out of his brain armor. The Romans kept Minerva in honor of her the 19th of January and 19th of March. In the last some presents were made to school masters.

MINOS I, king of Crete, son of Jupiter by Europa, a queen judge, therefore sometimes judge of the dead, reigned a m 1045. He loved the Athenians to pay a tribute of young men and virgins, and Theseus killed Tan- talus his son-in-law, hence he was called the

[illegible]

MINUTIUS FELIX, an ancient Roman lawyer in the end of the first century. From him we receive a dialogue called Octavian, and another entitled, De Fato; which last, the latter wrote, seems to descend from the style of the first. Lucilius gives Minutius a noble character.

**MAMM**, sister of Aaron and makes at least two or three the improvements enough in

It was owing to her that her was employed by Pharaoh as nurse to Moses. herself at the head of the of Israel after their passage Red Sea, in order to sing with her men had sing her and with her brother Moses, singing and Moses, saying the life, for that according to her prayers, and separated from the rest with- camp, for seven days. She her brothers, the in the with them, and was inter- public expense, upon mount

**MIRIDATES**, king of Pontus for his wars against the was a brave general. He almost all Asia, and caused him to be massacred at the age, a. r. 666. Sulla overcame all. Mithridates re- was, Lucius defeated a. 632, and Pompey again by a, made him retire into the Pontus. A Triganes, his brother, son Pharnaces sed him out king, he flamb a. r. 640. He was a great warrior, learned, and spoke many. He wrote *De Ar- boribus*, but was a cruel

**MORUNT**, a nymph, was the mother of the name Ege-

**MOSES**, son of Peter, of Aaron, which he com- he of Cassa and Pil- of the land of the first of the land Moses, re- in- the 11. a. w. a. m. 2371, for a few years.

**MULUS** (Aeneas Frius) to Spurius and Augustus king Augustus to the moral re- by his learning and works. and the new opinions, as

they were called, and John Le was a man of great merit, and the superior of the old moralists, and so it is discovered in the far, that they considered him an apostate. His treatise *de Eusebia*, which was to be the fourth book of the work *de Republica emendanda*, which he put to the press at Cr. cow in the the year 1551, was subjected to cen- sure, who kept it from being printed for two or three years. He published it afterwards, together with an apolo- gy, where he cleared up these things, which had given offence. Grotius has placed him in the class of the records of the different schemes of religion.

**MOENIUS CAUR**, a Roman consul, conquered the L. tina. He was the first that adorned the Ro. in the Forum with feaks of ships, taken from the enemy at the battle of Antium, a. r. 46.

**MUCOL**, or Great Mogol, a name given to the emperor of the continent of the Indies on this side, and about the river Ganges. At his death, as they weigh him, and he weighs more than he did the year before, they rejoice the more for it. After that he sits on his rich throne, where the nobles court him, and present him, so that it is reckoned that day thirty millions of pieces. Seven stately thrones are prepared for him, the great throne about his foot long and four feet broad, the four feet covered with gold, and adorned with precious stones, the ground of the throne is covered with gold, and above the throne is a canopy of blue silk, and the canopy is named led gold, and is a roof of one, a hundred and a hundred and a hundred, with precious stones, and on the throne, on both sides of which are two umbrellas of red and velvet. When the king sits on his throne, there are fifteen horses on each side ready bridled, adorned with diamonds and jewels; the king's elephants are brought one after another before the throne.





terms, signifying the high  
they had conceived of his ge-  
niality of his manners, and  
the progress he had made

June 23, 1675, he en-  
tered the Middle-temple, where  
he spent three years in the study of  
the laws of his country, with ap-  
parently large collections he had  
made. However he did not make it  
his business, having a stronger passion  
for Divinity, and a considerable  
knowledge in his father's Law. He was from  
his infancy afflicted with the stone in  
his kidney; and in the 6 months  
of his marriage, his wife, who  
was very beloved by him, was  
seized with convulsions, which was  
followed by the absolute loss of  
her mind and dreadful pains in her  
head, grievously afflicted her  
last years with little inter-  
mission till her death. Under these  
trials he was distinguished in the  
world. What advances then  
could he have made, if he had en-  
joyed health and freedom from grief?

The bent of his genius lay  
towards mathematics and phi-  
losophical studies; and even at the  
time he conceived a dislike to  
classical learning then taught;  
as he was, he fell into the  
hands of the lord Bacon. In 1681  
he began a correspondence by letters  
with John Flamsteed, which he kept  
up several years. In 1683 he set  
on foot a society in Dublin,  
going on the same design with  
a society in London. He  
chose a few ingenious men to meet  
regularly for the forming them-  
selves to a body under proper regu-  
lation. Their number immediately  
increased; Sir William Petty was  
elected president, and Mr. Moly-  
neux first secretary. Their so-  
ciety continued to meet till 1688,  
on the confusion of the times of  
that year. Mr. Molyneux's repu-  
tation recommended him  
to the notice and favour of  
the great duke of Ormond,

then lord lieutenant of Ireland, and  
chiefly by his Grace's influence he  
was appointed, that year, with Sir  
William Robinson, surveyor-general  
of his majesty's buildings and works,  
and chief engineer. In 1685 he was  
sent abroad by the government to view  
the most considerable fortresses in Flan-  
ders. He travelled, in company with  
lord Mountjoy, thro' that country,  
Holland, part of Germany and France.  
Upon his return from Paris to Lon-  
don in April 1686, he published his  
*Schizma cum Testimonio*, containing  
a description of the structure and use  
of a telescope dial discovered by him.  
The severities of Tyrconnell's govern-  
ment forced him with many others  
into England, where he spent two  
years with his family. In the retire-  
ment he wrote his *Propositiō* dedi-  
cated to the royal society. A parlia-  
ment being called in Ireland under  
lord Sidney in 1692, M. Molyneux  
sat in it as one of the representatives  
of the university of Dublin. Upon  
the close of the session the university  
honoured him with the degree of doc-  
tor of laws; and by the lord lieuten-  
ant he was appointed one of the  
commissioners for the forfeitures in  
Ireland, with a salary of 500 pounds  
*per annum*. The last favour he in-  
tensely declined, as engaging him in an  
invidious work. Not long before he  
died, he published *The Case of Ire-  
land stated, in relation to its being  
bound by Acts of Parliament made in  
England*. Among many persons with  
whom he maintained correspondence  
and friendship, Mr. Locke was in a  
particular manner dear to him, as  
appears from their letters. In 1698  
he made a journey to England on pur-  
pose to pay a visit to that great man;  
and not long after his return to Ire-  
land was seized with a fit of the stone,  
which caused such violent heaving in  
his stomach as broke a blood-vessel.  
After two days illness he died Octo-  
ber 11, 1698. His son, Samuel Mo-  
lyneux Esq; was born in 1689, and  
was secretary to his present majesty,



and, he first in duty, with a  
Holland, and remained into Eng-  
land, in a little manner, landing at  
the wharf, and landed and fifty men,  
and, and some distances, were en-  
gaged by King James's troops,  
Sedgemoor, and the same taken,  
England, and at the whole affair, as  
it commonly given out. He was  
sent up to London, and beheld  
Tower hill, July 15, 1685, where  
he learned it was very much con-  
firmed to his opinion and conscience  
that he was pronounced King.

MOSENOY (Baron de la) was  
in the 13<sup>th</sup> of June 1641, in D-  
the capital of Burgundy. From  
youth he had a strong propension  
to writing, and he cultivated with  
himself, and it is he has received  
an education. In 1671 he gained the  
prize of poetry, founded by the  
Academy, in imitation of that  
founded by Balzac for eloquence, the  
subject of which was *Du bien abolished*  
*Le mal*. While it was yet  
he was a scholar with the out of it,  
and, who had a quarrel with  
him, republished some verses of it,  
the extraordinary thing, one of the  
satire said, *How finely you'll be*  
*found to be a piece of work by Bal-*  
*zac, a generally supposed*. Was it  
not so, he says, replies Proust, it  
was the prize, and he *have it*.  
In 1674 he presented an Ode to the  
Academy on his coronation of Fran-  
cois. He won the prize in  
1713, the subject of which was, *the*  
*roy of Arms and Learning under*  
*the XIX*, and that of 16-7  
the subject of which was, *the Edu-*  
*cation of the Nation*. On this oc-  
casion, M. de la Roche advised the  
Academy to reject it, as a mem-  
ber of the Academy, because he  
could not say it was disapproved from  
him, any more of those pieces, and  
he should then be candidates  
and be the more encouraged to  
it. I shall not mention on one other  
year was, but without knowing of  
The subject was, *the mighty*



012 West Cambridge Rd 26

Stephen Carstensen was ex-  
posed to a cold by the  
common, that it was se-  
vere in the whole body, and  
it was to discharge the  
red inflammation in the nose  
and in the chest, &c.  
He was kept. In 1628  
advanced to the bishopric of  
Helsingør, and in 1638 was trans-  
lated for a Norw. He  
wrote other pieces, besides  
his mention, and died in  
1641, and was buried in the  
church of N. Trond.

TAGUE (Charles) earl of  
fourth son of George Mon-  
mouth in Northampton-  
shire of Henry the first earl  
deiler, was born April 10,  
he was educated at Weimar-  
and Cambridge, shewed  
a most propitious genius,  
he made great progress in

In 1684 he wrote a poem on the death of King Charles II, in which he displayed his genius to such an extent, that he was invited to the court of Dorset, and remaining thither he soon endeared himself to the court, particularly by a poem he wrote in commendation of Matthew Prior, published in 1687, under the title of *And the Panther transfused by the Country-mouse and the House*. Upon the accession of James II, he was chosen one of the members of the convention, presided by the earl of Dorset. William, who immediately gave him a pension of five hundred *per annum*. After presenting proofs of his gratitude to the House of Commons, he was one of the commissioners of the treasury, and soon after exchanged the exchequer, in which he had laboured, for that great work of the current money of the nation. In 1698 he was appointed treasurer of the treasury.

and one of the lords justices of England, during the king's absence in Holland; and in 1699 was created a peer of England by the title of baron of Halifax in the county of York; but before his promotion, he had conferred on him the place of auditor of the exchequer, being succeeded in his post of first lord of the treasury by Stanley and Godolphin. In 1701 the house of commons impeached him of six articles, which were dismissed by the house of lords. He was attacked again by the house of commons in 1702, but was acquitted. In 1705 he wrote *An Answer to Mr. Bromley's Speech* in relation to the occasional conformity-bill. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners for the union with Scotland; and upon passing the *Bill for the Naturalization of the illustrious House of Hanover, and for the better security of the said Son of the Emperor in our Protestant Line*, his lordship was made choice of to carry that act to Hanover. Upon the death of queen Anne he was one of the lords of the regency in his majesty's absence from his kingdoms, and when the king had taken possession of his throne, his lordship was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, and created earl of Halifax and knight of the garter. He died May 25, 1715, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. He wrote, besides those mentioned, some other poems, one intitled, *The Man of Honour*. See Richard Steele has drawn his character in the dedication of the fourth volume of the *Tatler*, and that of the second volume of the *Spectator*.

MONTAIGU (John) grand-mother of France under Charles VI, had the misfortune to replace the duke of Burgundy, who abused to excess the authority he had gained in the kingdom, that he caused him to be beheaded Oct. 17, 1409. His memory was not forgotten years after, when the creed of his oppressor was gone, and his bones were ordered to be honourably interred.





the restoration of king Charles II. his papers were taken down.

**MORE** (Sir Thomas) son of Sir John, was born in Milk-street London in 1487. He was trained up in grammar-learning at St. Anthony's school there, and received into the hands of archbishop Moreton, merely for his promising parts and towards his death. The archbishop sent him to Oxford, where, under Cromwell, he read Greek, and several other parts of learning and literature statutes. From thence he removed to Lincoln Inn, and was at length called to the bar. Being highly valued by king Henry VIII for his vast learning and wisdom, and extraordinary natural gifts, having passed already through several dignities, upon the removal of cardinal Wolsey he had the great seal delivered to him the 25th of October; and was also declared Lord Chancellor of England, which office he discharged with extraordinary action, and delivered up his seal to the king upon the foresight of some matters that were to come to pass. He managed his trust with integrity, and did not leave one case undecided in chancery. After this he was cited to Lambeth before the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and secretary Cromwell, to take the oath of supremacy and succession, which he refused, and was committed to the Tower, and arraigned at the King's Bench bar, where he acquitted himself, that he put it to God to stand; but when Richard, the king's solicitor, accusing him, that Sir Thomas denied the accusation, yet he was condemned to be beheaded. The day of execution being come he ascended the scaffold, which seemed so weak, that it was ready to fall, whereupon, I say, said he, *God be with me, and let me pass for a martyr.* His prayers being ended, he was led to the executioner, and with cheerful countenance said, *Pray for my soul, for my neck is very short,* and then he

*took heart therefore that he was a martyr for saving thy soul.* Then lying his head upon a block, he bid him stay until he had said his prayer, saying, *that had never committed any treason.* Thus died Sir Thomas in 1535, a man of admirable wit and learning. He composed his *Utopia*, his *Richard III. de 4. Novissima*; which are two very lively discourses. His monument in the church at Chelton. He would say, 1. *The world is unlovely by looking on things at a distance.* 2. *He is not so covetous when he is old, as he is when that first when he is young.* 3. *The greatest punishment in this world is to have our wishes fulfilled.* 4. *It is good to be a little more than we go to heaven with.* 5. *The more of any thing we have, the more we want, the more good we are, &c.*

**MORE** (Henry) an eminent English divine and philosopher of the 17th century, was educated at Eton-school and in Christ-college Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and spent his life in a retired way, publishing a great number of excellent works. He resided bishopric in Ireland and England. He was a open-hearted sincere Christian philosopher, who laboured to edify both men in the belief of providence against Atheism. Mr. Hobbes was used to say, 'that if his own philosophy was not true, there was no one that he should sooner like than our philosopher's.'

**MOPSUS**, son of Apollo and Manto, a famous soothsayer. Meeting one day with Calchus, and conversing with him about his art, he asked him how many figs a fig-tree would bear? Canchus could give no answer, but he himself told it without his taking one. Upon this Calchus died for grief, and being foretold by the oracle, when he should meet with a better soothsayer than himself.

**MORERI** (Lewis) author of the *Historical Dictionary*, was born at

Buenos

Burgoyne in Poenance 1643. He learned rhetoric and philosophy at Louvain, and was a student at the University of Paris, where he was a member of the Sorbonne, and a collector of the most famous poets, in French, *Elux plures* for *la Poésie*. He was a Spanish and Italian, and translated out of Spanish into French, the book, the title, *La Perfection Chrestienne de Rouleaux*. He then refused the saints last to the purity of the French tongue. Being ordained priest he preached at Lyons, and afterwards, went to Paris, 1645 years of age, a *New History of Lorraine*, printed at Paris in 1647. He was in Paris in 1648, and became known, but he was not about improving his health, he died a good scholar, 1648, aged thirty seven. His works were published after his death. He left some other works behind him.

John, (1740-1741) a Frenchman, was born in 1740. He was a student at the University of Paris, where he was a member of the Sorbonne, and a collector of the most famous poets, in French, *Elux plures* for *la Poésie*. He was a Spanish and Italian, and translated out of Spanish into French, the book, the title, *La Perfection Chrestienne de Rouleaux*. He then refused the saints last to the purity of the French tongue. Being ordained priest he preached at Lyons, and afterwards, went to Paris, 1645 years of age, a *New History of Lorraine*, printed at Paris in 1647. He was in Paris in 1648, and became known, but he was not about improving his health, he died a good scholar, 1648, aged thirty seven. His works were published after his death. He left some other works behind him.

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The *Prædication Holandica* published in 1669, procured him a reputation, that the University of Oxford invited him to be a professor in 1669, accepted of with the king, and acquired himself in private application and died at London in 1680. In his *History of Plants* he was a methodical author, and was a member of the Royal Society.

MORLEY, THOMAS (1740-1741) a Frenchman, was born in 1740. He was a student at the University of Paris, where he was a member of the Sorbonne, and a collector of the most famous poets, in French, *Elux plures* for *la Poésie*. He was a Spanish and Italian, and translated out of Spanish into French, the book, the title, *La Perfection Chrestienne de Rouleaux*. He then refused the saints last to the purity of the French tongue. Being ordained priest he preached at Lyons, and afterwards, went to Paris, 1645 years of age, a *New History of Lorraine*, printed at Paris in 1647. He was in Paris in 1648, and became known, but he was not about improving his health, he died a good scholar, 1648, aged thirty seven. His works were published after his death. He left some other works behind him.

house at Chelsea, which he annexed to this one. He died at Fenchurch-street in the year of October 1684, aged eighty-seven. He left several Tracts, and other pieces, behind him, which are published.

MORNAY, (Philip) lord of Le Plessis Mornay, the king's privy councillor, &c. He wrote concerning the Eucharist, whereby he got a great name; and a treatise of the *Truth of the Holy Scriptures*; and another of the *Mystery of Iniquity*, &c. He died in 1623, aged seventy-four.

MOROSINI, a Venetian family, very noble and ancient, and famous for many great men, as Dominick Morosini, elected Pope in 1243; Martin Morosini, the too dog in 1249; Michael Morosini, who died of the plague soon after his election, in 1371; and Nicholas Morosini, both bishops of Veck, the first in 1277, the second in 1333; and Francis Morosini, patriarch of Venice in 1654, and Morosini, grand admiral in Candia, and after that a great success in 1688, who, after he had done great service for the republic, died the sixth of January in 1694, at Naples in Rumania.

MORPHEUS, one of the ministers of the god of sleep, who represented divers shapes in dreams. Ovid Metam. x.

MORTON (Thomas) a learned English bishop in the 17th century, was a bird at St. John's-college Cambridge, and was logic-lecturer of the university, which place he discharged with great care and diligence. After his great preferment. He was advanced to the see of Chester in 1615, and translated to that of Lichfield and Coventry in 1618, at which time he became acquainted with Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, whom he endeavored to dissuade from returning to Rome. While he was bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in which see he resided ten years, he educated, fed, and presented to a living a youth of excellent parts and

memory, who was born blind, and detected the imposture of the Roman boy of Bala in Swedenburgh, who pretended to be possessed by him. In July 1632 he was elected to the see of Durham, in which he rose with great reputation till the spring of the long parliament, when on November 3, 1640, when he met with great insults from the commons people, and was committed to the custody of the tower of the Black-Bed; but being afterwards charged with treason, he was kept in Down-hill in the Strand, where he attended his servants and family, till he was again taken into custody, in which he continued six months, and then returned to Down-hill, till parliament, upon the dissolution of which he received but a small part. He died in the ninety-fifth year of his age, the forty-third of his episcopacy, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew, and several other works, and was a man of extremely learning, and great piety and temperance. He preserved his health, vigor, and complexion to such a degree, that no physician would have urged him to be above half the age he was.

MORUS, (Amandus) one of the most eminent preachers of his age among the Reformed, was the son of a Scots-man, principal of a college which the Protestants had at Castron in Languedoc. He was first sent to Geneva to study; and finding he Greek professorship was going to be disputed for, he entered the lists with many competitors, ministers, advocates, and physicians, every one of them almost one hundred years old, and carried the prize. Having exercised this office three years with applause, he succeeded to those left vacant by Mr. Spanheim, who was called to Leyden, viz. the professorship of theology in the university, and that of minister of the church at Geneva. His love of women, together

[illegible]

**MOSES**, a prophet and lawgiver of the Jews, son of Amram, was born a. m. 2465, & died a. m. 3083. The king of Egypt ordered his mother to put him in the river Nile. The king's daughter found him, and his mother nursed him, and he became perfect in all the Egyptian sciences. At forty years of age he left the court, and slew an Egyptian abusing an Israelite. He retired to Midian, and married Zippora, priest Jethro's daughter. In a. m. 2544, God's glory appearing to him in the burning bush, declared his

Moses's Maimonides, a rabbi raised by the Jews of the Isle of Rhodes. They say, that from Maimonides lawgiver to this Mole, there has been a genuine continuity there in. He was a rabbi in the law, an Aristotelian philosopher, and a divine writer. He was the most learned among the Jews, and the most famous from their penitents. He was Cordova in Spain, and commonly called Moses Egyptian, from his travels into Egypt, where he was placed to the toban about the middle of the 12th century. He made a compendium of the Talmud in good Hebrew. He wrote commentaries on the Mishna; also a book in Arabic, called *Moreh Nevuchim*, which seems to destroy the religion of the Jews, containing several philosophical arguments.



guard the traditions of their

QUES, the places of public  
amongst the Mahometans;  
in a square, and before the  
the there is a square court  
with white marble, where the  
wash themselves before they  
their mosques, even in the  
winter. The walls are all  
except some places, where the  
God is written in Arabic  
In each mosque there is  
number of lamps, and be-  
can hang many chrysolings,  
eggs, and several other cu-  
about every mosque there  
towers, with three little gal-  
one another, from whence  
call the people to prayer.  
lawful to enter the mosque  
shoes, or stockings on, there-  
cover the pavements with  
dred round like slippers, the  
enter not at all, but stay in  
clothes without. When they  
turn towards Mecca, where  
their faces is.

S (Robert) dean of Ely, was  
born at college Cambridge, of  
a was chosen a fellow. He  
the reputation of one of the  
and as performers of my about  
not all kinds of public exor-  
either in the way of classical  
mical learning. His sermons  
Mary's were much rewarded.  
ished sermons and some po-  
he is supposed to be the  
of a pamphlet, intitled, *A*  
*my Lords to Ely, as*  
*the Curz, of the lower House*  
*ation, in a Letter from a*  
*of that house to the Prolocu-*  
*uring the late Consultations*  
*of the Bishop of Bangor's writings.*  
died on the 26th, 1729, aged

AIN (Charles de) a famous  
born at Paris in 1601.  
was a learned man, who  
Sagard is a very  
many

works, collected in three volumes Su-  
ha. He died at Paris in 1566, a  
Roman Catholic, it is said, tho' a  
Protestant before.

MOULIN (Peter du) a Protestant  
master, taught philosophy in Hol-  
land, and was chaplain to the prin-  
cess of Navarre. He composed many  
works, and died at Sedan in 1638,  
aged ninety.

MOYLE (Walter) a learned Eng-  
lish writer in the 18th century, ac-  
cended of a good family in Cornwall,  
where he was born in 1672. After  
he had made a considerable progress  
in school learning he was sent to Ox-  
ford, and from thence moved to  
the temple, where he applied him-  
self chiefly to the general and more  
noble parts of the law, such as led  
him to the knowledge of the consti-  
tution of the English government. In  
1697 he had a share with Mr. Tren-  
chard in writing a pamphlet, intitled,  
*An Argument shewing, that a stand-*  
*ing army is inconsistent with a free*  
*government, and absolutely destructive*  
*to the Constitution of the English ma-*  
*narchy.* He translated Xenophon's  
*Discourse upon improving the Re-*  
*venue of the State of Athens.* He  
was for some time member of parlia-  
ment, in which he always acted an  
honourable part, applying himself to  
the consideration of the improvement  
and regulation of trade foreign and do-  
mestic; and likewise the employ-  
ment of the poor, which has a near  
a connection with our domestic trade;  
and took a great deal of pains to pro-  
mote a bill for the encouraging of  
seamanship, and the effectual and speedy  
manning of the English navy. He  
afterwards remained here, sent at Bake  
in Cornwall, where he applied him-  
self with vigour to his studies, and  
died the first of June 1711, aged  
forty nine years. In 1710 his works  
were printed at London in two vo-  
lumes 8vo.

MUCIA, Pompey's wife, was the  
daughter of Marcus Mucius  
Scaevola, and the sister of Quintus

**MERCUR Celer.** She plunged into adultery with little discretion, but her husband was obliged to forgive her, as he had but three children by her. He was jealous of Julius Cæsar, as he had seduced Marcia, and he used to call him, not without a sigh, the Egyptian, alluding to the passion of Cleopatra, Agamemnon's wife. Marcia soon found all other husbands, viz. Marcus Scaurus, to whom he bore some children. Agrippa made use of her to prevent Scaurus Pompeius her son from joining Marcus Anthony against him. There is no doubt he had a great regard for the lady, since after the battle of Actium he gave her son Marcus Scaurus his life, and made him an heir.

**MULLER** (or Regemontanus) a famous German physician. He authored *Pneumia* & *Almag. Iam.* Being at Rome, he was made physician to the Emperor, which proved fatal to him. He was made archbishop of Rheims, and coming to Rome to receive his salary, he was killed by the Emperor's physician's son in the year 1550. He was said of the physician, viz. In your neck.

**MUNSELER** (or Munst) a German monk turned Protestant about 1529, was kept at a small monastery and Heretic, but he was called the Stricker and Preacher of Germany. His works are of the G. Testament, Titus, and of Math. & Luce, out of Hebrew into Latin in great abundance, as also of Hebrew grammar, his Church history, and his doctrine by hymns. He was of the plague at Basle in the year 1544.

**MURANA** fl. a. 1. 600, a Roman consul, who managed the war against Alaricus, a. d. 602, and was killed in the year after. Cicero pleaded for him before the senate.

**MURCIA**, a neglected silence; her temples were covered with dust and ashes, to express her sterility; her temple was at the foot of mount Aventine.

**MURRET** (M. or Anthony) born at Lamoignon in France, studied in the university of Paris, being one of the first lawyers, and of the order. He taught in the University at Paris, and afterwards in the University at Padua, and went to Italy, where he died in 1583. He composed *Orationes*, *Formule*, *Historie*, &c. His works are in 4 vols. 8vo. *De Origine Juris*, &c. *De Legibus*, &c. *Senatus Consulto*, &c. *De iuris*, &c. *De Cæsar*, &c. *De Præceptis*, &c.

**MUSÆUS**, a famous Greek poet, contemporary with Orpheus, whom Cæsar Sæpe mentions in his poems. He was a learned man. It is certain that Musæus, the author of that poem, lived in the Roman empire.

**MUSCULUS** (Wolfgang), a Protestant minister of Germany, was Benedictine first, but became a Lutheran and scholar. He composed several books, and died in Switzerland in 1663.

**MUSES**, goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They are nine, to whom the invention of sciences is ascribed, viz. Clio, Urania, Calliope, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Thalia, Melpomene, Tergastore, and Polyhymnia.

**MUSTAPHA II.** son to Mahomet IV. emperor of the Turks, succeeded Achemet in 1693. He was a weak and vain man, and several engagements at sea, which brought him to made it matter of wonder to the world, and these were attended with the gaining of Sea. He was the Polignac of the Turks, and he made the garrison of the city, then upon general V. to be his enemy, who, after a long resistance, was taken with much loss. The Emperor then killed him in 1697, who the Turks desired, and next year there was a terrible battle between the two armies, and in 1697 the Emperor of Savoy, who commanded the Christian army, fell upon the Turks, under the grand vizier, and made great

of the infidels as was necessary to lay - happened in any - delighted Mustapha, now - the following peace, con- - the emperor, Venetians, - Misconter in 1699, thro' - of the king of England - of Holland.

**MURUS** (Mark) a native of - distinguished himself among - men who appeared in Italy - the beginning of the 16th - He taught Greek in the - of Padua with great repu- - He went to Rome, and made - to pope Leo X, who gave - archbishopric of Malvaria in - but he died soon after he - ed with that title in 1517.

**MURUS** is'ged to him for the first - At. Arphanes and Athenarus. - **MURUS**, named Cornus, and - Scervola. Portenna, king - ay, besieging Rome, a. r. - Murtus resolving to dispatch - and his secretary in his stead, - brought before Portenna, - a lady, that three hun- - ing men like himself had - not him, but since this - in, he, a woman he, is - ed, then putting his - to the burning coals, he - with such a constancy as - the executioners. Portenna, - to his house, sent him - e, where they gave him - of Scervola, or left-handed, - named to his family.

**MURUS** (Huld o, poet flor at - the 16th century, by nation - had several works, the - of which is a Hi- - Germany.

**MURUS**, a mandalus celtic - name, like the Grecian - New-married women wor- - place, before which flame-

ful ceremonies were performed.

**MYRMILLONES**, a sort of gla- - diators at Rome, who fought against - the Retarii. Their arms were a - shield, a sword, and an head-piece. Their name comes from a Greek - word, signifying a sea-fish, because - they had the shape of this fish on - their head-piece. The Retarii's - arms were a fork with three tps, and - a fisher's net to cover the Myrmil- - len's head, against whom he fought; - and he sung, *I don't aim at thee, but - at the fish.*

**MYRON**, an admirable statu- - ary in the eighty-fourth olympiad. - His figure of a brazen cow got him - great reputation, and was the oc- - casion of many fine Greek Epi- - grams.

**MYRRHA**, the mother of A- - donte, and daughter of Caneus king - of Cyprus or of Assyria, fell in love - with her father, and could not rest - till she had lain with him. Her - nurse, whom she had made the con- - fident of her passion, contrived a way - for gratifying it. But after the fa- - ther had enjoyed her for a consider- - able time without seeing her, he - had the curiosity to see the lady who - had made him so happy, and caus- - ing a light to be brought into the - room, discovered it was his own - daughter. He took his sword to slay - her; but she fled, and escaped to the - country of the Sabeans, where she - was transformed into the tree from - which the myrrh distils. Her child - continued to grow, and when the - usual time of gestation was expired, - made his way out of the trunk of - the tree. He was nursed by the Na- - ades, and proved the most beautiful - boy in the world. This was Adonis. - They who are of opinion that Myrrha - was the wife of Charis's son of Nuch - deduce the story somewhat to far.

## N.

**NABONASSAR**, 6th king of the Ch. was a Ch. Babylonian, same as for his Epoch, which is generally fixed in 7506, beginning on Wednesday February 26, in the 3967 of the Julian period, 747 years before Christ. The Babylonians revolted from the Medes, who had overthrown the Assyrian monarchy, did under Nabonassar, governor of the Medes, found a dynasty, which was much increased afterwards under Nebuchadnezzar. 'Tis probable that Nabonassar is that Balagan in the second of Kings xx. 12. father of Merodach that sent ambassadors to Heseiah, 2 Kings xx. See 1 Chron. xxiii.

**NADASTI** (France) president of the sovereign council of Hungary. The emperor refusing to create him *Palatine*, he conspired with the counts Serini, Frangipani, &c. in 1665; and having frequently attempted to poison the emperor without success, and the secretary of the plot, Nagiserenti, being taken with his papers about him in 1670, he gathered five hundred men to conduct him to Venice, but was surprised in his road and brought to Vienna, where he acknowledged his crime, and was beheaded according to sentence, April 30, 1671. His children took the name and arms of Grutzmacher.

**NALVIUS** (Cnani) a Latin poet, and still a scholar. The first elegy he wrote was published at Rome in 1519. He wrote a Latin history in verse, and several comedies; but being too historical, he displeased Metastasio, and was banished. He retired to Luca in Africa, where he died in 1538.

**NALUS** (M of Looch, the name of two of the people, who lived about a m. 331.

**NALADES**, nymphs of fountains and rivers, worshipped by the Egyptians.

**NAILOR** (James) was born in

the diocese of York. He was sometime quarter-master of Latham's regiment, and quitting that, he embraced the principles of the quakers. In 16, 6 he rose into Bristol, a man and a woman holding the reins of his horse, and others led along him, singing *How they, holy Land, God of the earth*. The magistrates seeing him, sent him to the parliament, who tried and condemned him as a seducer of the people. His tongue was cut off through wicked humour, and stuck in the forehead with a Bible. He was carried back to Bristol, made his entry on horseback with his tail to the tail, then confined in perpetual imprisonment. Having obtained his enlargement, he preached amongst the quakers (who they had outlawed him before) till near the time of his death, in Huntingtonshire, in 1660.

**NANI** (John Baptista) a noble Venetian, procurator of St. Mark, was born the 13th of August 1616. He twice procured success into France during the war of Canada. Cardinal Mazarin of France entertained him frequently at his house, where Nani projected measures to the peace of Europe, and contributed no little to work the treaty of Munster. The senate having recommended to him the care of writing the history of Venice, he undertook it, and the first part he finished with universal applause; and the second was begun to be printed when Nani died, which happened November 27, 1683, aged 67.

**NANNIUS** (John) a famous Dominican friar, commonly called *Antonius* or *Viterbo*, was master of the sacred palace in 1499. He did not write Latin, German, or Italian, but French, he was conversant with the church fathers, and composed commentaries on the scriptures. But his chief merit consisted in his giving an edition of the lives of the authors, whose works were thought

no be left. The true most of the learned made very true account of that person, and so to the length that some were parted from. And the learned and is now more persons. But I have never yet met of the learned, nor know I know these persons are of the, but they end as a person of the from the age of the person, and maintain that he is a person.

**NAZAR** (Vichand, of Scotland, a person who was a person have a person of the person the person. He wrote a person in the person, and was in 1622.

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**NAVAGIERO** Andrew, in Latin *Navagerius*, a noble Venetian, one of the most illustrious personages in the 16th century, conspicuous for his eloquence and erudition, but yet more by his services to his country in various states. He wrote epigrams, yet had an aversion to Martial; he hated Statius yet more. He went ambassador from the republic to the emperor Charles V; and the instant he returned was sent to Francis I. The French in Italy had a high esteem for him.

**NAUSICAA** or **NAUSICAE**, the daughter of Ammon king of the Libyans, in the time of Cæsar, made a banquet to him in her study; and as she was sitting, and he did his best to please her, she strongly recommended the love between the age of the king and the daughter.

**NAZIANZEN** (Nazary) one of the most celebrated of the church in the 4th century. His Greek work was not only for priests, indeed of state of the ancient nation, to change Greek to Latin.

**NEBUCHADNEZZAR II**, the Great, king of Babylon, in the 6th, began his reign during his father's life. He was the Assurion and Typhonian took him along, and for his own pleasure, and in 3448, and after that he received notice of his father's death. He was very be- lieved it was a dream, when Na- zian, Hecuba, Mithras, and Aza- rish, were carried as slaves to Baby- lon. After that he rebelled against him, and lost both his life and kingdom, and in 3400, according to the prophecy of Jeremiah, was cast out into the desert when he died, and Jehoiachim or Jehoiada succeeded him, who Nebuchadnezzar had carried captive to Babylon, with 10000 in- habitants, and all the treasures of the temple. Zedekiah succeeded him, rebelled, and was taken. The Chal- deans entered the city of Jerusalem, a. m. 3446, and Zedekiah was car- ried in fetters to Babylon. Nebuchad- nezzar after this having subdued the Assyrians, Arabians, Idumians, Philistines, Syrians, Persians, Medes, Assyrians, and almost all Asia, being now puffed up with pride, caused a golden statue to be set up, and com- manded all to worship it, which Da- niel's companions refusing to do, they were cast into the fiery furnace. But as he was admiring his own magnifi- cence, by divine sentence he was driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen, that is, he imagined himself to be so. At the end of seven years his



returned to him, and he was  
restored to his throne and glory. He  
died a. m. 3471, on the twenty third  
year of a reign in the fifth of  
which happened a couple of the  
facta related by Ptolemy, which is  
the first foundation of the chronol-  
ogy. 411. 1079.

NICETARIUS, patriarch of Con-  
stantinople, succeeded G. Nestorian,  
was born at Thess. The emperor  
Theodosius had nominated him to  
the patriarchate when he was yet a  
scholar in 381. He governed  
the church with great piety, and es-  
tablished the use of icons, so that  
that rite wholly ceased in the East.  
St. Chrysostom succeeded Nestor,  
who died in 397.

NEREMATH, a Jew, was cup-  
bearer to Artaxerxes Longimanus. He  
came to Jerusalem, a. m. 3600, and  
having finished the temple, at the de-  
dication thereof he stood by, which  
had been hid by Jeremiah, was found  
in the wall, they saw the ark in the  
covenant, and the altar of incense.  
He returned a second time to Jerusa-  
lem about 3620.

NIELSON (Robert) a learned and  
pious English gentleman, was born in  
London in 1656, educated first at St.  
Paul's School London, then entered  
a fellow-commoner of Trinity College  
Cambridge. He travelled much, and  
was greatly esteemed by foreign courts.  
He was a gentleman of an exemplary  
life, and published many books of a  
pious tendency, particularly his *Com-  
parison for the Festivals and Fasts of  
the Church of England*, *The Whole  
Duty of a Christian*, &c.

NEMESIUS (Olympian) an em-  
minent Latin poet at Carthage, wrote  
concerning Fishes, a poem intitled,  
*Cynegium*, and four eclogues. He  
lived in the reign of the emperor Na-  
mian.

NEMESIS, a goddess, daughter  
of Jupiter and Nemesis, who punish-  
ed the excessive and unrighteous  
left unpunished. She was also called  
*Admetus* and *Strophomena*.

NEPTISUS, a Chaldean  
poet, author of a book  
the nature of man. He  
of Israel as 17 of Israel  
related about the time of the  
law. He excels in very  
fatality of the Streets, he  
blood the opinion of Olym-  
pius a pre-eminence of his.

NEPHALIA, a city  
amongst the Ammonites, call-  
ed a woe high land, Subir, he  
offered most indulgent of  
very many offered this for  
him and queen, to Ammon  
nymphs, to Ammon, and  
and him and Ammon was  
that of the vine, by ex-  
berry tree, to 1200 the  
reckoned the number of de-

NIPSUNE, the God  
son of Saturn and Ops, brother  
and Pluto, being driven to  
ven he and Tery, and  
ground with his trident, he  
forth, hence the Curren-  
were instituted in honour  
which consisted in horse-  
married Amphitru.

NEREUS, son of Oceanus  
Thetys. He married his  
Doris, and had by her five  
called Nereides.

NERO (Domitian) son  
of Claudius Domitianus and  
of Agrippina, who married  
whom Nero succeeded C.  
13th, 54, aged 18. He  
was the example  
that, and at first he did,  
once presented him the sen-  
tence of condemnation to death  
said he, that I could not  
after five years reign he be-  
most savage, a crimes the  
term the imagination of  
appear upon the stage in  
drugs, committed to domy with  
the coaches, and put to  
ruin, whom he kept in que-  
wile, and caused to be de-  
woman, which gave occa-  
pleasant saying, *That the*

of his father Domitian had  
a wife. He caused his mo-  
ther to be murdered, his wife Oc-  
tavia to be put to death, and his ma-  
gistrates to be killed, &c. and  
that mankind had but one  
saviour, that he might have the plea-  
sure of it off, to have the  
rebuilding Rome, he set it on  
fire, and laid the blame upon the  
Jews, and began the first perse-  
cution against them. He commonly  
wore twelve crowns at a call  
and being exhausted by his  
persecution, and himself be-  
coming common detestation of man-  
kind, a man in Gaul declared  
war against him, and Galba re-  
igned in Spain. This cast him into  
a rage, and in a rage he cried out,  
*neither friend nor enemy?* So  
he forced to turn his own execu-  
tion.

The marks of his despotism  
were on his face after he was dead,  
and staring as a most dreadful  
to the affrighting of all the  
people. This happened on the  
1st of June, A.D. 68, in the thirty-  
second of his age, having reign-  
ed ten years, seven months and  
a few days.

NEVA (Cecilia) emperor of  
the East. He recalled those that  
were banished for the religion,  
and nothing that might contri-  
bute to the restoring of the empire to  
her last self, but finding his age  
not sufficient to finish it, he  
abdicated, and died on the 27th  
of May, A.D. 98, aged 60.

NEVIL, first Baron and  
afterwards Earl of Salisbury, the poet.  
He was the father of the poet,  
and was the Countess and a man.  
He was at the siege of Troy  
in the year 1180, who highly ef-  
fected him for his wisdom and clo-  
se reasoning. He lived three  
years.

NEVILLUS, bishop of Constan-  
tinople, a very learned person, and  
a great scholar, but  
after he became that the bles-

sed virgin ought to be called *Dei para*, but only *Christi para*, or the  
Mother of Christ, for he maintained  
there were twelve persons in Christ,  
and that the Jews did not crucify  
God; which opinion Cyrillus opposed  
and refuted, pope Celestine condemn-  
ed him; and St. Cyril, in two several  
synods, gave sentence against him;  
and the emperor Theodosius junior ban-  
ished him to Oasis in Egypt, which  
being destroyed by the Romans, he  
wandered up and down, and some-  
times his tongue was eaten up by ver-  
min, his whole body putrified, and  
at last he broke his neck by a fall,  
about the year 415.

NEUBRIGENSIS (William) an  
Englishman of the order of St. Au-  
gustine. He wrote several tracts, and  
an History of England in five books,  
beginning at 1066, and ending at  
1197. He was born in 1135, and  
lived to 1208.

NEVERS (John of Burgundy,  
count de) in the 15th century, met  
with ill treatment from the last duke  
of Burgundy, tho' he had the honour  
of being related to him. This duke  
obliged him to make a donation of the  
dukedom of Brabant and Limburg,  
and the lands thereabouts in 1465.  
He was divested him of the order of  
the Golden Fleece. The count died  
in 1491, aged 76.

NEUGERMAIN (Lewis de) a  
French poet who had a dash of the  
madman, lived in the reign of Lewis  
XIII, and served as a may-game to  
the duke of Orleans, cardinal de  
Richelieu, and the wits of that age.  
He styled himself *l'intermédiaire* Poet to  
his Majesty, *sole brother to his Ma-  
jesty*. His favourite method was to  
write verses, which ended with the  
syllables of the name of the person  
whose elegiac he made. Venture  
wrote several ingenious compositions  
to ridicule our poets.

NEVIL (Richard) earl of War-  
wick, son to Richard earl of Salis-  
bury. He married the heiress of  
Henry duke of Warwick. He was  
afterwards

office in the hands betwixt the houses of Lancaster and York; but they made long wars of Calais. He defeated Henry VI. and came over with a few troops, without combat, to the Yorkists at Ludlow in Herefordshire, to whom he served till the king was dead, with which party he was sworn in the last year, and then he was with difficulty taken prisoner; after this the earl of Warwick was the king's foe at Northampton, Barnet, and Tewkesbury; but the queen raised an army in Yorkshire, killed the duke of York at Wakefield, secured the earl of Warwick, and recovered the king from him at St. Albans; but the earl came up again to London, whereupon the queen, king and prince retired into the North, and left London to the Yorkists, where they proclaimed Edward of March king, under the name of Edward IV. and ~~he was~~ ~~he was~~ to the house of York, the earl of Warwick was made high-steward of England, &c. and had several other dignities conferred upon him. Afterwards being dissatisfied with Edward IV. he endeavoured his ruin, and proposed to restore king Henry to his two brothers the archbishop of York and marquis of Montague; and in short, he proclaimed king Henry, if that king Edward was forced to fly the land. He brought king Henry out of the tower, restored him to the throne, and was made lord high-admiral of England, making Edward hated again, and the earl taking arms lost his life in Barnet-field, on Easter day, and was interred at Bishop in Berkshire. His countess was reduced to a great condition, till Henry VII. annulled the acts of parliament by which she was disinherited.

NEVIZANO (John) an Italian Lawyer, and a native of Asti, was a disciple of Francis Curius, professor in the university of Padua. He published, among other works, a treatise entitled, *Sylva Nephelica*, in which

he discovered a landfall for publishing dead languages, and an examination found with inventing and curing particular. He intermixed it with great number of satirical touches against the far-lex. The ladies were angry, but he made himself merry.

NEVTON (Alan), author of the Latin translation of the History of the council of Trent written by Father Paul, was a Scottish man. He was principal of the school in the college of St. Margaret in London, in the reign of Henry III. He is said to be native country, where he became preceptor to prince Henry, eldest son to James I. king of Great Britain, and at his death was dean of Salisbury.

NEWTON (Sir Isaac) was born at ~~Woolsthorpe~~ in the county of Lincoln on Christmas day in the year 1642, and descended from the elder branch of the family of Sir John Newton, baronet. It is surprising to think of the progress he made in mathematics. He comprehended Euclid at a rapid glance, and his eye upon the contents of his three terms, and advanced at once to the geometry of Des Cartes and Keplero. It is certain that he had made his great discoveries in geometry, and laid the foundations of his two most famous works, the *Principia* and the *Optics*, by the time that he was twenty-four years of age. One might be a very good mathematician to give an account of his discoveries in works, and it would excite a doubt but mathematicians. We are told that as he sat alone in a garden, he fell into a speculation on the power of gravity; that as this power is not diminished at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, to which we can rise, it appeared to him reasonable to conclude, that if it was possible to send much farther than was usually thought, and pursuing this speculation by comparing the periods of the several planets with their distance from the sun, he found, that an universal power like gravity held them in their orbits.







resolved upon, he was chose one of the chief commanders of that expedition; but his fleet being beat by the fleet of Syracuse, he and Demosthenes the general were put to death in 391<sup>st</sup> olympiad.

**NICOLLE** (Peter) one of the most warlike earls, was born at Chartres in 1624, of a very famous family. He adhered to the Jesuits, and joined in the composition of several works with Mr. Arnauld with which comparison he was during the forty-two years of his retirement. He gave a Latin translation of *Pierres de France*, and added a commentary thereon. He did not follow Arnauld when he left France; but even made kind of reconciliation with the Jesuits, which was to promise not to stir or act any thing against them; but at the same time, not quarrel with former friends. One of his finest works is his *Essai de Morale* (Moral Essay). He wrote very subtly against the Papists. His treatise on the purity of the church is esteemed a masterly piece. He died at Paris in 1697, a few days after the publication of his treatise concerning the Jesuits. He was greatly skilled in the literature. To him is ascribed collection of Latin epigrams, and of Greek, Spanish, and Italian sentences, which has born several impressions, and the second a preface to it.

**NICOMEDES**, king of Bithynia, was driven from his dominions by Mithridates, but restored again by the Romans, when he left heirs of his kingdom. He died a. r. 679.

**NICHARD** (John Edward) confessor to the queen mother of Charles the First, taught philosophy and natural history at the university of Gratz. He supported Ferdinand III. not for his sake, but for the sake of the emperor. He was at first confessor to Anna Maria the duchess of Savoy, and afterwards tutor and preceptor to the duke of Burgundy. He attended the king Charles IV. His Confessions, entertained to high an

opinion of this Jesuit, that he endeavoured to get him arrested with the papal, but Nicholas did not consent. After this prince's death, he was honoured by the queen mother with the employment of inquisitor-general, and had great share in the administration. Yet she was united with her confessor, and he left Madrid in the month of the entry of the pope here in 1669. She desired she had sent him to Rome with all the honours, posts and revenue he possessed. Accordingly he went to Rome, where he resided as one of the extraordinary from Sixtus pope Clement IX. He was ambassador in ordinary under the succeeding pontifices to the same court; and to give him an opportunity of supporting the dignity with greater splendour, he was raised to an archbishopric. At last he was invested with the papacy in 1672. All the writings he published, or had prepared for the press, related to the accurate conception of the virgin. It is said he got the queen mother by supplying her privately with wine, that she might drink at her pleasure.

**NIGIDIUS FIGULUS** (Palladius) one of the most learned men of ancient Rome, flourished at the same time with Cicero. He wrote on various subjects, but his pieces appeared so refined and elegant, that they were not regarded. Some authors say he was perfectly well skilled in physic. He applied himself to state affairs, and had employment in the commonwealth, he being a praetor and senator. He assisted Cicero, with great prudence, in detecting Catiline's conspiracy, and did him many services in the time of his adversity. His adhered to Pompey in opposition to Caesar, which occasioned his exile, he dying in banishment. Cicero, who had always entertained the highest esteem for him, wrote a beautiful consolatory letter to him, the 13<sup>th</sup> of his 4<sup>th</sup> *ad Familiares*, and 70<sup>th</sup> *St. Attici*, tells us he was surnamed Figulus, or Potter, because he made



... of Panopolis in Egypt.  
... a poem in heroic verse,  
*Dynastarum*, l. h. 48.  
... Antwerp in 1569, which  
... Latinus translated into La-  
... also a paraphrase in  
... St. John's gospel, in 1 pub-  
... Almus Manutius at Venice

**ADIN**, son of Sanguin Sultan  
... and Norwah, surpassed his  
... he had been the greatest  
... had then governed the  
... his father died in 1143, and  
... and his brother divided his  
... He was equally prudent  
... had a great deal of hu-  
... and piety, and was pious  
... principles of his own reli-  
... first deified Jos. de Cour-  
... of Ldeisa. In 1148 he en-  
... a great army into the prin-  
... of Antioch, slew prince Ra-  
... and made himself master of  
... of Harene. He took the  
... deisa, and kept him in chains  
... till he died; and possessed  
... of the town and territory of  
... After this Baldwin made  
... him, and defeated him,  
... himself to bravely in the  
... Noradin admired him; and  
... Baldwin was poisoned by his  
... Noradin refused to take the  
... having, *I was more pro- per*  
*the death of so brave a prince*  
*not left his equal behind him,*  
... he conquered all Syria,  
... when was C. C. C., defeated  
... of the town, and made it  
... was upon Egypt his  
... en. He died in 1173.  
**ADIS**, John, a learned un-  
... English writer, educated at  
... school, whence he was  
... to the college of St. John in  
... in 1584, he took the degree  
... of Newton in Law. See  
... Henry, ... the Male-  
... of the ... and  
... wrote a great many

physician and famous astrologer in the  
16th century, was born at St. Remy  
in Provence, studied at Montpellier,  
and travelled to Toulouse and Bour-  
deaux; also in 1555 published his  
*Prophetical Century*, which King  
Henry II of France so admired, that  
he was impatient to see the author,  
with whose company he was extreme-  
ly pleased, and sent him to be seen by  
the princes his friends at Blois. Charles  
IX also highly esteemed him. He  
died at St. Remy, July 2, 1566.

**NOVATIANUS**, of a Greek  
philosopher became a Christian, as he  
was taken desperately ill, but being  
recovered, he did not what the ecclesi-  
astical law required, nor was confirm-  
ed by the bishop, yet was made priest.  
In 257 C. C. C. being elected pope,  
he was disgusted, and having drawn  
such to his party as had fled from  
Cyprian, as also several others, he sent  
for three ignorant bishops of Italy to  
Rome, and at an entertainment got  
them to ordain him bp. of Rome, but  
these artifices availing him not, he  
broached his errors about penance.  
It is not certain when, or where he  
died.

**NOVEMVIRI**, the nine magis-  
trates of Athens, whose government  
lasted but for one year. The first of  
which was called Archon, or prince,  
the second Basileus, or king, the  
third Polemarch, or general of the  
army, the other six were called  
Thesmothetes, or lawgivers. They  
took an oath to observe the law; and  
in case of failure, obliged themselves  
to be whipped to make their  
knees as big as their heads. Those  
who assigned their fine with he-  
dona, were received into the number  
of the tenor of A. C. C. C.

**NOVINDIALI**, a festival  
amongst the Romans for nine days,  
to divert the intellects wherewith  
they were threatened by some prodigy,  
and to praise the good gods;  
... to the ... of the  
... for the observation of which







lain with Octavia; upon which she was banished to an island, and forced to bind herself to death, after which her blood was cut off and presented to her soul.

**OLIN**, a God of the ancient Danes, who, with another called Thor presided over both. Some of the learned think Olin was a magician, who made the people believe he was the true God, therefore adored.

**OLICLAMPADIUS** (John) a German, was born at Winpert, embraced the Protestant religion, became a Zealot, and was a celebrated preacher at Bale in 1525. He published a treatise, *De Grammatica Expositione et Interpretatione Domini*, &c. which framm is highly commended both for the eloquence of the style, and the force of the arguments. The Lutherans wrote the *Syngramma* in answer to it; to which he made a reply, a third, *Antisyngramma*. He wrote other treatises and commentaries, and died in 1531, aged forty-nine, and lay buried at Bale, with a tomb and epitaph.

**OLCI MENIUS**, a Greek author, the abridger of St Chrysostom's works, printed at Paris in two volumes 1618.

**OLDISUS**, son of Iamus king of Thebes, and of Jocastra. The oracle gave dismal news about his birth, so he was exposed, and that day at the court of Polybus king of Corinth. At length he came to Thebes, and slew his father, not knowing him to be so, for a hawk preyed on the mount's sparrow, and he preyed on his own mother Jocastra, when coming to know, he put an end to her.

**OLENEMAUS**, king of Elis, understood by the oracle that he was to be killed by him who should marry his daughter Hippodamia, repulsed this counsel, and when she was to have him in a chariot, he should have had a dog for a partner, he should be put to death. He told himself of his wife's promise, who pretended to her; at last Pelop. corrupted his character,

to put weak axle-trees into the chariot, which breaking by the way, he fell and broke his thigh, so that he could not stir, and Pelop. married Hippodamia.

**OLNONI**, a nymph of mount Ida, taken by Paris to the Grecian Helena. See Odissea calla. Ptolemaeus, the third, made a Pantheon for her temple, upon the highest peak, and in memory of her to marry her, the fell down.

**OPMOLEUS**, king of the Sabines. He proposed the establishment of the law of Titentum, and chose that country Omoia, a Sabine law colony, coming thither from Greece, it was afterwards called Great Greece.

**OFFA** the Great king of Mercia, succeeded Ethelbald in 758, was a wise, like, subtle, and unkind prince. He barely made ed Ethelred king of the East Angles, upon a false invitation to come and marry his daughter. He war at enmity with Charles the Great; but Alcuin, a learned and poetic monk, changed it into a lasting friendship. He drew a profound trench from sea to sea, betwixt his kingdom and the British borders, commonly called Offa's dyke, some part whereof is seen to this day. It runs from the mouth of the Trent to the fall of Wye in Gloucestershire. He reigned eight years.

**OGILBY** (John) born at or near Edinburgh in Scotland, took late to study, but made a vast progress in a little time. He at length came to the office of the king's exchequer. He translated Homer and Virgil, and gave his school open at London.

**OGYGES**, king of the Thracians, or, as others, of Egypt, or Thracia, afterwards called Bactra and Atax. He is recorded to have been the first founder of Thebes and Persia. The first plague happened in his reign, in which, I am told, he perished, and his subjects. The second plague probably happened in. m. 1797, and 1478 years before the death of Alexander the Great.



the high of Chyul, are 776.

OLYMPIAS, mother of Alexander the Great. Peripatetic philosopher, for the happiness of her nation; and when Alexander gave out that he was the son of Jupiter, she told him that he had better be heed in making her the object of his adoration. After Alexander's death, she caused an hundred and four children of Macedonians to be killed, who upon Cassander came and took Pindus, where she was, and caused her to be slain, &c. 419

OLYMPIC Games, celebrated near Olympia, a city of Elis in Peloponnesus, in honour of Jupiter Olympius, and instituted by Hercules, a. m. 2836. They were celebrated every four years about the summer solstice. The design of them was to occasion young men to turn to, learning, and other exercises. They lasted but five days. The ceremony was called Olympionice, and to be crowned with a Kiste. He was attended home with a chariot, and the city-wall broke open for the coach to enter. They were called Olympia Magna, to distinguish them from others that were celebrated in Macedonia, Athens, &c. Chortas was the first that was crowned at these games, for having the victory by running.

OLYMPII, a name given by the Athenians to their twelve chief Gods, to whom they had dedicated a very magnificent altar, viz. Jove, Mars, Mercury, Neptune, Vulcan, Apollo, Juno, Venus, Minerva, Ceres, Diana and Pluto. Alexander the Great, after his conquest of Persia, did go to live for three set up among those deities, while the Grecians, to win a life imprisonment, granted him.

CHARLES I., the second child of  
LEONARD I. MONTAGNE in 654. He  
died in 681, when MAURICE suc-  
ceeded him to succeed him, from Bona,  
Sax., and lived in 681 after 6th Chris-  
tians, and in 684 conquered Thyo-  
dorus P. Astrus, brother to the crime.

for Hierosolym. In 639 he  
against Habbash, and took it  
treasures & 100,000 men,  
to defend against the Persians.  
He was killed by them. The  
kingdom he found Alexander  
king of all Egypt. He  
Jerusalem, and after two  
entered at unknown way  
from the city Jerusalem was  
very miserably, & the conquest  
of the city of Babylon in 1097  
was the conquest of Me-  
buld the city of Carz, &  
made him the master of the  
royal refuge it was at J  
where a Persian one of his  
killed him in 644.

[illegible]

OMPHALE, queen of  
wife of Hercules, who  
lovely king upon the  
the country; and he was  
with her, till he quitted his  
learned to love

OMNIBONI'S, was  
 built for navigation in the  
 city. It took the first  
 census, but was by no means  
 a law of commerce, in the  
 He then founded a  
 one of the first of  
 the city. It was  
 to the Greek, the  
 Imperial Chamber  
 commentary on  
 the  
 the  
 the  
 the

and Xenophon de *Penarione*, and a  
 son of St. Athanasius, *contra Gentes*  
*et Hereticos*, and yet these are but  
 part of his works.

ST. CENESIMAS, bishop of Ephe-  
 sus in 191, in the first century,  
 was a Samaritan. He was at first a  
 hunter of thieves, whom he robbed,  
 and afterwards came to visit St. Paul  
 at Rome, who there converted and  
 baptized him, and then sent him  
 back to Jerusalem. He became af-  
 terwards eminent in virtue and piety,  
 and was made bishop of Ephesus. He  
 suffered martyrdom at Rome in the  
 empire of Trajan. Some ascribe his  
 conversion to St. John.

ONKELOS, surnamed the Prose-  
 luter, a famous Rabbi author of the  
 first Chaldean paraphrase on the Pen-  
 tateuch, lived about the time of our  
 Saviour, according to the Jews.

ONUPHRIUS (Pavimus) an Au-  
 gustinian, famous in the 16th cen-  
 tury. He writ the continuation of  
 Plinius's lives of the popes, and sever-  
 al other pieces. He died at Palermo  
 in Sicily in 1568, aged 39.

OPALIA, Roman feast celebrated  
 in honour of the goddess Ops, on  
 the 14th of the calendar of January,  
 which was the third of the Saturnalia.

OPHION, FELS, chief of the De-  
 monia who revolved against Jupiter.  
 By this story the heathens seem to  
 have had some knowledge of the fall  
 of Lucifer. For it is observable, that  
 Ophiones signifies a serpent, and it  
 was under this shape, that the devil  
 appeared the first time.

OPPIANUS, a poet and grammar-  
 ian of Anazarba in Cilicia, in the se-  
 cond century. He composed a poem  
 of hunting, and another of fishing, for  
 which Antonius Catachla gave him  
 as many golden crowns as there were  
 verses in his poems; they were  
 called hence Oppian's golden verses.  
 He died in the 30th year of his age.

ORRILLUS, an old grammarian  
 of Leodoverturn. His Lad that he  
 lived so long, that he forgot all his  
 learning.

OREGIUS (Augustine) a great  
 philosopher, was charged by cardinal  
 Barberini, legate of Bologna, to ex-  
 amine whether Aristotle taught the  
 mortality of the soul. The legate's  
 design was to persuade the popes to  
 prohibit the lectures upon Aristotle  
 with regard to that subject, in case  
 he was found guilty of that impiety.  
 But Oregius cleared him of the charges.  
 See his book de *Immortalitate Animæ*.  
 He wrote one de *Angelis*, and another  
 de *Operibus Sex Dierum*.

ORESTES, king of Mycenæ, son  
 of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.  
 He revenged his father's death upon  
 his mother, and contracted an extra-  
 ordinary friendship with Pylades. "Tis  
 said, having killed his mother, he fell  
 distressed, and to expiate his crime  
 went to the temple of Diana, his  
 friend Pylades accompanying him,  
 where king Thoas would have offered  
 him a victim to Diana, but Pylades  
 told him he was Orestes, and Orestes  
 affirmed the contrary, and that Py-  
 lades only spoke out of an excessive  
 love to his friend. In the mean time  
 Iphigenia discovered Orestes to be her  
 brother, and saved them both; so  
 they killed Thoas, and carried Iphi-  
 genia back into Arcadia, where Orestes  
 died of the bite of a viper a. m. 2948.

ORICELLARIUS (Bernard) a na-  
 tive of Florence, and a relation to the  
 Medicei, was raised to the most noble  
 employments in his own country to-  
 wards the end of the 15th century.  
 He understood the Latin tongue per-  
 fectly well, and wrote it in the great-  
 est purity; but could not be persuaded  
 to speak at a company. He is thought  
 to have written with great partiality of  
 Charles VIII's expedition into Italy.

ORICHOVIVS (Stanislaus) a gen-  
 tleman of Poland, lived in the 16th  
 century, and was called the Demos-  
 thenes of Poland, on account of the  
 great freedom and strength of his elo-  
 quence. He studied at Wittenberg  
 under Luther and Melancthon, and  
 afterwards at Venice under John Bap-  
 tist Ignatius. Remaining to his own  
 country.







**Clement VIII** Pope. He was born at the city of **Assisi** in the year 1522. He was a very holy man, and a great lover of the poor. He was elected Pope in the year 1592. He died in the year 1603.

**Wladislaw**, King of **Bohemia**, was born in the year 1531. He was a very brave man, and a great lover of his country. He was elected King of **Bohemia** in the year 1592. He died in the year 1616.

**Olavus**, King of **Denmark**, was born in the year 1534. He was a very brave man, and a great lover of his country. He was elected King of **Denmark** in the year 1550. He died in the year 1584.

**Albrecht**, Duke of **Prussia**, was born in the year 1519. He was a very brave man, and a great lover of his country. He was elected Duke of **Prussia** in the year 1544. He died in the year 1568.

**John**, King of **France**, was born in the year 1517. He was a very brave man, and a great lover of his country. He was elected King of **France** in the year 1547. He died in the year 1563.

**Octavius**, the Great, was born in the year 1517. He was a very brave man, and a great lover of his country. He was elected Emperor in the year 1550. He died in the year 1564.

**Albrecht**, Duke of **Prussia**, was born in the year 1519. He was a very brave man, and a great lover of his country. He was elected Duke of **Prussia** in the year 1544. He died in the year 1568.

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He entered into orders according to a charter of England, but in latter times he preached as a layman, severally, &c. In June of 1648 he appeared before the judges, and fled from the law, and preached for King Charles II. and of the city. He was afterwards made a fellow of Oxford, and there became a doctor of divinity. Five years after he was removed to the chancellorship, and still continued in such preferments. After that he preached in a meeting-house in London till his death. In his writings he has a good style, and is very kept close to the subject without personal reflections on persons, and was in short the greatest man among the divines. He wrote a great many tracts, it would be too tedious to recite. He died in 1673, aged 70. There was a son an engraver of his name, who died in the beginning of the 18th century.

[illegible]

NAM (James) an eminent  
mathematician, was with in  
He was in the position of a  
lecturer, and did not  
a graduate, who had given  
excellent advice. He flu-





against the Scots and French; and in the year 1460, having already several high offices, he was created Lord Protector of the Realm. But the year after, upon the fall of the duke of Somerset, he was sent to the tower, being accused of designing the murder of some gentlemen, and selling the king's lands without commission, for which he was deprived of the great office, and banished. He was afterwards taken prisoner, and charged to answer all his offences. After king Edward's death he declared for queen Mary, who conferred on him honourable employments. He died in the 14th of queen Elizabeth 1564.

**PALAMIDES**, son of Nauplius prince of Ephesus, was the inventor of weights and measures, of dividing men up in Estations, regulating the year by the sun, and the months by the moon. Ulysses, at the siege of Troy, being enraged at him for the wrong he had done, sent ~~him~~ <sup>himself</sup> got him stoned to death.

**PALLARIUS** (Aelius) was a man of the greatest piety, and one of the best writers in the 16th century. He was not only thoroughly skilled in polite literature, but also in sound philosophy and civility. He gained the esteem of the men of wit and learning of his time, by a noble poem he wrote on the immortality of the soul. He was appointed professor of polite literature at Sedan; where his tranquility was disturbed by the contest he had with an envious colleague, and by the calumnies of persons and occasions of animosities against which, however, his eloquence proved always a triumphant defence. At last he left Sedan, and accepted the invitation of the Count palatine of Lorey, who gave him several marks of their esteem, and he continued to spend his years there. Some years after he removed to Metz, where he was seized by order of pope Urban V, and carried to Rome. He was convicted of having seduced a nun of the Loreyans, and against the injunction; and therefore

was condemned to be burnt. This sentence was executed in the year of rigour in 1566. He wrote several pieces both in prose and verse, of which the one above-mentioned is the most esteemed; and some have imagined, but falsely, that that book brought him to the stake.

**PALLION** or Menecrates, son of Atamas in Ionia. His mother dying from her labour, he was suckled and brought up to the sea, where they were changed into marine deities, the mother being called Leucothea, supposed to be the same with Aurora, and the son Paeon or Portunus, who presided over ports. Paeonius Lybia was, say, and set ashore in the Islands of Corin, whence the Lucastillones were instituted in honour of him.

**PALES**, Goddess of the sheep, herds, to whom they sacrifice milk and honey, that she will be so ever their aid and their safety.

**PALINCENIUS** (Marsilius) was very well known by a poem, divided into twelve books, and entitled, *Zedaeus Hec*, which he wrote several years in composing, and dedicated to Hercules II of Este, duke of Ferrara. Some say he was physician to the prince. Others rank him among the learned Lutherans, to whom the dukes of Ferrara gave a reception in her court, and honoured with their protection. Expecting that he exhibited to the nobles, started by the sectaries at religion, in a manner that he was he did not wholly condemn them, his *Zedaeus* was a good thing, and a true philosophical setting out of immortality and wise precepts. Though this poem is but a man's work, the title of expiations, the author's life is not to be known.

**PALLAVICINO** (Ferdinando) a witty writer by profession, was descended of an illustrious family of Padua in Italy. He gave to his history the best notice of an excellent genius. His genius was as vigorous in the elements of learning,





He was born at London, in 1608, was pro-  
fessor of Law, &c. at Oxford, thirty-  
three years; died in 1643, aged  
thirty-five. He bequeathed a vi-  
sion of his subject to every man and castle  
but it was not done, and accordingly  
the town was taken by the Spaniards  
and he was killed. He was fa-  
mous for his comment on the temp-  
ture. His death was one of the Ro-  
man Catholicism in London, for his  
expedient was to destroy the country concern-  
ing the same.

Peleus, son of Peum and Hecuba, Hellen, their son, who, as if from a dream, that he was brought to bed of a fire-brand, and was told the child should occasion the ruin of Troy. Pelus then determined to be made away, but the infant being put in the sheep-herd's arms, and laid, where he fell in love with the nymph Oenone, and being chosen by Jupiter, Pallas and Venus, to determine which of them was most beautiful, he decided for Venus, who had promised to give him Helen; accordingly being discovered and recovered by his father he was sent into Caria, where he stole away Helen, from which rape followed the Trojan war, wherein he cowardly killed Hector with an arrow, to which he was then obliged, by Pyrrhus.

PAUL, Matthew an English Re-  
nowned & famous Author. At  
Paris, in the 13<sup>th</sup> ye, he was one of the  
great men for a long of 10 years.  
He undertook to put together a new  
system of civility, industry, and  
was a good poet and orator for that  
age. He left a number of papers  
the first being with the world, and  
referred to William the Conqueror,  
the great English monarch, and  
the 12<sup>th</sup> ye, of which year he died.

JAMES Smith, of John  
 Parker, was born at Northampton on  
 14th April 1802 at Wotton & the  
 Oxford & Banbury Railway Co.  
 The day after he showed out the  
 first of his 11 children, a girl named  
 Jane, who was named after her  
 mother. She was born at 186 Wotton

Secrated in hop of Dr. H., and made  
 president of Magdalen. In 1784  
 June 11. He came to America. His  
 It was very successful in his  
 learning, and the result was he  
 gave to all his writing. His work  
 considered by dear Friends as  
 first. *Threats of D. H.* 1784. *Practical*  
*Political Policy: D. H.* 1784. *Practical*  
*to Preparation. A Discourse on the*  
*Importance of the Christian* 1784.  
 proof is the *Religion of the* 1784.  
*Demonstration of the Law of Nature*  
*and Christian Religion. The Case of*  
*the Church of England stated.*

PARMENIDES of Elea, a philosopher, and a pupil of Zeno, was, c. 450 B.C., the first to lay the foundations, and the centre of the new school, and that cold and heat were the two principles of all things. His philosophy is in verse.

[illegible][illegible]









the 17th century. At sixteen years of age he was made a slave, and continued so for fifty yrs. Then he became a disciple of St. Martin of Tours who converted him to Christianity, and sent him into Ireland, where he laboured successfully sixty years in converting the inhabitants.

PATRICK (Simon) a very learned English bishop, was born at Gloucestershire Sept. 8, 1626. He was son to a merchant of good estate in that place. In 1644 he was admitted to Queen's-college Cambridge. In 1647 he took the degree of A. B. and that of A. M. in 1651, when he entered into holy orders. After being some time chaplain to Sir Walter St. John, and vicar of the church at Battersea in Surrey, he was appointed to the rectory of St. Paul's Church-yard in London; where he was very useful and diligent in his ministerial functions, and continued in the same of the plague in 1665, among his parishioners, to their

which he resided, on a esteem he had for his parishioners. He had a garden, and his duty that he should not be able to neglect the duty of to great a therefore he recommended that Dr. Thomas Tenison, strength of body and mind such a charge. In 1682 de Moulton, who had been professor at Oxford, and many bitter books against of England, sent for Dr. Tenison to his sick-bed, and made a declaration of his concern on that account, which and it was published after. During the reign of King de Moulton's behavior, showed nothing to be at least a testimony of his piety, for what all that was dear to him, and writing a last will for the church of Rome. In 1685 he published a Prayer-book for the first time, when perfect

Paulus with much reputation, and was an enemy to the schismatical principles. He wrote a great many pieces, and published the works of Mercurius Trimegistus.

**PATROCLUS**, son of Menetias and Salene, bred up under Clinon with Achilles, by whom he was extremely beloved. He was killed by Hector at the Trojan war, but his death was soon revenged by Achilles, who killed Hector.

**PATRU** (C. 1707) a counsellor in parliament, and dean of the French academy, was born at Paris in 1604. He had an excellent faculty both of speaking and writing. Upon his admission into the French academy in 1630, he made an oration of thanks, which gave rise to the custom of the admiralty of speeches, which still are in use in that society. Mr. de Vaugelas was himself much indebted to him for his assistance in composing his *Remarques* on the French tongue, of which he was by far the greatest master in France; so that he was consulted as an oracle by all the best writers of that nation. He died in 1681, aged seventy-seven. Tho' he was a most judicious critic, and eloquent speaker, the qualities of his soul were no wise inferior to those of his parts. His virtue was proof against corruption. He was a faithful friend, and undisturbed by misfortunes.

**St. PAUL** the apostle, was born at Tarsus in Cilicia, of Jewish parents. He was educated at Tarsus, which, as St. John informs us, excelled Alexandria, Athens, and Rome itself for politeness and learning. Thence he was sent to Jerusalem to study the law under Gamaliel, where he became a Pharisee, and engaged in a violent persecution, but was wonderfully converted in his way to Damascus. See Acts xxi. 9. After which he preached the gospel in Arabia, Damascus, Jerusalem, Cesarea, Tarsus and Antioch; and together with Barnabas, sailed for Cyprus, and preached to the Jews in Salamis. At Paphos he converted

the proconsul Sergius Paulus, and struck Hymas the scribe dumb; he passed to Iconium, where he miraculously cured a cripple, and was stoned by the people until they thought he was dead; but reviving on a sudden, he went to Derbe, and returned to Antioch in Syria, whence he was sent to Jerusalem, to consult the apostles about the Magic ceremonies, and brought back the nearer agreement. He was at last sent to Rome, where he is said to have converted Popea Sabina, Nero's concubine, for which Nero being enraged against him, commanded him to be beheaded. He was executed at the Aquæ Salvæ, three miles from Rome, and buried in Via Ostiensis. The order of his epistles is probably placed according to the dignity of those to whom they were sent. 'Tis thought St. Paul preached the gospel not only in Spain, but in Britain also.

**PAUL**, first bishop of Narbonne, or Sergius Paulus the Proconsul, converted and made bishop by St. Paul, was descended of one of the best families of Rome. 'Tis said the apostle called himself Paul from his name. The Spaniards would have him to be their apostle, which is not improbable; and it is said he died a martyr at Narbonne.

**PAUL**, the first pope of that name, succeeded Stephen II. his brother, in 857. He implored the help of king Pepin against the Greeks and Lombards, and died in 867.

**PAUL II.** chosen pope in 1464, was the son of a Venetian nobleman. He was a handsome person and magnificent, yet so mean spirited, that when he could not obtain what he desired, he would mix tears with his petition. He turned out the monks of the bishop, who got Platinus was one, who was imprisoned, and cruelly used for four months together. He subdued count Averl's son, who denied obedience to the church, taking nine strong castles in fourteen days time. Ferdinand king of Naples, who lent





was very serious from his infancy, andaverse to those pastimes, which are the usual amusements of youth. He was remarkable for two qualities, which seldom meet in the same person, a strong memory, and clear judgment. At thirteen years of age he applied himself to philosophy, mathematics, and the Greek and Hebrew languages. He took upon him the habit of the Servites in 1566. Upon entering into this order, he changed his name of *Peter Sarpi* for that of *Paul*. He was afterwards chaplain to the duke of Mantua, and reader of sacred and casuistical divinity, and afterwards in that city. So he became a perfect master of the Hebrew language and of labory; but shewed the most contempt for judicial astrology. Wearied of a court life, he returned to his country at Venice, and intended to apply himself to study, but he injured his health by it. After taking the degree of D. D. he was named a member of the college of Padua, and chosen provincial of his order for the province of Venice, though but twenty-six years of age. He discharged this post with such honour and vigour, that in 1579 he was appointed, with two others, to draw up new regulations and statutes for his order. This he executed with great success, and when his office of provincial was expired, he retired for five years to the study of natural and experimental philosophy, and anatomy, in which he is said to have made the most useful discoveries. He was then chosen procurator general of his order, and having his residence at Padua, was greatly esteemed by pope Paul V, and contracted an intimate friendship with cardinal Bellarmine and other eminent persons. Some time after he was accused of heresy, which brought into a series of troubles, which he supported with exemplary severity and magnanimity, till at length, growing extremely odious to the pope and his party, he was assassinated, and left his dead, by five ruffians, who

then retired to the palace of the pope's nephew in Venice, from whence they escaped to Ravenna or Ferrara. These circumstances discovered who were at the bottom of this attempt. He recovered however of his wounds, and retired to a place of security, where he wrote his *History of the Council of Trent*, which he compiled principally for the sake of king James, with whom he corresponded. His name, ever since the interval, was become famous all over Europe, and two kings made him very advantageous offers to reside in their dominions. He died, as he had lived, with piety and resignation, in 1622, and was buried in a most magnificent manner. In fine, he was a person of an amiable character. His temper was quiet and settled. He was a man of vast knowledge, and profound humility, an enemy to superstition and hypocrisy, and heartily wished for a reformation. He was a good controversial writer, a judicious and elegant historian.

PAULET (William) son of Sir John Paulet, descended of an ancient family in Somersetshire, was a person of great learning and parts. In the 29th of Henry VIII, at the creation of Edward prince of Wales, he was made treasurer of the king's household; and the next year was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord St Julian. After enjoying several high offices under king Henry VIII he was by king Edward VI created earl of Wiltshire, and constituted lord treasurer of England; and soon after was honoured with the title of marquess of Winchester. He was in great favour with queen Mary, because he had been one of the chief of those who procured her in opposition to lady Jane Grey. She confirmed his patent for the office of lord treasurer, as did queen Elizabeth in the first of her reign. This noble peer died in the 9th year of his age, having lived to see an hundred and three persons of his own generation.

It is reported of him that being asked



and received the honour of the knight-  
hood of St Maurice from the duke  
of Savoy.

PEARSON (John), a very learned  
English bishop in the 17th century,  
was born at Sitting in 1613. After  
his education at Eton and Cambridge,  
he entered into holy orders in 1639,  
and was the same year collated to the  
prebend of Netherhaven in the church  
of Sarum. In 1641, he was appointed  
chaplain to the lord keeper Finch,  
and by him presented to the living of  
Torrington in Suffolk. In 1646 he  
was made minister of St. Clement's  
East-church in London. In 1647 he  
and Mr. Gunning had a dispute with  
some Roman Catholics, upon the sub-  
ject of a hymn, a very unfair account  
of which was printed at Paris in 1648.  
Some time after he published his *Ex-  
position of the Cant.* and several other  
works. After many perambulations he  
was banished in 1672 to the see of  
Chester, where he died in 1686.

PEERS of France, officers of that  
crown, and chief counsellors of the  
parliament of Paris, which is there-  
fore called the *Conseil of Peers*. An-  
ciently there were but twelve, six ec-  
clesiasticks, and six laics. Some ascribe  
their institution to Charlemagne, and  
some to others. They were instituted  
to assist the king at his coming to the  
court, in judging of facts and diffi-  
cences among vassals, to advise him in  
important affairs, and serve him in his  
court.

PELLESC, or Nicolas Claude Fa-  
bri, born at Paris, and counsellor of  
the parliament of Provence, was one  
of the most witty and most learned  
men of his age. He died at Aix in  
1677. The Roman academy did him  
great honorary honours and his elegy  
was read in above forty languages.  
See his life written by Gassendus.

PELAH, a king of Israel, was the  
son of Remaliab, who, in order to  
please the divine, killed the king  
Jehoshaphat in his own palace, was  
reigned 40, at being not twenty years.  
He was slain by Hoshea his successor

a. m. 5496.

PELAGIUS, an heresiarch, was  
born in Great-Britain, lived devoutly  
for some time, but growing vain of his  
wit and philosophy, he fell into most  
abominable errors. He held an im-  
peccable state in this life, and that we  
may work out our salvation by natu-  
ral power; and being cited before an  
assembly of bishops at Diospolis in Pa-  
lestine, he deceived them by his equi-  
vocal answers. He also denied origi-  
nal sin, and held merits. St Augu-  
stin, Jerom, &c. wrote against him,  
yet he found many followers. The  
popes Innocent, Zozimus, &c. an-  
themized him, and the emperor Ho-  
norus banished him and his adherents  
out of Rome; whereupon he retired  
into his own country, and was there  
refuted by St Germain of Auxerre,  
&c. Dr. Cave says he was a Welch-  
man, but denies that he was a scholar  
at Cambridge. He wrote *Epistolae ad  
Demetriadem De Virginitate Libel-  
lus Fidei ad Innocentium Papam*, &c.

PELEUS married Thetis, and had  
Achilles by her, whence he is called  
Peleides.

PELLAS, brother of Eson, the fa-  
ther of Jason. He seized upon the  
kingdom in presence of his nephew  
Jason, and that he might rid himself  
of him, advised him to undertake  
the conquest of the Golden Fleece.  
Pelus suffered himself to be deluded  
by Medea, who promised to make  
him young again, (as she had done  
Eson) by drawing the old blood out  
of his veins, and filling them with  
new, but Medea let him die.

PELISSON Paul, was one of the  
finest geniuses of the 17th century.  
He has been famous for his history of  
the French academy, and other cu-  
rious pieces.

PELL (John) was an eminent Eng-  
lish mathematician in the 17th cen-  
tury. He was bred at Cambridge,  
where he became a great anguist,  
philosopher and mathematician. In  
1643 he went to Amsterdam, and  
there was appointed professor in mathe-  
matics.

Chematics, and read with great applause public lectures upon Diophantus. In 1646 the prince of Orange sent for him to be professor of philosophy and mathematics in the *Schoola Mathematica Borica*. The year following he published at Amsterdam in 4to *Contraversia cum Christiano Longomontano de vera Ceteris Mensura*, and in 1651 his *Idea of Mathematica* was printed at London. In 1652 he came over to England, and in 1654 was sent by Cromwell to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, where he chiefly resided at Zurich, with the title of *Abbot*, but afterwards had orders to continue there with that of *Resident*. In 1658 he returned to England. In his negotiations abroad he did not fail to see to the interests of King Charles II. and the church of England. In 1661 he entered into orders and the same year was presented to the rectory of Filderg in Essex, and in 1663 to that of London in the same county. He died poor in 1683. Besides the books above-mentioned, he wrote several others.

**PILLIER** (James) a doctor of physic, and an eminent mathematician, was born in 1617. He was an excellent Latin and French poet, a good orator, physician, and mathematician. He wrote *Oeuvres Postiques*, *Communes Latines* for *Poulle, &c.*

**PILLE** or **PILVE** (Nicolas) a cardinal, bishop of Amiens, and afterwards archbishop of Sens and Rheims, was born in 1518. He was sent to Scotland in 1559, with some doctors of the Sorbonne, to endeavour to suppress the reformation, either by fair or foul means. But Elizabeth queen of England sending her agents to the Scots, a peace was quickly concluded. Cardinal Pilleve died in 1594.

**PELOPIDAS**, a Theban captain, took Cadmea by a stratagem, a. r. 373, and was present with Epaminondas at the most noble exploit of the Boeotian war. He persuaded the Thebans to make war upon Alexander

the tyrant of Pære, and won the battle, but was slain in the fight, a. r. 370.

**PELOPS**, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, married Hippodamia, and became so potent, that all the country beyond the Illus was vassal to him, his O being added. The poets tell another story, that Tantalus betrayed him up to the table of the Gods.

**PENATES**, household gods, being little statues which the ancients kept in their houses, to which they often offered sacrifices of wine and incense.

**PENLOPP**, daughter of Laertes, and wife to Ulysses. Ulysses being absent twenty years at the Trojan war, and elsewhere, her lovers told her he was dead, and encouraged her to decore in their favour, which she promissed to do so long, as she had finished a certain piece of work; but she, to do as them, was wont to do all the night which she could, and by this means waded the importunities of her lovers till her husband returned.

**PLINN** (William) an eminent writer among the Quakers, was born at London 1644, and educated at school at Chigwell in Essex, where, at seven years of age, to a Mr. Wood, being sent to a chamber alone, he was so admirably transported with an inward comfort, and (as he thought) an external glory in the room, that he has many times said, that from that time he had the seal of divinity and immortality, that there was almighty God, and that the soul of man was capable of enjoying his divine communications.

In 1661 he was chosen a parson or commoner of Christ church in Oxford; and in October that year was matriculated as a member of the university and a knight squire. His Mr. Penn (who had before received an impression from the preaching of one Thomas Lawson a Quaker who had been banished) withdrew themselves from the national method of worship, and held



private meetings for the exercise of religion. This giving great offence to the heads of the college, our author, then but sixteen years of age, was fined for non-conformity, but continuing unshaken, was at length expelled his college. No better was he used by his father upon his return home; but his passion unabated, he sent him into France, where he stayed some time. About the year 1666 his father committed to his care and management a considerable estate in Ireland, where he embraced the religion of the Quakers, whose meetings he constantly frequented. In 1667 he, with many others, was imprisoned; but upon writing a letter to the earl of Ormonde was soon discharged. About 1668 he became a public preacher among the Quakers, and therefore was committed close prisoner to the tower of London, where he wrote several treatises. Being discharged after seven months imprisonment, he went to Ireland, where he preached and wrote some pieces. In 1670 his father died, and being perfectly reconciled to him, left him both his paternal blessing and a plentiful estate. In 1671 he was committed to Newgate, where he had been once before, and during his imprisonment, which lasted six months, he assiduously employed himself in writing. In 1672 he married a daughter of Sir William Springett, and resided some years with his family at Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire. In 1677 he travelled into Holland and Germany, in order to propagate the principles of Quakerism, and had his mission well successed with the principal persons, and others of his acquaintance in those countries. In 1681 King Charles II. in consideration of the services of our author, remitted all his debts due to the crown, and at the same time of his discharge, by his patent dated 14. Decem. 1680-1, granted Mr. Penn and his heirs that province lying on the west side of the river De-

lawere in North America, formerly belonging to the Dutch, and then called the New Netherlands. The name was now changed by the king in honour of our author, whom and his heirs his majesty made absolute proprietors and governors of that country. Upon this he published *A brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.* and soon after many single persons and families went over out of England and Wales, and laid the foundations of the city of Philadelphia. After the accession of King James II to the throne, he was in great favour with his majesty, as he formerly had been with him when duke of York; but this exposed him to the imputation of being a Papist, from which he emancipated himself. Upon the revolution our author's great interest at court made him suspected of disaffection to the government, and of holding correspondence with the late King James II, but after being examined he was discharged. His design of going over a second time to Pennsylvania in 1690 was frustrated by a fresh accusation against him, backed with the oath of one William Faler, who was afterwards declared a cheat and impostor. A warrant being granted for apprehending Mr. Penn, he narrowly escaped, and concealed himself two or three years. In the latter end of 1693, through the interest of Lord Ranelagh, Lord Somers, and Sir John Trincton, he was permitted to appear before the king and council, where he so effectually represented his innocence, that he was acquitted. In 1694 as was said, at the next year he married again. In 1695 I met him with his wife and daughter at a house for Pennsylvania, where he returned to England in 1701. When Queen Anne ascended the throne, she took Mr. Penn to favour, and he was often at court. In 1710 the air of London not agreeing with his declining constitution, he took a handsome seat at Rushmore near Twyford in Buckinghamshire.

**Perkins** *Perkins*, where he resided the remainder of his life. He died in 1718, aged seventy-four. He was a religious man, and of the English Church, and was an ardent lover of his country and his people. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a great bulwark of the Quakers, in whose defence he wrote numberless pieces.

**PENITHEPSILEA**, a queen of the Amazons, succeeded Othysa. She gave proof of her courage in the war of Troy, and was slain by Achilles.

**PEPIN**, the Short or Little, king of France, brother to Carloman, who shared the kingdom after their father Marten's death, but Pepin observing the respect paid him by the people, proposed to have the crown set upon his own head, to which they agreed, and pope Zachary declared in his favour, so he was crowned May 1, 752, and Charlemagne, who was a prince without taste or courage, was dethroned and put into a monastery. After this the new king put a stop to the revolt of his brother Grifon, and took Vannes, and subdued all that country. Pope Stephen sought assistance from Pepin against the Lombards, who went into Italy and forced Astolfus king of the Lombards to give up all that he had taken from the church of Rome; but the king being gone, they returned to their violence as of old, whereupon Pepin repassing the Alps, made examples of them all in 756. Then he made war upon the Saxons, upon Guisre duke of Aquitaine, whom he defeated six or seven times, and that prince being killed by his own soldiers, the king remained master of all his dominions. He died at St. Dunya, September 24, aged 44.

**PERCY** (Henry) called Hotspur, son of earl William, was knighted, and made one of the commissioners for guarding the Marches towards

Scotland, wherein he was that he was called Hotspur. In 1403, Richard II. he fought at Tewkesbury with the Scots near 7000 men, where earl Douglas with an army was also with his father at a battle against the Scots at the Hill. After this he fought against the king, who married him, and near Shrewsbury gave him the most of the victory of 1400, which he won. He began upon the eve of St. Michael's day in 1403, and was slain by extraordinary courage on the 22nd of July, but Hotspur resolutely killed the most of the enemy, and occasioned the ruin of his party.

**PLERDICCAS**, one of the Great's generals, had share in the conquests of the Great, and after his death married his sister, and would have been emperor; but entering into an attack Ptolemy Lagus then killed by a sedition party in passing the Nile, two days after Alexander's death.

**PEREIRA** (Gomes) physician, lived in the 16th century. He valued himself upon his contradiction, for he attacked the best established medicine of his time. He wrote a *Tratado da Medicina Prima*, which was very severely written. He was of opinion, that the doctrine of fevers, and almost a sensitive soul in the blood, were false. These particulars may be seen in his book, entitled, *Tratado da Medicina Prima*. He was of opinion, that the doctrine of fevers, and almost a sensitive soul in the blood, were false. These particulars may be seen in his book, entitled, *Tratado da Medicina Prima*.

**PEREZ**, Joseph, a Spaniard, and professor of divinity at the university of Salamanca, applied very vigorously to the study of the history of Spain, especially in relation to the New Discovery. In 1628 he published some

against father Papebroch; and it was left to suppress prophetic prophecies concerning him, not long since.

**PHILIP** (Attalus king of) his cousin Eumenes a. r. made an alliance with the Romans when they stood in great need of a friend; for Hannibal was in Italy, and Philip king of Pergamos had declared himself their enemy. Attalus went to Athens to prejudice the king of Rome, and great honours were conferred by the Athenians. He went to Italy, Greece, when up to seventy years of age, in search of some allies for the Romans. Having exerted himself too much in a speech to the Thebans, he died with a giddiness and delirium, fell down in the middle of his speech, smothering a few words. He returned to Pergamos, where he soon after died, having reigned forty-four years, and lived seventy-

**PERICLES**, tyrant of Corinth, ranked among the seven wise men of Greece, but it had been betwixt him and the Athenians. He placed him among the most prudent that ever lived, for the constitution of his country, and the liberty, and seized the Athenian power. After a short reign, years spent in the commission of every kind, with grief to the disappointment of his ambitious designs. His friend Democritus tells us, that he was a proud man; that he was avaricious, contenting himself with the custom of buying from the East, and from the import and export of commodities, that he was wicked and caused all his subjects to be drowned; lastly, that he killed a senate, and settled the constitution of its members.

**PERICLES** was one of the greatest statesmen that lived in Greece. He was decorated with all imaginable honours; other masters, he

had for his tutors Zeno, Eleater, and Anaxagoras. He learned from the last of them to fear the Gods without superstition, and to account for eclipses by a natural cause. Men were unjust enough to suspect him of Atheism, because he had perfectly studied the doctrine of that philosopher. He was a man of undoubted courage, and of so extraordinary eloquence, supported and improved by the knowledge of natural philosophy, that he gained almost as great an authority under a republican government, as if he had been a monarch; but yet he could not escape the satirical strokes of the comic poets. They traduced him on several accounts, and especially with regard to his love for Aspasia. His dissoluteness with the women was one of the vices with which he was chiefly charged. These invectives he patiently bore, and might have been thought happy, had he not experienced the malignity of fortune in many other respects, particularly with regard to his private family. He died the third year of the Peloponnesian war, after long sickness, which had weakened his understanding. When Cimon's sister ventured one day to censure Pericles's conduct, he returned her this answer, *Oh! as you are, you should no longer paint.* Aspasia, Pericles's favourite, was a learned woman of Miletus: she taught Socrates rhetoric and politics. As Pericles cared not much for his wife, he willingly gave her up to another, and married Aspasia, whom he passionately loved. After Pericles's death she kept company with a man of mean extraction, and raised him to the highest post in the commonwealth. She was the cause why the republic of Athens attacked the Samians, as also, say some, of the Peloponnesian war. She is said to have been a prostitute before her marriage with Pericles, and to have educated young girls in that profession.

**PERIMEDUS**, a famous forcerer, supposed the same person with the

*Armed*

**Agamemnon** of the Iliad. This Agamemnon was the eldest daughter of Augeas king of Elis, and wife of Melantus, a brave man, killed by Nestor.

**PERIPATETICS**, the name of Aristotle's school, who disputed walking in the Lyceum.

**PERIZONIUS** (Johann) a very learned writer in the 18th century, was born at Dorn in 1631, and studied at Deventer under Christophorus Hogerius and Gilbert Cuper. He removed to Utrecht in 1671, where he attended the lectures of Grevins. His father desired him for the church, but upon Laurence in 1672, our author pursued his education for the study of polite letters, history and antiquity. After he had been for some time one of the Latin school at Delft, he accepted the professorship of history and rhetoric in the university of Franeker in 1681. Here he continued till 1697, when he went to Leiden, and filled the place of professor of history and geography, and the Greek language till he died in 1715. He was a very accurate writer, and a tolerably industrious one. He had a great penetration, a clear judgment, and a happy memory. He was assiduous, modest and religious, and died a bachelor.

**PERROT** (Pierre) scholar was one of the most learned men of the 14th century. He wrote many books, and is particularly famous for his translation of Aristotle, and his commentaries on them. He was archbishop of Sens in 1423.

**PERROT**, Jean Divy, died at St. Agnes, afterwards a student at Louvain, and archbishop of Sens, was born at Sens in November 1596. His father taught him Latin and the mathematics, and French he learned without teaching. As for Greek and philosophy he got them from a Jew. He was known to King Henry III. who very much valued him. He was the Huguenots and turned Roman Catholic, and was much admired for his eloquence and learn-

ing, and the force of his pen. At the solicitation of King Henry III. Great, he answered the king a *Carte Blanche*. After a while he returned to the country, and wrote his *Tratté de la Eucharistie, Lettres, Harangues, &c.* and died at Paris September 1648, aged sixty three.

**PERROT**, Nicholas Sieur d'Alencourt, one of the last genius's of his age, was born in Châlons 1606. At the age of thirteen he had gone through a course of classical learning, and after studying philosophy about three years, he was sent to Paris to follow the law. At eighteen years of age he was admitted advocate at parliament, and to go out of the law, and he soon conceived a distaste for it, and therefore discontinued his practice. This was caused an uncle, whose favour he recovered by quitting the Protestant religion, but could not be prevailed upon to take orders in the Roman church. Some years after he had a desire to return to the religion he had abjured. But but he might not do any thing rashly, he resolved to study philosophy, and afterwards divinity. For that purpose he chose to live under Mr. Stuart, a Scotchman and Lutheran, a man of great learning. Almost three years he spent in the most assiduous study, and then set out from Paris to Champagne, where he attended the *Académie Catholique*, and one more employed in the Protestant religion. He soon after went to Holland, and was near a year at Leyden, where he learned the Hebrew, and contracted a friendship with Salmasius. From Holland he came over to England. Here he conversed with some men of letters, and then returned to Paris, where he passed his last very agreeable years, and though he devoted the greatest part of his leisure to books, he nevertheless was a sociable company, and frequent of the salons, and all persons of reputation for some time in Paris. In 1647 he was admitted a member of the French academy with universal applause; a little

for which he undertook a translation of *Tartarus*. Whilst he was engaged in that laborious task, he retired to his little estate of Aumontcourt, and lived there till his death. He had been troubled with the gravel all his life-time, but the exaction of working in a garden lessened that disorder considerably; till the beginning of October 1664, when he was violently seized with it, and patiently bore its tortures till November 17, when he died, a bachelor, in the 59th year of age. He was a man of a fine understanding, of great piety and integrity, and of active and useful earning. Montaigne has given us a catalogue of his works, the greatest part of which consist of translations, which seemed rather to glorify him. His genius very much resembled that of Montaigne; and though he wanted none of the qualities that constitute an author, he chose rather to be a translator: for he used to say, 'that to serve one's country, a man ought rather to translate valuable authors, than to write new books, which seldom published any thing new.'

**PERSUS**, son of Jupiter and Demeter. He overcame Medusa, and rescued the inhabitants of mount Atlas, and delivered Andromeda from a monster. He killed his grandfather Acrisius with a spear, fled to Taurus, and thence to Mycene, where his posterity reigned for near 100 years. He and his wife, he compassed all this in short a time, and so cunningly, that he was said to have Mercury's girdle and sword, Orcus's head-piece, and the helmet of Pallas.

**PERSEUS**, the last king of Macedonia. He put his father to death, and had a reign to bestow the kingdom upon Antigonus, a. r. 575. He was war upon the Romans, but was finally defeated at Pardia in 586, and fled to Samothrace, where being discovered, he was sent to Rome in triumph, and executed eleven years.

**PERTINAX** (Aulus Fiacrus) a satirist under Nero, was a Roman

knight, studied under Cornutus a Stoic philosopher, and was fellow pupil with Lucan, who loved him to such a degree, that whenever Pertinax recited his verses, Lucan could scarce refrain from breaking out into acclamations; an example rarely seen in poets of equal rank. Pertinax was a good friend, a better son, brother and relation, says Tacitus. He was perfectly chaste, though a very handsome man. He was sweet, gentle, and modest. So true it is, that we must not always judge of a man's morals from his writings, for Pertinax's satires are very licentious, and full of rancour and gall. 'Tis thought he even aimed at the cruel Nero in some of his verses. Whatever his panegyrist may say, it must be confessed that he wrote in a harsh obscure manner, so that he may be called the Lycophrion of the Latins.

**PERTINAX** (Ælius, or Publius Helvius) of a mean extract, but from small commands in the army, was advanced to be consul, prefect of Rome, and governor of the most considerable provinces; and a. c. 192, was chosen emperor by the pretorian bands, being sixty years old. The senate consented to it; but Letitia, who had raised him to the empire with his pretorian soldiers, murdered him in 193, two months and twenty five days after his election.

**St. PETER** was of Bethsaida, a city of Gaulan. To the first account of him we add, Dr. Pearson has proved that he was at Rome, and the Papists say it was about the time of Claudius; that he departed of himself at first among the Jews, on the other side of Tyber, and that afterwards when he preached with the Gentiles, he lodged with Pudens, a senator lately converted, and that it was at that time that he met with Phœbe, the sister with whom he contracted an intimate acquaintance. When the Jews persecuted the Christians he returned to Jerusalem, and some say travelled thence into Africa, or, as others, preached in Britain; that towards the latter end



of Nero he returned to Rome, where he found Simon Magus, a great reputation among the people, and having discovered the cheat and imposture of this impostor, he raised a multitude of the emperor's to life, upon which the people fell upon the magician with stones, and killed him, but Peter escaped him. The emperor afterwards summoned the people, and set a day when he would fly up to heaven, at the time appointed he went up to the mount of the Capitol, and the mountain fell from the rock beneath his feet, which killed the people who were assembled there, but St. Peter prayed to God that they might be revived, and that immediately Simon began to droop, and being miserably bruised with his fall, died on the spot. But Nero, maddened with the loss of his favourite, revolved the ruin of St. Peter, and at length being led to the top of the Vatican mount, he was crucified, and buried in the Vatican Constantine the Great rebuilt and enlarged the Vatican church, now of St. Peter, which at this day is one of the wonders of the world. As to his writings, his first epistle is supposed to have been writ, a. c. 44: but whether at Babylon, Jerusalem, or Rome to call it, is controverted. The second epistle was not received till a hundred years after, and is now rejected by the Synod of Trent, but the inferior or of style, which have elapsed, betwixt it and the first, might be easily occasioned by the change of his temper or circumstances.

PETER the Cruel, king of Castile, succeeded his father Alphonso XI. in 1350, at sixteen years of age. He was very stout and valiant, but longed for death, and was crowned, married, and buried before Peter I. came to Barcelona, where three days after he expired, and took with him the crown of Castile. He married also Juana of Aragon, and took her, which was his first concubine, provoked the grandees against him,

several of which he put to death, together with his brother Frederic and queen Blanche. He fought with arms against him, and being brought to death, he passed into Germany, and the English received him upon his return in 1367, but Henry second of Castile, soon after sent to arrest him, and killed him on March 23 1369.

PETER of Navarre, a famous captain, served in Italy in the wars of Langhans, where his valour became the common subject of discourse. He was called the Grand captain, drew in his nation, and had experience of the worth of his great men at the taking the castle of Oculi Naples, for there he invented the art of mining. In the war with the Turks the glory of taking Cythra was attributed to him, but he acquired yet greater renown against the Moors by taking Oran, Bugie, Tripoli, &c. but he was made a prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna in 1512, and the neglect of the Spaniards to rescue him made him side with the French, but he was taken in 1528, and died of wounds, and lies buried in St. Mary's church at Naples.

PETER I, czar of Russia, who ruled that nation and empire many very low conditions to a state of power and grandeur, was born July 30, 1682, O. S. He was proclaimed when at ten years of age, the exclusion of John his elder brother who being of a sickly constitution was at the same time very weak in his bodily strength. The Cossacks, who were the established guard of the czar, once seized by the prince Stephen, the first sister, made him retreat to the favour of John; and when the czar died, it was at length agreed that the two brothers should jointly share the imperial power. Peter had been very diligent in not only the acquisition of the sciences of the Russian education, but also wife through the arts of the prince.

who surrounded him with everything that might state his rank and his knowledge, despite his youth, and thereby it with peculiar advantage.

Not content with this, his nation's situation for military exertions, he did not remain inactive.

He first raised a company of fifty commanded by foreign officers, destined and received them after German manner. He entered and onto the lowest post, that of being not was this only an idle to amuse and divert himself his court. He had ordered his commanding officer carefully to forget he was czar, and join the rest of his nation to that court. He formerly the street raised to a fort, when justly entitled to that ad-  
 cement, and never rise other-  
 than as a soldier of fortune.

His design was to teach his nation that merit, not birth, was the true to military employment. He reinforced his company with several others, till at last he had gathered a considerable body of soldiers.

As he then had no war on hand, he exercised them in all sorts of military engagements, and by this he secured to himself a body of disciplined troops, in order to attack the Strelets. The sight of a ship vessel, which he had met with like belonging to one of his pleasures, made such an impression on his mind, that he conceived the impracticable design of forming a navy.

His first care was to get some vessels to build on, many vessels of fifty, and he paid two hundred thousand on board English or Dutch ships, which let out from the port, that he might personally attend himself in every branch of the affairs. In 1696 czar John and Peter was now sole master of the empire. He began his reign at the age of sixteen, which he died in 1697. In 1693 he sent an embassy to Holland; and himself accompanied in the return, and vi-

sited England as well as Holland, in order to learn from the navy of the art of ship-building. An Amsterdamer worked the year a private ship, a pensioner with great liberty and application, under the name of Peter the Great. But he has been often heard to say, that, if he had ever gone to England, he had then made a great deal of progress. In 1693 the Strelets revolting, were killed and extirpated. In 1700 he had got together a body of thirty regiments, consisting of 100,000 men, and now the object he had formed displayed itself in all its parts. He opened his commissions, which still then had not shut up, having still in the closet not less of his army, at foreign courts, as to improve themselves in knowledge and learning. He invited into Russia all the foreigners he could meet with, who were capable of instructing his subjects in any manner, and offered them great encouragement to settle in his dominions. Thus raised many did attempts; and his despotic authority, exercised on that occasion, was scarce powerful enough to suppress them. In 1700 being strengthened by the alliance of Augustus king of Poland, he made war upon Charles XII king of Sweden. In which he was not deterred by the ill success, which he met with at first; for he used to say, *I am it that my armies must be overcome for a great while; but even this will at last teach them to conquer.* However, he afterwards gained considerable advantages, and founded Petersburg in 1703. In 1709 he won a complete victory over the Swedes at Poltava, for which he CHARLES XII. In 1712 he was encircled by the Turks on the banks of the Pruth, and seemed inevitably lost. But not the czarina Catherine bribed the grand vizier, and the czar's prudence completed his deliverance. In 1714 he obtained a victory at sea over the Swedes at Hangout. In 1716 he made a tour through Germany and Holland, and



but never received the  
benefit. He had a good  
temper, which his temperate  
life very much contri-  
buted to. He neither wished  
to be rich, and loved glo-  
ry, shewing too great a zeal  
in publishing a vast many  
of the authors have writ-

**PETRIUS ARBITER**, a fa-  
mous Nero, thought to be the  
same by Tacitus in Lib.

He showed himself ca-  
pable of great employments, but  
in the end; all his  
actions manifested the most  
freedom. He was so ac-  
tuated that Nero found nothing  
in him but what Petronius  
wished; but Tiberius, another  
of Nero, accused him of  
being in the conspiracy against  
him; whereupon he was  
being condemned to die, he  
went from time to time to  
and sit at a table, entertain-  
ing his friends the while;  
and after having killed  
himself, he sent it to Nero, whole  
as it first was, under bor-  
rowed names. We have a book  
and some verses, the Latin  
so pure, that Petronius his  
author publishes comparisons  
about it. Some time  
after found some fragments  
in Africa at Tunes, a city  
in a manuscript in the  
library, which is thought  
to be the same as the one  
kept in his library at  
Rome in 1674. It was print-  
ed in 1690.

(William) son of Anthony  
Hunt, was born at Ram-  
sey, in the town of Hamp-  
shire, 1623, and while a boy,  
showed an opening his  
talents, in poetry, science,  
and other work. When last  
of age. Then he went

to the grammar-school there; at fif-  
teen he was master of the Latin,  
Greek and French tongues, of arith-  
metic, and those parts of practical  
geometry and astronomy useful to na-  
vigation. Soon after he went to Caen  
in Normandy; and afterwards re-  
moved to Paris, where he studied ana-  
tomy, and read Vesalius with Mr.  
Hobbes. Upon his return to England  
he was preferred in the king's navy.  
In 1643, when the war between the  
king and parliament grew hot, he  
went into the Netherlands and France  
for three years, and having vigorously  
persecuted his studies, especially in  
physic, at Utrecht, Leyden, Amster-  
dam and Paris, he returned home to  
Ramsay. In 1647 he obtained a pa-  
tent to teach the art of double-writ-  
ing for seventeen years. In 1648 he  
published at London *Advances* Mr.  
Samuel Hart, for the *Advance-  
ment of some particular parts of Learn-  
ing*. At this time he adhered to the  
prevailing party of the king's party, and  
went to Oxford, where he taught ana-  
tomy and chemistry, and was created  
a doctor of physic. In 1650 he was  
made professor of anatomy there; and  
soon after a member of the college of  
physicians in London. The same year  
he became physician to the army in  
Ireland, where he continued till 1659,  
and gained a great fortune. After  
the restoration he was admitted to  
king Charles II, who employed him  
in 1661. In 1662 he published *A  
Treatise of Taxes and Contributions*.  
Next year he was greatly oppressed  
in Ireland by his revenue of a hun-  
dred pounds in a year. He died at Lon-  
don, of a palsy in the face, occa-  
sioned by the swelling of the gout, in  
1687. Besides the works above-  
mentioned, he wrote a vast many  
others.

**PHAFTON**, son of Phelus, pre-  
vailed with his father to let him go,  
the crown of the sun for a day,  
but through his iniquity he  
let both the day and the crown go,  
for which Jupiter struck him down.

with a thunderbolt into the Po, and his letters the Libians were called Liby-pagis.

**PHALARIS**, a tyrant of Agrigento in Sicily. We have some letters of his to his courtiers, and his answers. He composed a book of trials, in which people being cast, and a lion placed above, they followed like beasts, and in this he copied the cruel laws of the first who sat in judgment. See Dr. Bentley and Mr. Bayle.

**PHOON** or **Phylone** in the island of Lesbos, was a very handsome man, and a very great favourite of the fair sex. Poor Sappho was caught, as well as many others, as we find enslave in her uterine. The poets say, that Phoon's tomb was a present made him by Venus, to reward him for the services he had done her.

**PHARISEES**, a sect among the Jews, who fasted the second and fifth day of the week; great pretensions to mortification. They paid tithes as the law prescribed, adding voluntary sacrifices to what was pretended, and very punctilious in their vows, but their piety spoiled all their actions; they got the affection of the people, and were reported saints. They corrupted the law by their false traditions, and attributed the event of all things to deity. They believed the Pythagorean transmigration of souls, and in judicial astrology followed the opinion of the Gentiles.

**PHARNACES**, son of Mithridates king of Pontus, caused the army to revolt against his father, who killed himself thro' despair, a. d. 69. He stood neuter in the war between Cesar and Pompey; but was notwithstanding subdued by Cesar with so great celerity, that Cesar wrote to his friends, *Pontus est, totus, a. d. 70.*

**PHEDO**, a philosopher of Athens, was at first a slave, but having got his freedom, he applied himself to philosophy, and was the chief of the Epicurean sect. He wrote some dialogues, and

had Plutarchus of Laræ for his successor.

**PHILON**, king of Egypt, the last and successor of Seleucus, did not undertake any war, and was punished with blindness, for being so unacquainted to shoot a dart on the waters of the Nile, when they were retraced nearly swelled. Ten years he continued in that condition, and at length recovered his sight. He consecrated in the temple several monuments of his gratitude to the Gods, and particularly twoobelisks in the temple of the sun, which were an hundred cubits high, and eight cubits broad.

**PHIDIAS**, an excellent Greek statuary; he made the famous statue of Minerva, so much spoken of by the ancients. Returning from Athens into Exile, he was killed, having just before finished the statue of Jupiter, which he put into the temple of Olympian, and was reckoned one of the wisest of the world.

**PHILENI**, two brothers, citizens of Carthage. A dispute arising between the Carthaginians and the people of Cyrene, about the limits of their country, they made choice of two men out of each city to run, where they met should be the border of their country. The Phoenicians advanced very far into the territories of the Cyrenians before they were met, whereupon the Cyrenians resolved to bury the two brothers alive in the same place, if they returned not hither, which they chose rather to suffer than betray the interest of their country. The Carthaginians, to immortalize their piety, erected two altars over their graves.

**PHILIP** the apostle, was born at Bethsaida, and called by Christ; he converted some provinces of Syria, and having gloriously laboured in the Higher Asia, was crucified and dead in Hierapolis, aged eighty-seven, in the twentieth of Claudius.

**PHILIP** the Comenens, King of France, was born August 22. 1166, and began to reign in 1180. He



the Jews, and made war upon  
 them, but coming to know of  
 the fall of Jerusalem, he undertook  
 a siege in 1140, and obliged  
 Count of Flanders, to  
 the earldom of Artus; and  
 upon Richard king of Eng-  
 land in 1192 he took Vexin and  
 but lost Aire and St Omer,  
 he a peace with John king of  
 in 1200; but in 1204 he  
 Normandy, and possessed him-  
 Anjou, Maine, Tourain, &c.  
 1213 he carried his arms into  
 taking Ypres, Tournay, Cassel,  
 and Lille; but his most glo-  
 rious was his journey to Boy-  
 the emperor Otto IV, and se-  
 confederate princes, raised an  
 150000 men against him,  
 he conquered in 1214, and  
 many prisoners, besides 22 lords  
 banners. The same day his  
 he had the better of the Eng-  
 the king fought bravely, hav-  
 horse killed under him, and in  
 of that action he founded  
 of Notre-Dame de la Vie.  
 He died at Mante upon Seine  
 14th, 1223, having reign-  
 two years.

Philip II, king of Macedon,  
 Amyntas, succeeded his bro-  
 394, a. r. 394. Having  
 hostage among the Illyrians  
 Thracians, he was brought up un-  
 minondas. He put his king-  
 order, overcame the Athe-  
 near Methone a. r. 394, and  
 peace with them. He subdued  
 Thracians and Illyrians, made war  
 Thessalian people, and sub-  
 them. He married Olympias,  
 of Neoptolemus king of the  
 Ionians, and had Alexander the  
 Great by her. He likewise subdued  
 Thracians by a stratagem; and  
 by the Thracians they re-  
 against him, and had certainly  
 that bloody engagement, had  
 if Alexander covered him  
 buckler, and killed the at-  
 He had now subdued all

Greece, excepting the Athenians,  
 whom he afterwards engaged and de-  
 feated, with the Thebans their allies,  
 near Cheronæa in Beotia in 436. He  
 granted a peace to the Athenians, but  
 punished the rest for their many re-  
 volts; after this he was divorced from  
 Olympias, whereupon Alexander his  
 son withdrew from the court. Philip  
 was making great preparations against  
 the Persians, when he was killed by  
 Pausanias one of his guard, a. r. 418,  
 aged forty-seven, in the 34th year  
 of his reign.

PHILIPS (Katherine) a very in-  
 genious lady in the 17th century, was  
 educated at a school in Hackney,  
 where she very early discovered her  
 taste for poetry. She translated Cor-  
 nellie's tragedy of *Pompey* into Eng-  
 lish, which met with great applause;  
 as did also her poems, which were  
 published in 1664.

PHILIPS (John) an eminent Eng-  
 lish poet, was born in 1676. He  
 was educated at Winchester and Ox-  
 ford, where he became acquainted  
 with Milton, whom he studied with  
 great application, and traced in all  
 his successful translations from the  
 ancients. The first poem which dis-  
 tinguished our author, was his *Splen-  
 did Shilling*, which is in the *Tatler*  
 styled *the finest Burlesque Poem in the  
 British Language*. He wrote several  
 other pieces. He was beloved by all  
 who knew him; somewhat reserved  
 and silent amongst strangers, but free,  
 familiar, and easy with his friends.  
 His whole life was distinguished by a  
 natural goodness, a well-grounded and  
 unaffected piety, an universal charity,  
 and a steady adherence to his prin-  
 ciples.

PHILISTUS, a Greek historian,  
 born in Syracuse, had no small share  
 in the friendship of Dionysius the ty-  
 rant, and assisted him considerably in  
 establishing his power. Dionysius ap-  
 pointed him governor of the citadel of  
 Syracuse; and though he afterwards  
 being rebuffed, banished Philistus;  
 yet, which is pretty extraordinary, in

a history

a history he wrote during his disgrace, so far was he from shewing any resentment of the injury, that, on the contrary, he excused and applauded the tyrant; but self-love prompted him to this, in hopes to be recalled, as he soon after was. He was a man of distinguished abilities, both as a trader and a writer. He wrote several books, but his history of Sicily was looked upon as a masterpiece.

**PHILOCTETES**, the son of Pean, Hercules's companion, who made him swear to conceal the place of his burial, and gave him his arms dipped in Hydra's blood. The Greeks being about to besiege Troy, were told they should never take it without those fatal arrows, whereupon Philoctetes delivered to them Hercules's tomb, and was punished in the foot by one of the arrows falling upon it, which Machaon cured.

**PHILOLAUS** of Crotona, a Pythagorean philosopher, who taught that all things were made by harmony and necessity, and that the earth had a circular motion. He is distinct from that pluckier who prescribed law to the Thebans. This philosopher lived in a. r. 360.

**PHILOMELA**, daughter of Pandion king of Athens. Terres king of Thrace, who married her sister, cut out her tongue and imprisoned her, but her sister rescued her, and Philomela was turned into a Nightingale.

**PHILOMELUS**, general of the Phocians in the beginning of the sacred war, seized upon the temple of Delphi in order to oppose the Athenians, enemies of his country. In this he was aided by Archidamus king of Lacedæmonia. He beat the Lacedæmonians, and sent ambassadors to all the states of Greece. The Athenians and Lacedæmonians made a league with him, and the Phocians and others entered into a league with him, which gave rise to the Sacred War. Philomelus, without touching

the treasures of the temple, but laying tax on the Delphiens, took the field with a powerful army, and again defeated the Lacedæmonians. His army increased upon him, he needed a greater force; therefore being added his regiment to the temple, he robbed it of many treasures. He now marched into the enemy's country, was successful at first; but afterwards being routed, he threw himself headlong from a rock.

**PHILOPOEMEN** of Megalopolis, a brave and learned man, gave proof of his courage against Cleomenes of Sparta, who surprised his country. He followed Antigonus, and won a famous battle from the Eleans near Messena in Peloponnesus, a. r. 148. He killed Machinidas, tyrant of Lacedæmon; but Nabis, who succeeded him, defeated Philopomen. However, in revenge, he took Sparta, a. r. 146. Demetrius made war upon the Achæans, and put Philopomen to death, aged seventy.

**PHLEGON**, surnamed *Trallianus*, wrote several books, very few of which are now extant. He was the emperor Hadrian's friend. His history of Hadrian, published under Phlegon's name, is thought to have been written by Hadrian himself. It is said that Phlegon spoke of the darkness which prevailed during our lord's passion. This has caused several disputes both among ancients and moderns.

**PHOCION**, an Athenian general, and a great orator. Demetrius himself was struck of his eloquence. Philip of Macedon had so great an esteem of his courage and military conduct, that he created him king. He had as much moderation as Demosthenes had vehemence, and by his prudent counsels saved Athens from a war with the Athenians, and with all Greece. Alexander loved him, and told, that he was his only friend in Athens whom he could be said to be an honest man; Philo-

the same time, was drawing water out of the well, and his wife was eating of bread, yet he wisely retained the profits. Antipater also lent him great sums of money, which he likewise returned, his industry and virtue rendered his poverty honourable. He was obliged to take up arms in defence of his country, and his conduct was successful against Philip of Macedon, and upon several other occasions. Being Archon and governor of Athens in a. r. 56, he was accused and put to death, B. c. 179. After which the Athenians erected him a statue, and cut his name out of the public records.

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, went to one of the finest schools of his time, and his merit led him to the patriarchate; for having driven Ignatius from the see, Photius was consecrated by Basilus in 858. He condemned Ignatius in a synod, whereupon the pope excommunicated him, and he in company anathematized the pope; Basilus or Macedon, the emperor, whom Photius had reproved for the murder of Michael the late emperor, expelled him, and restored Ignatius, till in 878, Ignatius dying, Photius re-established himself there: he composed a false genealogy of Basilus, which he writ in Alexandrian characters, upon old paper, and by the means of the library-keeper his friend, placed it in the library. He told the emperor, that none but Photius could read it, whereupon he sent for him, who pleased the emperor so well, that he restored him to the chair of Constantinople, but Photius being wrongfully accused of a conspiracy against the person of Leo the philosopher, and successor to Basilus, was expelled by him in 886. It is not known what year he died in; he wrote his *Bibliotheca*, which contains the names of two hundred and eighty authors. We have also two hundred and thirty-eight epistles of his, the most canon under fourteen titles; an

abridgment of the acts of several councils, &c. He was a person of prodigious reading, and the greatest scholar almost of any age. He understood history, philosophy, and critical learning, in perfection, was an able lawyer, a profound statesman, and had made himself master of philosophy, physic, mathematics and divinity.

PHRAORTES, king of the Medes, reigned twenty-two years, and was killed at the siege of Nineveh, a. r. 119, leaving his crown to his son Cyaxares.

PHRASA (John) a learned Englishman, taught polite literature in Italy with great applause. He translated out of Greek into Latin some treatises of Xenophon, and some books of Diodorus Siculus. His masterpiece was his translation of Synesius's Discourses, which none before him had ventured on. He died in 1465.

PICARDS, were followers of a certain man named Picard, who, about the beginning of the 14th century, improved upon the errors of the Adamites with regard to nakedness. He called himself the son of God, and pretended that like a new Adam, his father had cast him into the world, there to labour the law of nature, which, according to him, consisted chiefly of two things, chastity with respect to women, and the going stark naked. From France he went to Germany, and proceeded as far as Bremen. The Picards were extirpated by Zifsa.

PICCOLLOMINI (Alexander) archbishop of Patras, and coadjutor of Sienna in the 16th. century, was a man of great learning and parts. He wrote many books, which were highly esteemed, and is thought to be the first who treated philosophical subjects in his mother-tongue. Notwithstanding the gravity of his morals, and his close application to philosophical studies, he wrote several plays, which met with great applause.

PICCOLOMINI (Francis) was born

born in Sienna, and of the same faculty with him of the foregoing article. He was a very famous philosopher in the thirteenth century. After exercising with glory as professor in several universities in Italy, during fifty three years, he retired to Sienna, where he died in an advanced age. He published many Commentaries on Aristotle, and endeavoured to revive the Platonic philosophy.

**PICTS** a Scythian or German colony, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Western Isles for want of room in Ireland. Upon their arrival they sent ambassadors to the Scots, desiring some land to inhabit. The Scots answered, that they had no room to spare, but that they would assist them to possess themselves of Albyn, the neighbouring island, which they accordingly performed. The Picts desired wives of the Scots, because they had no women with them. This was also granted, and so they became one people. Mean time the Scots got fighting with them, and the Picts growing jealous of their rising power, began to oppose their coming into Britain in so great numbers, that a civil war broke out, which the Britons fomented; but the Scottish women, married to the Picts, got matters made up, and from that time they lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the High-lands and Isles, the Pict. in the Low-lands of Scotland. So intent were the latter on having the Scots expelled, that they united with the Britons and Romans against them, and drove them out of Britain, so that the Irish-Scots having also submitted to the Romans, the Albyn-Scots were confined to the Isle, and most of the remaining part went to seek their fortune in Scandinavia, now Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The Picts at length tiring under the Roman yoke, bethought themselves of irritating the Scots to return, that they might strengthen them against the

common enemy. Whereupon the Scots landed, and the chance of their victory, and the return of Fergus II. the Scots again, landed again in the Isle, and recovered their ancient possessions by degrees. This has occasioned a mistake among some historians, especially the English, who have given out that this was the first time of the Scots coming into Britain about the 44th year of Christ, whereas the Picts were their 20th king. After this the Picts and Scots lived some time in amity, but the former renewing their hostilities, after many battles with various success, the Picts were at last totally overthrown, and their kingdom seized by the Scots about 844 in the reign of Kenneth II, who extended his dominions as far as Newcastle upon Tyne. Some think they were called Picts because they used to paint themselves, in order to appear terrible in battle.

**PICUS** (John) prince of Miranda and Concordia, was born in 1463. He attained to a vast knowledge in the sublimest sciences, and was called by Scaliger *Monstrum sine viris*. He wrote *A Treatise on the first Chapter of Genesis*, and many other pieces.

**PIERIDES**, daughters of Pierus, challenged the muses upon the subject of piety, but were overthrown and changed into Marjams. The muses are also called Pierides from mount Pierus, which is sacred to them.

**PILATE** (Pontius) governor or president of Judea under Tiberius, who he that condemned Christ. He afterwards exercised great tyranny upon the Samaritans, who were led by Vindex, and he to Tiberias. In 37 he came to Rome and was banished by Caligula. It is thought he killed himself near Vienne in Dauphiny.

**PIN** (Lewis Elie de) a very learned French writer, was born at Paris in 1657. In 1683 he undertook to publish an universal *Dictionnaire*



que of all the ecclesiastical writers, containing the history of their lives, &c. which vast design he accordingly accomplished. The freedom our author took in his judgments on the style, character and doctrine of the ecclesiastical writers having displeased some persons, it was complained of to the archbishop of Paris, who published a decree or *Ordonnance* against it. To this decree was annexed Mr. du Pin's *Retraction*; notwithstanding which, his work was suppressed by an *Arret* of parliament. However he soon re-edited it under another title. His many different books shew his prodigious readiness in composing. He was at the same time a divine, canonist, historian, critic, and philosopher. At last being exhausted by his labours, and by a regimen, which contributed to shorten his days, he died in 1719, aged sixty-two.

PINDAR, a Greek poet, the prince of the Lyrics, born at Thebes, and lived a. m. 3580. Of all that he writ we have only his Olympic, Isthmic, Pythian, and Nemean Odes. When Alexander the Great was razing the city of Thebes, he spared the house, wherein Pindar had formerly lived.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian, began to put up with his taking the island of Salamis, made himself tyrant of his country, and master of the citadel of Athens, a. r. 544. He was driven out, but by the assistance of Phya in Minerva's dress, possessed himself of it again; maintained himself in power for eighteen years, and died a. r. 228.

PISO (L. Calpurnius) tribune of the people, made a law against extortion, called, *Lex Calpurnia de pecunia repetenda*, in the 615th year of Rome. He was consul with P. Sestius in 615; and a. 619 with Fulvius Flaccus, and in 621 with Marcus Servilius. He was afterwards consul with Metellus Bale-

aricus. He was a lawyer, orator, and historian.

PITCAIRN (Archibald) an eminent physician, and great promoter of the mechanical principles of physic, was born at Edinburgh December 25, 1652. His father was a merchant and magistrate of that city, descended of an ancient family in Fife, in which county the lands of Pitcairn had belonged to them for several ages. He began his studies at the school of Dulkeith, a town four miles distant from Edinburgh, and having gone through a course of philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, he applied himself at first to the study of divinity, which he soon grew weary of, and changed for that of the civil law. He had not continued his studies long, when, by too assiduous application, his health was considerably impaired; so that he grew hectic, and had all the appearances of a consumption, for which being advised by his physicians to travel to Montpellier in the South of France, he found himself entirely recovered by the time he reached Paris. He resolved to prosecute the study of the law in that university; but there meeting with some of his countrymen, who were students of physic, and who informed him that there was no able professor of law at Paris, he was persuaded to join with them in their studies during his abode there, which was only for a few months. Being soon called home by his parents, when he returned to his own country, he was absolutely undetermined which profession to follow. It was then he applied himself to the mathematics, in which he made a prodigious progress without the assistance of a master. At last resolving in earnest to pursue the study of physic, after applying himself for some time at Edinburgh to botany, pharmacy, and the *Materia Medica*, he went to Paris a second time, where he finished his studies, and upon his return to Scotland came very soon into great reputation; so that within a



few years, before he had published any thing considerable to recommend himself to the learned world; but an invitation from the authorities of the university of Leyden, to be professor of physics, which he accepted. He pronounced his inaugural oration April 26, 1692, N. S. with great applause, and immediately got the ordinary stipend augmented by half. He continued there little more than a year, during which short space he published several useful works, which, by explaining some of the most important as well as most difficult parts of the astronomical system, he has done to the usefulness of the mathematicians in opening the theory of physics. He returned to Scotland in 1694, to be married to a young lady, daughter of Sir Alexander Strachan, an eminent citizen in Edinburgh; and he continued to reside there, where he resolved to set out again for his medical studies, and gave up his life to peruse Levrier, on finding Sir Alexander in this way very unwilling to part with his daughter, & compliance with a earnest entreaty, though against his own inclination, he set out at Edinburgh, and wrote a valedictory oration to the university of Leyden. His extensive practice made sufficient amends for the loss of his professional pay, but the abrupt manner of taking leave, as it was thought to his colleagues and the authorities of the university, so it was exceedingly disagreeable to himself. He never returned, but enjoyed health the rest of his life. He died October 20, 1713, and was interred with great pomp in mankind. His works are very well known, and his character is established all over the learned world.

PITS or PITT (S. John) a learned English writer in the 17th century, was educated at Wykeham's school near Winchester. He was admitted a barrister at law of New-college Oxford in 1578, being then but a sixteen years of age; but how

ing that college, he went beyond Se-  
neca at Downey was kindly received.  
Dr Thomas, Bishop of A. gave him  
advantage of his situation. He  
he went to Rome, on leaving his  
college in the English way then  
was sent to the English college at  
Rome, where he was admitted.  
Some time after he made the voyage  
Germany, where he spent some  
years, and took his degree of  
a doctor. When he was about to re-  
turn to his college, he was informed  
that the college was to be dissolved  
and he was to be sent to the  
college of St. Albans, which he  
did, and he was admitted.  
and he was sent to the college of  
St. Albans, which he did, and he  
was admitted. He died at Lavenham,  
of which he was dean, in  
1616.

where he delivered himself with wonderful eloquence. Calixtus III made him cardinal in 1456, and in pope Julius he was advanced to the place, and took the name of Pius II. In 1463 he summoned the Italian princes against the Turks; but he was beset with troops, and died at Ancona, whither he came in order to embark, August 14, 1464, aged fifty-eight, having reigned five years, &c. His works were published at Bale in 1571. He was a person of true courage, singular science, the best and most learned of that wave the Tiber for many years before. He left many witty sayings behind him, viz. *That God's ends enjoyed both this life and that to come: That without virtue there is no true joy: That as a covetous man is never satisfied with money, so a greedy man should not be content with his wealth: That it is no glory that he who serves many, should himself be ruled by many: That men ought to be preferred to dignities, not dignities to men: That it is a great stain for a prince to prefer to marry, but greater for him to marry again: That a man ought to have as much wine as would raise, and not to crush his soul.*

PLACIDIA (Galla) daughter to Theodosius the Great, and sister to Valentinian and Honorius. She was taken together with Rome, by Alaric, who married her, and after his death she was re-married to Constantius, Honorius's companion in the empire, and took care for nothing but to educate her son Valentinian III. She died about 449, and was buried at Ravenna. She was a princess of great piety. Her medal is Clad on a laurel wreath, with a crown reached to her temples.

PLANNIN (Cicero) a famous orator, born at Tarentum, was an excellent scholar and orator. He resided at Antwerp, and was the first that brought printing to his native country. He died in 1489.

PLATINA (Bartholomew) surname of the 11th

century of a history of the popes, flourished in the 15th century. He first embraced a monastic life, which he followed for a considerable time; but afterwards devoted himself to study, and made great progress in it. He went to Rome under the protection of Calixtus III, where getting himself introduced to cardinal Pellicani, he obtained some favour from pope Pius II, and afterwards was appointed apostolical chamberlain. But when Paul II removed all the innovators from their employment, Platina shared the fate of the rest; upon which he wrote a letter to the pope in pretty bold terms. This so incensed his holiness, that he caused him to be thrown into prison, and put in irons. In this condition he lay four months, and was then released at the request of cardinal Francis de Gonzaga; but was ordered not to leave Rome. He continued quiet in it three years; but afterwards was persecuted more cruelly than before. After this pope's death, Sixtus IV his successor appointed him an historian of the Vatican; where he found himself in his own element, and lived very happily in that station till 1481, when he was snatched away by the plague. His writings are many.

PLATO, a philosopher, chief of the Academics, was born at Athens in 428, son of Aristocles, disciple to Cratylus, Hermogenes, Leucides of Megara, Theophrastus of Cyrene; and lastly, of Plutarch and Eurytus. He also took a voyage into Egypt, where it is plain he came to the knowledge of the Jewish religion. He returned to Athens, and taught in a place called Academus, whence his disciples were called Academici. In his natural philosophy he followed Heraclitus, in his logic Pythagoras, and in morals Socrates. In his works he expresses his own sentiments in the person of Socrates and Timaeus, and those of others in that of Gorgias and Protagoras. He believed one God, but allowed other deities as Demons and Heroes.

The first fathers of the church were almost all Platonists. See Francis Patricius's *corpus philosophicum Platonicum*, 1619. A great philosopher died, according to us, on the 7th of November, aged eight years, 343 years before Christ.

PLAUTUS, an excellent Comic Latin poet, was of Sarsina a city of Umbria. At Rome he was obliged for a livelihood to serve a baker, and spend in his mill, and at spare hours he composed his comedies. His likely he died a. r. 570. Publius Claudius Pulcher, and Lucius Porcius Licinus being consuls.

PLEIADES, seven stars upon the breast of the sign Taurus, feigned by the poets to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione. Their names were Alcyon, Celaeno, Electra, Maia, Asterope, Merope and Taygeta, and were placed by Jupiter in the heavens.

PLESSIS RICHIEU (Armand John de) cardinal of Richelieu and France, bishop of Lucon, &c. born at Paris September 5, 1583, third son to Francis de Plessis, was of excellent parts, and at the age of twenty-two had the address to obtain a dispensation to enjoy the bishopric of Lucon, April 17, 1607. Returning into France he got preferment at court, and had the charge of secretary of state. After the death of marshal d'Amboise he retired, and composed the books of controversy which we have of him. He inclined the court to an accommodation, and was made cardinal under Gregory XV, and afterwards chief minister of state, &c. In 1626 the duke of Rhé was preserved by his care, and Rochefort afterwards taken, having shipped up the haven by that time and he which he intended to be made there. He also accompanied the king to the siege of Casal, and he mortally wounded a blow to the king at the siege. He also obliged the Spaniards to the peace at Arras, which procured the ruin of that party, he took Palermo, and Calatraz a Castel besieged by Spinosa. In

the mean time the doctors found fault with his conduct, and persuaded the king to disband him. The cardinal for his part, was never more with us; and by his charming expostulations and tear-rings he overthrew what was thought to be an irremediable loss by the nation. He related that he was attacked by the cardinal, and that he was attacked by the cardinal. The cardinal mediated a peace between the Poles and Sweden, checked the progress of the trade of Amsterdam, stirred up the Catholics against Protestants to shake all the Spanish yoke, and tormented the civil war in England. The king made him a duke and peer of France, but he died at Paris, Tuesday, December 4, 1642. A person of very great abilities, however he took too much liberty in his expostulations. He built the college of the Sorbonne, where he was buried.

PLINY (C. Secundus), the Elder, born at Verona, in favour with Vespasian and Titus, who employed him on several occasions. He composed a *Natural History*, which contains many false things, which he took upon the relation of others. Approaching too near the mountain Vesuvius to observe it, he was suffocated. The best edition of Pliny is by F. Huet, printed at Paris in 1685, in five vol. 4to.

PLINY (C. Cecilius Secundus) the Younger, was of Como, a nephew to the Elder, and his adopted son. The emperor Trajan raised him to the highest charges. His panegyric of that emperor is thought to be his master-piece. His epistles are full of wit and politeness, being governor of Bithynia, he was ashamed to put the Christians to death. See his letter to Trajan. He was disciple to the famous Quintilian.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, & writer in the third century. His doctrine was great respect to the vulgar herd of philosophers, and his men were very high and extraneous. At twelve years of age he saw the emperor Constantine, and he was a friend to the emperor, by which occasion he

ended to the most famous professor of Aca-  
demia; but he was not  
with their lectures, and was  
very melancholy at his return;  
but upon hearing those  
things, he confessed that this  
man he wanted. I have years  
after that excellent master  
went to hear the Persian and  
philosophers. He afterwards  
taught philosophy at Rome;  
the 5th year of his age Por-  
phyry was of age, it grew to  
him, and when he was obliged  
to come back. He was then twen-  
ty in the six years that Porphyry  
lived in Rome, twenty-one he  
before Porphyry's arrival,  
completed nine after his de-  
parture. All his works. They are  
said to be six hundred, and are upon  
abstract subjects. The Ro-  
mans had him the best of reg-  
ularly, and though he was  
not a philosopher, with their es-  
timate their children. He was  
great of cumbersome law-books,  
every thing he had with the  
accuracy and humanity; yet  
not meet with justice from  
his own profession. He died  
in 270, in the noblest man-  
ner it is possible for a Heathen  
to die. His last words  
were, *I strive, not to be unjust*  
*never, to return that part in me*  
*to do me, to that which is so*  
*the nature of man.* He had  
many singularities, and many  
were told of his sagacity. He  
taught astrology, but never depended  
on it. He meditated so deeply,  
nothing could interrupt the chain  
of his thoughts. He used to dispose,  
but, a whole work from be-  
ginning to end; and pursued the  
train of his reflections so exactly,  
made not the least alteration  
in a word.

curiosities he met with. At Roms Trajan honoured him w. h. the consular dignity, made him intendant of Illyricum, &c. After which he returned into his own country, where 's likely he died, per. 120 the reign of Antoninus Pius. His lives and morals are w. ll known.

**PLUTUS**, the God of riches, from πλῆθος. He comes toward a man lame, but at his departure has wings. He is also represented blind, because wealth is difficultly got, easily lost, and often conferred upon the most undeserving.





**POMPEIUS** the Great, son to Cn. Pompeius Strabo and Lucilla, of a noble family, born September 30, a. r. 643, the same year with Cicero. At the age of twenty-three he raised in his own record three legions, which he carried to Syria; and three years after having re-taken Sicily and Africa, from those that were outlaw'd for treason, he was honoured with a triumph. After Sulla's death he carried the war against Sertorius into Spain, which he happily terminated in 631, and triumphed again. He was made consul, re-established the tribunes, cleared the seas, and got the better of Tigranes and Mithridates. He pursued his victories into Media, Albania and Iberia; turned his arms against the Colchians, Achæans, Jews, and returned into Italy greater than the Romans or himself had ever expected. His triumph lasted two days, and was very magnificent, but Cæsar's glory seemed to obscure him, the one could not endure an equal, nor the other a superior; so that Julia and Crassus being dead, who kept up the friendship between them so long, Pompey had the government of Spain conferred on him, and Cæsar was ordered to quit the armies in Gaul, and come to Rome as a private person, to demand the consulate he desired. Cæsar refused, whereupon the war was declared. Pompey went to Epirus, Cæsar followed him, and in 706 overthrew him in the battle of Pharsalia. Pompey fled into Egypt, where Ptolemy ordered Phothmus a slave to dispatch him on the eve of his birth-day, having taken notice, and been counsel thereto, and subdued a great part of the world, aged fifty-eight. Cicero says he was born for great things, and capable of attaining the height of eloquence, but he chose rather to follow his illustrious ancestors.

**POMONATIUS** (Peter) was born at Mantua 1452. He was so called because that he was almost a monk, but he possessed an exalted

genius, and was accounted one of the best philosophers of his time. He taught philosophy in several places of Italy, and died in an advanced age. The monks occasioned him trouble on account of his book on the immortality of the soul, and many malicious accusations were brought against him, from which he truly vindicated himself, invariably adhering to his first correction, viz. That the divine authority of the Scriptures was to him an immovable foundation, on which he grounded his belief of the soul's immortality.

**POOL** (Reginald) cardinal, a near kinsman to king Henry VII, was bred Corpus-Christi college Oxford, and made dean of Exeter. King Henry VIII sent him beyond sea, and allowed him a considerable pension. He studied at Padua, and king Henry breaking with the pope, he wrote a piece, *de Unione Ecclesiastica*, upon which his pension was withdrawn. He retired to a Venetian monastery, and pope Paul III made him deacon-cardinal of St. Mary, after whose death he was at length chosen to succeed him, but Pool refused it because it was a work of darkness, and the next morning he found Julius III in his place, yet he was made archbishop of Canterbury by queen Mary, after whom he died in a few hours. He was a learned, modest, and good-natured person. He wrote *De Summo Pontifice*; *De episcopali Potestate*; *De Concilio Tridentino*. A volume of letters, &c.

**POOLE** (Matthew) a very learned writer in the 17th century, was born at York in 1634. He was educated at Emanuel-college Cambridge, and afterwards incorporated in the university of Oxford. He succeeded Dr. Anthony Tuckney in the rectory of St. Michael le Corn in London about 1649. In 1681 he obtained a promotion for maintaining a society of great part, London in a bad party, at the universities, and had the approbation of the highest houses in both of



his hand, than that his majesty should want; and he afterwards suffered much for the royal cause. In consideration of this he was nominated to the see of Durham in 1643, but was prevented from being installed by his death, which happened about two months after. He was a person learned and religious, exemplary in his conversation, courteous in his carriage, of a sweet and obliging nature, and of a comely presence. He was remarkable in his charity to the poor.

POTTER (Francis) a learned English divine was born in 1594, and had his education at Oxford. He had a good talent at drawing and painting, and an excellent genius for mechanics. But nothing has rendered him more celebrated than his lecture intitled, *An Interpretation of the Number 666.*

PRAI (Antony du) chancellor of France, and afterwards cardinal, was born in the reign of Francis I. 'Tis agreed that he was a man of great abilities, but not that he was an honest man. He is blamed by some, and applauded by others, for the compromise made between Leo X and Francis I. anno 1516. He was a violent persecutor of the Protestants; some at least declare, that, as a punishment sent from God, he died mad.

PRAXAGORAS of Athens, was a man of excellent parts, who at the age of nineteen wrote the history of the kings of Athens in two books; and at twenty-two, the life of Cimon, and the Greets, whom he preferred, for he was a Pagan, to all the famous philosophers. He was also the author of a treatise the Greets.

PRAETOR, a Roman magistrate that administered justice. At first there was but one in Rome, but when the Romans came to settle with the Latins, some came here to decide the differences, that might arise among them: the first was called Praetor Urbanus, and the last Praetor Praetorius. But in 1260, the praetors were divided; whereas the first two

took cognizance of the cases of private persons, and the other four of public crimes. Sylla added two more, and at last they increased to fifteen. They continued in their office for one year.

PRIAMUS, king of Troy, son of Laomedon, married Hecuba, by whom among the rest he had Paris, who stole Hebe, and occasioned the ruin of Troy, a. m. 2870, where Priamus was killed by Pyrrhus, after forty years reign.

PRIAPUS, a God of the ancients, the son of Bacchus and Venus, who had the care of gardens. He was worshipped at Lampachus.

PRIDEAUX (John) bishop of Winchester, was born at Stafford in 1578. He studied at Oxford, where he succeeded Dr. Holland in the mastership of Jesus-college, and took his degree of D. D. He was also appointed regius professor of divinity: in both which offices he acquitted himself to general satisfaction. The one he held thirty-two, and the other twenty-seven years. He was five times vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, and was nominated bishop of Winchester in 1641. He died in 1650, having published several works. He was a man of great learning, and invariably attached to the king and to the church of England.

PRIDEAUX (Humphrey) was born at Padstow in Cornwall in 1648, and was hereditarily descended by both parents. Three years he studied at Westminster under Dr. Busby, and then was removed to Christ church Oxford. Here he published in 1676 his *Marmora Oxoniensia ex Arundelianis, Seldenianis, aliisque conflata, cum perpetuo Commentario*. 'Tis introduced him to the then lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, who in 1679 presented him to the rectory of St Clements near Oxford, and in 1681 bestowed on him a prebend of Norwich. Some years after he was engaged in a controversy with the Papists at Norwich, concerning the validity of the ordina-



ed to have had a share in writing the *Examiner*. In 1711 he was one of the commissioners of the sums, and was sent minister plenipotentiary to France for the negotiating a peace with that kingdom. After the death of George I. the throne in 1714, he presented himself to the court of France, making the demolishing of the canal and new works at Marseilles. The following he was recalled; and on his arrival was taken up by a grant from the house of commons, and soon after strictly examined by a committee of the privy-council. Robert Walpole Esq; now earl of Orford, moved the house of commons for an impeachment against him, and Mr. Paine was ordered into close custody. In 1717 he was excepted out of the act of grace; however, at the close of that year he was set at liberty. The remainder of his days spent at a solitary retirement, and died Jan. 21. His poems are still well and justly admired.

PRISCIAN, a Spanish heretic, lived in the 4th century. He possessed some fine qualities, being eloquent, very learned, and ready of spirit and tongue. Happy had it been for him, had he not depraved his advantage by the ill use he made of it. He was sober, laborious, not ready in amassing, and very moderate in the use of riches. A too eager desire to know edge prompted him to search for the art of magic. He afterwards grew infected with the errors of the Gnostics, and employed his abilities in spreading them. As he was a perfect master of hypocrisy, he won over many disciples by his show of piety, and uncommon sanctity of life. He stood his ground long time; but was at last so vigorously prosecuted by Ithacius a Spanish bishop, that Maximus the tyrant ordered him to die. This execution was attended with ill consequences, for it served only to add strength to his heresy. His fol-

lowers interred him with great magnificence, and honoured him as a martyr.

PROBUS (M. Aurelius Valerius) son to a peasant, who became a Roman emperor of excellent in 276, famous for his victories against the Germans, Sarmatians and Goths. Great things were expected from his government, but at last he was basely murdered by his soldiers in 282.

PROCOPIUS of Cesarea, an historian, famous under Justinian, and secretary to Belisarius in his wars; wrote two books of the Persian wars, abridged by Photius, two of that of the Vandals, and four of the Goths; the secret history against Justinian and his wife; part of this is now printed, and is so outrageous, that it is thought to be a spurious piece.

PROMETHEUS, son of Jupiter, and brother to Atlas and Epimetheus; having formed men of earth and water, he stole fire from heaven to put life into them; for which Jupiter commanded Vulcan to tie him to Caucasus, where a vulture preyed upon his liver continually. Bochart affirms, he is the same with Mago mentioned in scripture.

PROPERTIUS (Sextus Aurelius) a Latin poet of Umbria, now Bevagna, in the duchy of Spoleto, came to Rome, acquired much reputation, and was in esteem with Mecenas and Cornelius Gallus. He composed four books of his passion for a maiden called Hostia, and Elegies.

PROSERPINE, daughter of Ceres, stolen by Pluto, who married her. Ceres unable to live without her, agreed with Pluto, that Proserpine should spend six months in the year with him, and the other six with her.

PROTEUS, the son of Neptune, could change his shape at his pleasure: the truth is, one Proteus, king of Egypt, used to change his clothes almost every day, especially his upper garment, which was parti-coloured.

PRUDENTIUS,



**PRUDENTIUS**, whose entire name is Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, a Christian poet, was born in 348. He was by nation a Spaniard; he had been first a lawyer, afterwards a judge, then a soldier, and lastly employed a noble employment at court. He did not begin to employ his muse on religious subjects till he was 37. His poems shew more of religious zeal than of poetical sense or of art. His versification is not very accurate, nor are all his powers exerted.

**PSAMMETICHUS**, king of Egypt 640 years before the birth of Christ, was the son of Nectus, whom Sesostris king of Ethiopia put to death, when he seized upon Egypt. The son would have met with the same fate, had he not fled to Syria. He was recalled after Sesostris was withdrawn, and was one of the twelve kings who governed Egypt. His reign growing tedious to him, he led his army into foreign places, where he and his sons Sotanus and Saramis made a descent upon Egypt. With them he entered into an agreement, and by their assistance got possession of all Egypt. From that time he was extremely fond of foreigners, and indulged them protection of every kind. He applied himself to make trade flourish, and made an alliance with the Athenians, and some other Greek nations. This prince reigned sixty-four years, and died the third of the 42<sup>d</sup> Olympiad. He was the first Egyptian monarch who drank wine. His experiment of discovering who were the most ancient people in the world, is very well known, and the siege of Asotus is no less remarkable.

**PTOLEMY II**, son of the first, surnamed Philadelphus by way of flattery, because he made away with his brethren, was a lover of books and of learned men. He procured a copy of the Old Testament, which he got translated by seventy-two Jews. Afterwards the high-priest sent it him, as judging his library, which he was very desirous to enrich, not compleat with-

out it. He thereupon gave them liberty to 120000 Jews that were captives in his kingdom. He made an alliance with the Romans, and died A. M. 3807, or 3807, in the 40th year of his reign.

**PTOLEMY** (Claudian), a famous mathematician of Ptolemaea, surnamed Antonius Philadelphus. He was a man of parts both in philosophy and geography, as *Strabo* testifies. He wrote *de Astronomia*, *de Geographia*, *de Harmonia*, &c. His Hypotheses, although not very exact, were adopted by the mathematicians, who follow the system of Ptolemy.

**PURKINING** (Sir John) the keeper of the great seal of England during Elizabeth's reign, was born at Hambleton in Yorkshire. He applied himself to the study of the common law, and in 1566, became one of the judges of the court of common law, and held that office till the year 1596. Camden calls him a man of integrity.

**PUSSENDORF** (Samuel de) was born in 1631 at Fleh, a little village in Alsace, a province in Upper-Saxony; and was son of Elias Pusendorf, minister of that place. The author, after having made great progress in the sciences at Leipsick, turned his thoughts to the study of public law, which in Germany consists of the knowledge of the rights of the empire over the provinces and states of which it is composed, and those of the princes and states with respect to each other. This required the perusal of such laws as himself in the courts of Germany. To the study of the law he joined that of the mathematics, and of the Cartesian philosophy. That he used his utmost efforts to distinguish himself by his skill in the law, he despised those pompous titles which are so much sought for at universities, and never would take the degree of doctor. In 1658 he returned to Leipsick to seek for proper employment.

He was advised by one of his brothers to leave his own country, and seek his fortune elsewhere. He took advice, and accepted the place of secretary to the son of Mr. Coyet, a Danish nobleman, who was then ambassador of the king of Sweden to the court of Denmark. For this purpose he went to Copenhagen, but continued not long at ease there, for the treaty being renewed some time after between Denmark and Sweden, he was seized with the whole family of the ambassador, who a few days before had taken a tour into Sweden. During his confinement, which lasted several months, as he had no books, he was allowed to see no person, he amused himself by meditating upon what he had read in Grotius's treatise *De Jure Belli & Pacis*, and the political writings of Mr. Hobbes. Out of these he drew up a short system, to which he added some thoughts of his own, and published it at the Hague in 1660, under the title of *Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Universalis*. This recommended him to the elector Palatine, who invited him the year following to the university of Heidelberg, where he founded in his favour a professorship of the law natural and nations, which was the first of that kind established in Germany. Puffendorf remained at Heidelberg till 1673, when Charles XI gave him an invitation to be professor of the law of nature and nations at Lund, which place the elector Palatine reluctantly allowed him to accept. He went thither the next year, and after that time his reputation greatly increased. Some years after the king of Sweden sent him to Stockholm, and made him his historiographer, and one of his counsellors. In 1688 the elector of Brandenburg obtained the consent of the Swedish ministry, that he should be permitted to return, in order to write the history of the elector William the Great. In 1694 the king of Sweden made him a baron. But he died

that same year of an inflammation in his feet, occasioned by cutting his nails; having attained his grand Climacteric. His works are numerous, and well known.

**PUTEANUS** (Erycius) was born at Venlo in Guelderland 1574. He studied at Durt, Cologne and Louvain. He improved very much by the lectures of Lipsius, who conceived a great esteem and friendship for him. In 1601 he was chosen professor of eloquence at Milan. So high a reputation did he gain in that employment, that he was promoted to the honourable post of historiographer to his Catholic majesty. In 1606 he succeeded to the professor's chair at Louvain, which Justus Lipsius had held with so much glory, and was even appointed governor of the castle of Louvain. Here he died in 1646. He was a man of great merit and learning, and wrote an immense number of books. In his writings he mightily affected wit and humour.

**PYGMALION**, king of Tyre, reigned about 120 years after the building of Solomon's temple. His sister, whose name was Eliza, is much better known by that of Dido, whom see in her article. Pygmalion murdered her husband Sichonias, or Sicheus, thirsting after his treasures, which nevertheless he could not find, they being buried in the ground. The widow escaped with them, and went and built Carthage. Pygmalion died at the age of fifty-six, of which he had reigned forty-seven years. He was a prince addicted to all manner of vices, and particularly to an excessive avarice. Several authors have confounded this Pygmalion with another of the same name, who was a king of Cyprus before the Trojan war, and who fell in love with a statue which he had made, and which Venus revived at his desire.

**PYLADES**. See **ORESTES**.

**PYRRHO**, a Greek philosopher, born at Elis in Peloponnesus, was the disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied

accompanied as far as India. He doubt-  
 less then followed Alexander the  
 Great, whence the age in which he  
 flourished may be known. He had  
 made up his profession, before  
 he devoted himself to the study of  
 philosophy. He taught the incom-  
 prehensibility of all things, and al-  
 ways finding arguments to affirm as  
 well as deny, he generally suspended  
 his assent, and retained all his con-  
 clusions to a *non liquet*. He was  
 very free for ~~most~~ all his life time;  
 but always contained matters so as  
 never to grant that he had found  
 any thing. He did not care of this  
 philosophy. He did not care any  
 thing, nor was he ever angry upon  
 any account. He taught that the ho-  
 nous and misery, the justice and in-  
 justice of actions depended only on  
 human law and on custom. *Pyrrho-*  
*nism* or *Academism* is justly had in de-  
 testation in the schools of divinity,  
 where it endeavours to get new  
 strength, which, at the same time, is  
 but character; however, it may be  
 of use to a single man, by the con-  
 sciousness of his ignorance, to dispense  
 the assistance of heaven, and submit  
 to the authority of the faith. The  
 corruption of man's heart is the grand  
 principle of scepticism. We have too  
 make our mind's quiet with our in-  
 clinations, and a man who at random  
 lends to the opinion of the  
 senses, and the misleading character's  
 of the imagination, which are quite  
 unsettled, never reproaches himself  
 with his own levity, when once he  
 is persuaded that there is no such  
 thing as a certain rule, and at the  
 same time that he lives at random,  
 he applauds himself for giving conse-  
 quence.

PYRRHUS, son of Actilles and  
 Deidamia, is said to have his name  
 from a red deer. His temper was  
 much like his father's, for he was  
 brave, but rough and savage withal.  
 One of his next exploits was the kil-  
 ling of Eurytus, son of Telephus.  
 And Eurytus pleased him to attempt

ly, that he set up the Pyrrhic dance  
 upon the occasion. He was one of  
 the most hardy warriors in the  
 Trojan Horse. The night that he  
 was killed Pyrrhus made a terrible  
 slaughter, and killed him very bar-  
 barously. He committed several other  
 inhuman actions. And when Hector's  
 widow was taken to him in the  
 division of the booty, he afterwards  
 married her. A thorn cut off a leg  
 where he scolded after the taking of  
 Troy. Some say he was killed by  
 in Thessaly, and took possession of his  
 father's dominions. Others affirm  
 went straight to Epirus, and he made  
 a government there. He had three  
 wives Hermione, Lianassa, and An-  
 drimache. The kings of that name  
 who reigned in Epirus, are thought  
 to be descended of him. He was kil-  
 led in the temple of Deiphobus, either  
 by Orestes, or at least by his  
 rival, to whom Hermione had  
 been betrothed before the marriage  
 of Pyrrhus.

PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, de-  
 scended from the preceding, was the  
 son of Actilles and Deidamia. He was  
 taken out of the hands of the Molians  
 and educated in Illyria. He was  
 fostered to his twentieth year  
 years of age. Five years after he be-  
 came a man, and by Hercules's assistance  
 he again recovered it. He desired  
 possession himself of all the cities, and  
 made himself master of Macedonia,  
 which nevertheless he was obliged to  
 share with Lybama. Being of  
 restless disposition, he readily accepted  
 the invitation the Persians made  
 him to cross into Asia, and to  
 head the troops against the Romans.  
 Besides he perceived himself  
 on his being surrounded from Actilles  
 and because the Romans were a col-  
 ony from Troy. When he was at  
 Venice, as he was then called, he  
 ever so, he offered to be married  
 to the consul Lentulus, who said  
 that the Romans could not give  
 his mediation, and did not fear  
 him. Soon after a battle was fought



higher up than the siege of Troy. One of the soldiers who was his mortal enemy, told him that the chief of the army should be made much like the Dory. Venus is the epicure in everything he does. Some will have him to be a Tyberian, others a Sybarite, but it is said that he was born in the plebeian camp, with the mother of Cephaleus, &c. The manner of his death is also variously related. Some say he was burnt at Troy. Alcibiades, who was his enemy, the Athenians, thought to bring before him a man, whom he had done a wrong to, and his society. Perhaps the same consideration did not prevail here, for he had not yet examined his face according to the tales of physicians.

[illegible]

QUEEN'S F. Abraham) mar. p.  
 Quaker, a son of the naval hero  
 of France, and one of the great  
 men of the last age, born in Nor-  
 mandy in 1710, he contributed  
 the ascent of the naval power  
 Spain to the Crown. He was a  
 general, was made Com. in  
 1764, and in that position  
 went into the service of the Spaniards  
 and the marine administration,  
 during an entire century, but in the  
 early part of his life he was a  
 Quaker. He was called to the  
 throne in 1764, and maintained the  
 throne for 10 years. The  
 French of France to the British  
 he first of his life. The  
 first of the royal army that  
 up British. The Spanish  
 arrived in the service of the  
 but he died in 1764 of the  
 which was the principal cause of  
 the surrender of the crown. He was  
 very fortunate in 1764, was  
 only, who is his heart. He was  
 and de France to the British  
 of the Turk to the British  
 peace for France. In 1764, A

[illegible]



## QU

Africa and Faep, have seen the  
effects of his name, he was a prote-  
stant, yet the king gave him the  
land of Beaufort, and to make larger  
his men say give it the name of that  
great man. He dy'd Feb. 2. 1688.  
aged 89.

**QUESTOR**, a Roman officer who had the care of the public treasury, instituted by Publius Valerius Publicanus, Consul, who having found the treasury in a temple of Salus, took two quarters, and two thirds, out of the revenues, which were afterwards by the influence of the people. Some time afterwards were made two to take care of the treasury at home, and the other two to go with the consuls in the war. The public revenue increasing by his great conquests, they were increased to twelve. When they attended the consuls, praetors, and other generals of the army, they received and kept an account of the spoils taken from the enemy, received the tribute of the provinces, paid the taxes, &c. There was farther a set of officers, who were sent by the superintendant to assist to judge of criminal cases, and by their victory, and other means of chief magistrates in their particular provinces.

QUEVE DO VILLEGAS (Francis)  
 a Spanish gentleman, born in the  
 county of March in New-Castle;  
 he commanded a regiment of foot,  
 and was killed at the battle of  
 the Boyne. He was the son of the  
 Reverend Father L. died by Sir R.  
 Lee's shot. His Son John Purvis,  
 Esq. was killed at Oudenarde,  
 and was buried there; but he dis-  
 covered his body, and dy'd  
 1717. 17 1647.

(Q 17) I (C. J. D.) - native of  
the ...  
part at the ... He  
...  
in a part who he pub-  
lished in 1644, which has ever since  
been from reprinting, that he ex-

## QU

fly admitted his excuses, and promised him an abbey. Q. it wrote some other works which never were published. H. died in 1661.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFINUS, wrote a history of Alexander. This is a beautiful work, and finely writ. He has often censured for giving too much into the marble vein, and he says he writes more particularly than he gives credit to. If we were to have been better that he had not did fewer prodiges. His cause has been often cited in judgment, and he made the best use of numbers. 'Tis probable he lived under the emperor Claudius.

QUINTILIAN (Marcus Fulvius) was a native of Caesarea, in Galilee, in Syria. He sought rhetoric at Rome, with great application. He not only lived down as a first-rate speaker, but exhibited his eloquence at the bar. Some imagine, without much ground, that he was consul; but it is more certain that he was preceptor to the grandson of Domitian's father. He is supposed to have been the principal author of the *Institutes of Gaius*, among a well known works in the library of St. Gall, which was no small advantage to the latter work. The most correct edition of Quintilian is that of Mr. Obrecht. His works speak him an honest man, and contain many excellent maxims and actions.

QUINTUS CALABEK, a Greek poet, lived, probably, in the fifth century. He wrote a large supplement to the *Iliad*, the best portion of which is that of Rhodanus.

QUÉQUERAN Peter the bishop  
of St. Omer was a native of France in  
the 17th century. He took a theo-  
retic and poetry at Paris and after-  
wards went to Italy, where he ap-  
peared long. He then returned to  
Paris, he subsequently devoted  
himself to the mathematics and  
wrote in Latin, a book in praise of  
Provence, his native country. He  
died at Paris in 1690, aged twenty-  
four years. Had he been indulged



have used the freedom to jeer pope Paul III to his face. Nevertheless the emperor and prelates had a fear of alienating the papacy, and employed him in several important negotiations. Our author's works are well known in the learned world, and have been much admired, tho' some of his religious are thought too fervent. It must be confessed, he was a most diligent, an excellent, and a zealous lawyer, philosopher, physician, lawyer, and astronomer. He died about 1553, in the 60th year of his age.

RAVENEL, Francis B. Esq. Marquis of Ailesbury, 1789. When he began to write poetry, he got up a reputation, tho' he was then a young man, and had in French poetry. He was chosen one of the members of the French academy, and he was a member of the Académie des sciences, which he joined with him in his poems. He died in 1802.

RACINE (John) of the French academy, professor of Eloquence in the grand Collège de Mazarin, and secretary to the academy, was born at Fribourg in 1639. He was a fine genius for the French language, and wrote one of the best pieces of his age. He produced his *Tragedies*, which are very elegant, and full of pathos, and he wrote some great tragedies, tho' they were not all successful. He was in the highest reputation. Besides his tragedies, he wrote poetry, Mr. Racine was a great scholar. For his first poem was that Louis XIV. made a decree, that he should write his history. His composition is canonic, and of great authority, and the two last stages of his life were *Public* and *Private*. He was a great scholar, and he was a great scholar of the French language. He died in 1699.

RADCLIFFE (Nicholas) IV. of the French academy, was born in 1639, and died in 1702. He was a great scholar, and he was a great scholar of the French language. He died in 1702.

strious man. He travelled into most parts of Europe in his youth, and signified his name in only one circle. He was captain of the guard to king Sigismund Augustus, and he was commanded in Livonia, where he beat the Germans, and dispossessed them of that province. He died in 1567, having turned protestant, and caused the Bible to be printed in the Polish language.

RAMUS (Peter) was one of the most famous professors of the 16th century. He was born in Picardy in 1515. A short flowering prompted him to great studies at a young age, and twice he returned to it, when poverty had expelled him from it. At last he was admitted a servant in the university of Paris. Spending the day at his studies, and the night at his pen, he wrote so fast, that when he took his master of arts degree, he had to maintain a quite opposite doctrine to that of Aristotle, or whatever might be objected to him. This was natural to him, and he maintained it. The new books he published, *De Methodo*, *De Dialectica*, and *De Arte*, occasioned great disturbances in the university of Paris, and in 1572 they were prohibited to the general assembly, and the books were burnt to ashes. Philosophy is long. The cardinal of Lorraine proved so generous a patron to him, that he obtained from Henry II. the liberty of writing and speaking, in 1574, and the royal professorship in philosophy, and a pension in 1581. He and his disciples had been rigorously prosecuted, but now he was fired with a new zeal for improving the sciences, in spite of his enemies, who now very soon time first obliged him to conceal himself. He then retired to Fontainebleau, where he continued his geometrical and astronomical studies. In 1583 he took possession of his episcopal seat, and maintained himself in it with vigour until the second civil war in 1587, when



civil wars forcing him to seek some other abode, he went into England, and taught Greek some time in the university of Cambridge. He afterwards returned into the Netherlands, and was carried out of the prison at Antwerp, to the famous Christopher Plantin, who gave him his daughter in marriage. He was of very great use to him, particularly with regard to the edition of the bible, called the Antwerp Bible. Some time after he was appointed Hebrew professor at Leyden, and composed an Arabic dictionary. He died in 1597.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS (Paul de) youngest son of James de Rapin, lord of Thoyras, was born at Castres in 1661. He received his first education under a tutor in his father's house, and was afterwards sent to Poitiers, and thence to Saumur. In 1679 he applied himself entirely to the study of the law, but some time after Mr. Rapin observing the unhappy condition of the protestants, desired to change his profession for that of the sword, which his father would not consent to, lest he should be tempted to change his religion. In 1682 his father died, and as the persecution was then rather relaxed to a great degree, he came over to England a year following. Here he staid not long, but went over to Holland, and joined himself in the company of French volunteers at Utrecht, commanded by Mr. Rapin his cousin-german. In 1688 he came over with the prince of Orange into England, and in 1690 the lord King's marshal made him his own ensign, in which post he went into Ireland, and distinguished himself at the siege of Carrickfergus, where he was lieutenant-colonel. He afterwards became a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Mr. Rapin was present at the battle of the Boyne and shot through the shoulder at the siege of Limerick. Not long after this, general Douglas appointed him captain of the 1st regiment which he had been colonel, and the year following,

that general, who commanded the Scots guards, being ordered for Flanders, made choice of Mr. Rapin to be aide de camp; but his ill state of health would not allow him to accept that offer. He continued in Ireland till 1693, when he was ordered for England, in order to be tutor to the son of the earl of Portland. He then was allowed to resign his company to his brother, who was afterwards a lieutenant-colonel of English dragoons, and died in 1719. In 1699 he married Marianne Testard, but this marriage neither abated his care of his pupil, nor prevented his accomplishing him in his travels, which they began with a tour through Germany. Hence they went into Italy by the way of Tirol. Having finished their travels, which put an end to his employment, he returned to his family which he had settled at the Hague, and here he continued some years. But as he found his family increase, he resolved to retire to some cheap country, and accordingly removed in 1707 to Wezel, where he wrote his *History of England*, and some other pieces. Though he was of a strong constitution yet 17 years application (for so long was he in composing the history, not mentioned) entirely ruined his health. He died in 1725.

RAPIN (Jean de) a Jesuit, eminent for his learning and virtue; he had a great deal of genius and judgment, and was one of the finest wits of his age. He excelled in Latin poetry; and amongst the rest of his poems, that intitled *The Gardens*, has the greatest reputation. His learning appeared in his reflections upon eloquence, poetry, history, and philosophy, in his comparisons of Virgil and Homer, Demosthenes and Cicero, &c. He also wrote some pieces of divinity, and dyed at Paris, Oct. 27, 1687.

RAUBER (Andrew Eberhard) of Tubingen and Weimere, was lord of the fortress of Pettenhe, a German knight, and counsellor of the count.



He was a very good writer, and composed some of the best lyrics in the world, the old Duke of Devonshire's "The Servant of the Lord" is his retelling of the parable, and he wrote also a few very lovely lyrics in the year 1880.

RAISON, PAWLEON  
[W. L. Raison, a son of an eminent  
family in the city of Dover, was  
born in 1811. He was educated at  
Oxford, and afterwards went to the  
war in India, and was severely wounded  
on the 1st of May 1842. He was  
in the Mysore Corps. He then  
went to the East Indies, and  
from the shores of the Indian Ocean  
he sailed to the coast of Africa. When  
he returned home, he was employed in the  
war of 1854, and in 1856 was one  
of the commissioners for the govern-  
ment of India, and in 1857 was one  
of the commissioners for the govern-  
ment of India, and in 1857 was one  
of the commissioners for the govern-  
ment of India. After his return

[illegible]

gallantry with one of the  
 near, but Sir Walter soon  
 the lady, and afterwards  
 her in the strictest conjugal  
 In 1585, he made a voy-  
 ma, and returned to the city  
 leigh, taking the Spanish  
 honour, and entered the  
 the river. Upon his re-  
 a Discourse of his Dis-  
 Guiana. In 1596 he was  
 he at the chief command-  
 expeditions; and was  
 year-adjutant in the island  
 In 1600 he was appointed  
 that same year  
 a full Cobham on an  
 Flanders, and soon after  
 mor of the isle of Jersey.  
 before the queen's death, he  
 estate at Sherborne upon  
 he, being challenged to a  
 Arms Profusion, but mat-  
 the war's made up. Upon  
 of King James I. to the  
 Walter lost his interest at  
 being accused of a plot a-  
 king, was tried for it at  
 Nov. 17, 1603, and  
 to die. He was kept  
 near a month after he  
 died, in day expectation  
 the time at which was so  
 that he wrote what he  
 his last words, in his  
 night before he expired  
 death, in a very beauti-  
 ful letter. But being re-  
 was committed prisoner  
 of London, and had his  
 ed to him, though it was  
 away from him, and given  
 to him towards earl of  
 Dorset. He soon re-  
 out of his time to  
 read several books,  
 the History of the World  
 he was released out of  
 and in 1617, received a  
 from the king, empower-  
 ing both his son and men  
 to trade with parts of A-  
 merica in America, &c.

Accordingly he set out with his fleet  
 for Guiana, but his design being be-  
 trayed to the Spaniards, was defeated;  
 and his son Walter was killed at St.  
 Thomas, which was burnt. Gun-  
 damor, the Spanish ambassador in  
 England being informed of what had  
 passed at Guiana, complained in very  
 strong terms to the king, who in  
 1618 published a proclamation declar-  
 ing, That though he had given li-  
 berty to Sir Walter and others, to un-  
 dertake a voyage to Guiana, for the  
 discovery of gold mines, &c. yet that  
 he had expressly forbid their offering  
 any help to the territories or sub-  
 jects of foreign princes, &c. Raleigh  
 landed at Plymouth about the begin-  
 ning of July following, and though  
 he heard that the court was exaspera-  
 ted, he resolved to go to London;  
 but before he came to Ashburham,  
 he was met by Sir Lewis Stucley,  
 vice-admiral of the county of Devon,  
 who arrested him in the name of his  
 majesty, to whom Raleigh wrote a  
 letter in his own vindication. During  
 this journey to London, he wrote his  
 Apology: where when he arrived,  
 he formed a design to escape, but be-  
 ing betrayed by Stucley, was sent in  
 a boat to the Tower, and committed  
 close prisoner to the Tower. Octo-  
 ber 28, he was sent to the King's-  
 Bench-Bar at Westminster, where  
 sentence of death was put upon  
 him; he was then led to the Gate-  
 house near the Palace-yard, and the  
 day following he was beheaded in  
 the old Palace-yard. Westminster.  
 Whatever advice might be used to  
 prevail on King James to put this  
 great man to death, and though it  
 might reflect more to him want of cou-  
 rage than to his cruelty, the action  
 was executed, and one of the great-  
 est blemishes of his reign.

RAY (John) son of Mr. Roger  
 Ray, a Blacksmith, was born in Ef-  
 sex, 1628. He was educated at  
 Cambridge, where his intention ap-  
 pears to study having secured his  
 health, he was obliged at his leisure  
 to study.

## R E

hours, to exercise himself by riding or walking in the fields, which led him to the discovery of glass, whereof he drew a particular Catalogue and published it at Cambridge in 1660. The same year he was elected doctor and prebend by Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. Next year he made a tour through several parts of Scotland as well as England. In 1663, 1664, and 1665, he travelled through Holland, Germany, Italy, France, &c. of which he afterwards published an account, and in 1667 was admitted F. R. S. In 1672 he published his *Dictionarium arithmetico-geometricum latinum communi*. As he was not heir to any paternal estate, so he was not master of any considerable one, but upon his intended settlement, the legacy of his friend Mr. Willoughby (about 60 *l* a year) being the greatest part of what he enjoyed. He was modest, affable, and communicative; a man of strict probity, sober, frugal, studious and religious. He died in 1705-6. Besides the books abovementioned, he wrote a vast number of others.

RAYNAUD (Theophilus) one of the most famous, as well as most learned Jews of the 17th century. He studied a long time, which was traversed with a great many misfortunes; yet he could never be prevailed on to leave his study upon any consideration. It was extremely laborious, and wrote many books, some of which, it is no small mortification, were lost by the neglect. He was a man of a fine genius, great learning, and a true merit, but was rather too much given to scholasticism. He composed several treatises upon the *Levi* O.

REGIUS (Urban) was one of the learned men of the 16th century. He was born at Louvain, studied at Brist, and resided some years at Ingolstadt. He shewed so great ability for instructing young people, that many gentlemen trusted him with the whole conduct of their sons, and even

## R E

the direction of all their expenses. However, as his health began to decay, he withdrew his services, and in the process of time he became a kind of bankrupt, and was almost ruined himself through the disorders, that then were raging there. Professor Saxo happening to hear of it, soon got him into his power, and he gave a promise to the King to make the finances, that he recovered the original and without any return to the hand of the emperor Maximilian. Some time after he was made professor of rhetoric and poetry at Ingolstadt. He afterwards turned all his thoughts to the study of divinity, and retired to Augsburg, where he founded a Protestant church. He was Zuinglian for some time, but afterwards declared himself a Calvinist Lutheran. In 1537 he entered into the service of the duke of Bavaria, who made him superintendent of churches in the territory of Landshut, and had an extraordinary esteem for him. He wrote several books, and died at Zell in 1541.

REHOBAM, King of Juda succeeded his father Solomon, a. 3600. S. his king of Egypt besieged Jerusalem, but an insurrection broke out, and Rehobam made peace with him, yet so that S. should carry away all the treasure of the temple. Rehobam died a. m. 3075. *Æt.* 58. of his age 17.

REIHING (James) professor of divinity at Tubingen, was born at Tubingen in 1579. He studied at Ingolstadt with great success. When he came to man's estate, he made vow to put on the Jesuits habit, in case he recovered his inheritance, and disposed of it with what he would pleased. He fulfilled his vow, and became a Jesuit, and made a great proficiency in the society. He taught philosophy and divinity at Ingolstadt, and was promoted to the degree of D. D. at Orlingen. For that time he found himself drawn with a stronger zeal for the defence of the *Romanish communion*, and studied

thing day and night but arguments against the Lutherans, but as his adversaries combated him perpetually with the Holy Scriptures, he was loath to contest that divine book, and to keep to it, that he might, if possible, draw arms from thence. By this study he found he was engaged in the defence of a bad cause, upon which he retired to the court of Wirtemberg, where he embraced the Lutheran religion. He was then made professor of divinity at Tübingen, preacher in the city, and director of a college. He discharged all these functions with great application and wrote some books, which met with a favourable reception. The Jesuits made him the finest promises, and used all their arts to bring him back again, but all to no purpose, he despising their insidious flatteries, as likewise the slanderous reports they spread concerning him. He died in 1627.

**REINECCIUS** (Reiner) a German, was for a long time tutor in the universities of Frankfurt and Heinsied, and wrote a vast many pieces, which have been esteemed by the learned, particularly by Vossius.

**REINESIUS** (Thomas) one of the most learned men of the 17th century was born at Gotha, a city of Thuringa, in Germany, in 1587. He was a physician, but chiefly excellent in polite literature. After rising to the employment of counsellor to the elector of Saxony, he went and settled at Leipzig, where he died in 1667. He had often refused to be a professor, for fear of meeting with insupportable disputes. And indeed perhaps it was prudent, for he was involved in many quarrels, and could not avoid coming out with a professor at Leipzig, notwithstanding the distance between them. He partook of the liberty which Lewis XIV. made of the most famous men of learning in Europe. He published many works, as was to be seen, as on the Roman Letters. He was one of those gladiators, whose talent is

memory, and may be ranked among those critics, who go beyond what they read, and know more than their books taught them.

**REMOND** (Flemon de) counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux, about the end of the 16th century, distinguished himself by some books he wrote against the Protestants. He had studied under Ramus, and been brought up a Huguenot, but he tells us, that he was rescued from the jaws of heresy by a miracle. He wrote several pieces, particularly the *History of the Bible, Progress, and Decay of the Heresy of this Age*. No writer could be less qualified for this work, by reason of the hatred he bore to the religion he had forsaken. He did not discharge in a just manner, the functions of the employment he had in the parliament of Bourdeaux. We are told that he judged without conscience, wrote without knowledge, and built without money.

**RETIARII**, a sort of gladiators, who fought against the Myrmallones; their arms were a pitch fork with three points, and a fishing net with which they endeavoured to entangle the heads of their enemies. The Myrmallones were armed with a sword, buckler and head-piece, with which was pictured a fish. When the Retiarium fought, he sung, I make not at thee, but at the fish, why dost thou shame me, Gaul?

**REVEREND DE-BOUCY** (John) marquis of Boogy, and lieutenant-general of the armies of Lewis XIV. distinguished himself on many occasions by his bravery, conduct, and fidelity. He was a protestant of a noble family. He had raised himself gradually through all the posthumous cadet. He enjoyed the friendship of Marshal de Gassion, and after his death, of General Mazaren, who however did nothing for him, because he was a protestant. He died in 1658, aged 40, universally regretted.

**REZ** (Anthony de) Esq; advocate





of the duke of Lancaster's goods, and his purpose to make him lord forever; but Richard being gone over into Ireland, Henry the young duke of Lancaster, who was in England with some forces, when news of this, and the duke was at length attended with Richard, so that he was conducted from Flint Castle near Chester, to the Tower in London. Duke Henry feared the crown, and Richard was soon after murdered in Pomfret-castle in York-shire.

**RICHARD III.** the last king of England of the line of York, was an usurper, crooked-backed, and at least found himself so, and spared none that stood in his way to the crown; having first ambushed his hands with the blood of Henry VI. and prince Edward his son. He procured the death of the duke of Clarence his own brother, and by the industrious efforts of the duke of Burgundy, he forced to sit on the throne, and caused king Edward and his brother to be strangled in the tower; thus he made the duke of Buckingham second son; who resolved to sit Henry, earl of Richmond, upon the throne, the next year to the house of Lancaster, if he had married the lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter to king Henry IV. for the uniting of the two houses of York and Lancaster. So Henry at last, with a body of 4000, encounter'd king Richard, at Bosworth near Leicester-shire, in 1485. The fight was sharp and doubtful, but at last Henry got the day and crown, Richard being killed in the night, after having given extraordinary proofs of resolution and bravery.

**RIDLEY** (Sir Thomas) Doctor of civil law, born in Ely, was a man of great parts and general learning, he died in 1628. He wrote a view of the civil and ecclesiastical law.

**RIDLEY** (Nicholas) bishop of London, was born in Northumberland, bred at Cambridge, beloved by king Edward VI. and preferred by him to the bishoprick of Rochester, and then

Vol. II.

of London; he writ *De Cris De-muni*, and more against the papists; and after queen Mary's accession to the crown, was imprisoned and sent at Oxford. He is said to have great religion, and was one of the best writers of the English reformation.

**RIGORISM**, a doctrine given in the 17th century to the Jesuits, to the fathers of the company, and in general to all those who to maxims are most opposite to a loose morality.

**RIMINI** (Crispino de) was of Asuni a city of Italy. He taught in the university of Pisa with great applause. He was one of the most subtle schoolmen of the 17th century, and a non-resistant to heretics a realist. He was no less famous for his learning and genius. His chief works are commentaries on Peter Lombard, and on Aristotle.

**RINUCCINI** (Orsini) a Florentine gentleman, followed Mary de Medici, with whom he was carried into France, where king Henry IV. appointed him one of the gentlemen of the bed chamber. He was a man of wit and genius, handsome, polite, eloquent, and a good poet, whose shining qualities recommended him to the ladies. He was the first who wrote in Anacreon's manner, and composed pieces that were set to music, and play'd on the lute. He at last grew tired of the follies of love, turned his eyes inward, and devoted himself entirely to piety.

**RITTANGELIUS** (John Stephen) a converted Jew, was a native of Bamberg in Germany, and died in the 17th century. He was professor of the Eastern languages in the university of Konigsberg, and published some books in defence of the Christian Religion.

**ROBERT BRUCE**, son of the earl of Carrick, being competitor with Baliol for the crown of Scotland, lost it by the arbitration of Edward I. of England, for generously refusing to

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hold

held the crown of Scotland, as depending on him, which his subjects had not been independent. But Balcol having afterwards broke his agreement with Edward, Bruce was easily persuaded by that king to take with him against Balcol, upon promise, that he would stile him on the throne. Having contrived speech to the breaking of Balcol's party, he demanded the accomplishment of King Edward's promise, who is said to have given him this answer. *What I have I nothing else to do, but to conquer Scotland for you.* However he afterwards recovered his crown, humbled the English, by defeating them in numberless battles, raised the glory of the Scots, and extended their dominions. A prince of such heroic bravery, is hardly to be paralleled in any party.

**LA ROCHEFOUCAULD** (François) duke of, prince of Marillac, baron of Vertus, &c. wrote two excellent books, one of *Maxims*, the other *Maxims of the Regency of Queen Anne of Austria*. He died at Paris in 1680, aged 68 years.

**RODON** (David de) or rather **DIRON** (David) professor of philosophy, first at Die, afterwards at Orange, and lastly, at Nîmes, was born in Dauphine. He was a most acute, ingenious metaphysician. He engaged in controversy, and embittered his adversaries to such a degree, that they obtained a decree from the king, whereby he was banished the kingdom. He died two years after at Geneva, in 1665. He denied that the preservation of the creatures was a proper creation.

**ROHAN** (Anne de, daughter of Renatus de Rohan, was so illustrious for her genius and piety, as for her birth. She was sister to the duke de Rohan, the main support of the protestants during the civil wars under Lewis XIII. She was a fine poetess, and well skilled in the Hebrew language. See Partheus (Catherine de).

**ROHAULT** (James), a Cartesian philosopher, taught mathematics at Paris, where he was acquainted with Mr. Cassini, who gave him his daughter in marriage. He taught physics about 12 years before he published his work on that subject, which is by no means a common system. He wrote a large dissertation on philosophy, where in he is far from substantial form, the just of bodies and physical accidents. Mr. Cassini, after his death, published his posthumous works, which contain *Elements of Mathematics*, a *Treatise of Motion*, &c. He died at Paris in 1673, aged 55.

**ROMULUS**, the founder and first king of Rome, brother of Remus, and son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor king of Alba; this latter was deposed by his brother Amulius, and his daughter Sylvia was put amongst the virgins, but she conceived (as was pretended, by Mars, was brought to bed of twins), Amulius caus'd them to be cast into the Tiber, but the king's shepherd brought them up in his own house, he was growing up expelled Amulius, and restored Numitor to his throne. They built the city of Rome, which Romulus made a principled place, and gave it something of his own name, and wanting women, married the daughters of the Sabines, who came thither to a feast; this rais'd a bloody war, which ended in peace, he constituted the senate, made good laws and died, having reigned 37 years.

**RONCARD** (Antoine de), a French poet of a noble family, was born at Vendôme, in 1626, the same year that Francis I. was beat and taken prisoner before Paris. He was afterwards at the head of some soldiers at Vendôme in 1642, he was afterwards a prisoner of the English. He was supposed a patriot, and died. However it is certain he had no other virtues or ornaments. He was fully affected with the plague, and was owing to his debauched way.

He wrote many amorous poems, which would have been more successful, had he less imitated the poet. He was a great poet, far many other authors, a very poet, with regard to his own. For when he revised them in a second edition, he erased the poems in them. He died in

**ROSCOMMON** (Wentworth) earl of was descended of an old family in Ireland, and son of William, earl of Roscommon, had been converted from the Roman communion by archbishop

He passed the first years of his life in Ireland, and was educated in the Protestant religion. The duke of Strafford afterwards sent for him into England, and placed him in his own seat in Yorkshire, under the tuition of Dr. Hall, afterwards bishop of Norwich. By him he was instructed in Latin, and with-  
standing the common rules of grammar, which he could never retain in his memory, he attained to such proficiency in that language with classical ease and propriety. When the duke began to gather over England, the earl of Strafford was summoned, he was sent to compleat his education at Caen in Normandy, under the famous Mr Bochart. After several years he travelled to Rome, where he grew familiar with the most learned men of antiquity. Soon after his restoration he returned to England, where he was graciously received by king Charles II. and made one of the kind of pensioners. In the first of that age he was tempted by a violent passion for gaming, which he frequently hurried him to ruin, and exceeded the value of a moderate fortune. At length the bad party failed, about the year 1667, obliging him to leave the country. As yet, he continued in the English court, and after his arrival at Dublin, the

duke of Ormond appointed him captain of the guards. He still retained his inclination to gaming, which engaged him in the following venture. As he returned to his lodgings from a gaming table, he was attacked in the dark by three assassins, who were employed to assassinate him. The earl defended himself with so much resolution, that he dispatched one of the assassins, whilst a gentleman accidentally passing that way, assisted and disarmed another, the third secured himself by flight. This generous assistance was a rhemond officer, of a good family and far reputation, but in low circumstances. His friendship on this occasion procured him the grace to allow him to retain the post of captain of the guards to his hand, which for about three years the gentleman enjoyed, and upon his death the duke retained the commission to his generous benefactor. Soon after he returned to London, was made member of the house to the duchess of York, and married the lady Frances, eldest daughter of Richard earl of Burlington, who before had been the wife of colonel Courtney. Here he distinguished himself by his writings; and about this time, in imitation of those learned and polite assemblies, with which he had been acquainted abroad, he began to form a society for the raising and fixing the standard of our language, in which his great friend Mr Dryden was a principal assistant. This project was entirely detested by the religious commentators, which caused on king James's accession to the throne. In 1683 he was seized by the gout; and being too impatient of pain, he he permitted a bold French pretender to physic, to apply a repelling medicine, in order to give him present relief, which drove the distemper into his bowels, and in a short time put a period to his life, about Jan 17, 1684. The moment in which he

inspired, he cried out with a voice,  
that expressed the most intense ter-  
ror of devotion,

My god, my father, and my friend,  
Do not forsake me at my end.

He was interred in Westminster abbey.  
Mr. Pope, in his *improvement Essay*  
on Criticism, gives him the following  
character:

—Reverence, not more warm'd  
than good,  
With man's ingenious, as his do-  
bly blood,  
To him the wit of Greece and  
Rome was known,  
And ev'ry author's merit, but his  
own.

**ROSEO, or ROSIUS** (Mambius)  
an Italian author, lived in the 16th  
century. He published in 1549 the  
satirical *Life of a Christian prince*, in  
which he satirized on several such who  
delivered government, as *the com-  
missionary* and *the* who re-  
presents as coming to the most per-  
fect and virtuous theory. He treated  
a matter in between these two  
extremes, which was to show how  
the rules of common policy have  
He continued the History of the  
World, which John de quo had  
written. Added to the year 1543,  
his continuance, I say, to the year  
1548, and then to 1571. This  
work was continued by Don Balthazar  
mew Diego de Fado, in the year  
1522. *Rosius* was also an Italian  
linguist, a treatise on the art of writing,  
and wrote a history of the kingdom  
of Naples. He was a very partial  
historian.

**ROSIER** (Hugh Sureau de) a fa-  
mous Protestant minister of the church  
of Orange, under Charles IX. was  
born at Privas. He saved his life in  
the massacre on St. Bartholomew's  
day, by abjuring his religion, and be-  
came a zealous convert to the Ro-  
man church; but was not persuaded

of the truth of what he did. Some-  
times after he withdrew to Hues, there  
where he remained his entire, and an-  
gust 1611. Yet he never  
could regain the esteem of those  
of his persuasion, and was soon to be  
convinced to Andrew Wecher a pres-  
byterian minister, where he and his  
family died of the plague. He was  
a man of a warring temper, and  
fond of particular opinions.

**ROVRE** (Francesco della) See  
S. xv. IV

**ROWE** (Nicholas) descended of an  
ancient family in Devonshire, was  
born in 1673. He acquired a com-  
plete knowledge of the classical authors, and  
the same as Dr. Roderick Westm. the  
famous. Besides his knowledge of Latin  
and Greek languages, he made a ter-  
rible proficiency in the Hebrew.  
His poetry was excellent, but not of a  
long study. His father, who was  
a lawyer, and engaged him in the  
study of law, took him to him, but then  
when at the age of 16, he entered into  
the study of the Middle Temple. He  
made considerable advances in the  
study of the law, and appeared in  
the morning way to make a name in  
that profession, as any of his com-  
parisons, if the use of the *Sol-  
idarius*, and that of poetry in par-  
ticular, had not kept him from  
it. His first tragedy, *The Doctor's  
Step-mother*, in 1701, with an ex-  
ception, he was a failure, though  
advised by the law. He afterwards  
composed several tragedies, but of  
which he wrote but one, *Timon*,  
and which was most valued, was  
*Timon*. He wrote but one  
comedy, entitled *The Beggar*, which had  
success, his pen was not dying toward  
comedy. Being a great admirer  
Shakespeare, he obliged the public  
with a new edition of his works.  
Mr. Rowe's last, and perhaps his  
poem, was a translation of *Lucan*.  
Never did poet paint virtue or re-  
in a more charming dress, on the  
nor were ever vice and iniquity  
exposed to contempt and hatred, as

Agencies. At his soul was  
 in a graceful person, so its  
 and animal faculties excelled  
 degree. He had a quick and  
 invention, a deep penetration,  
 compass of thought, with  
 dexterity and business of  
 his thoughts to be under-  
 stood. He was master of most parts  
 of learning. He had also a  
 taste in philosophy; and delight-  
 in antiquity and ecclesiastical history.  
 He on all occasions his full  
 of the truth of revealed

His conversation was infi-  
 niteable, being enlivened with  
 experience with good nature.  
 His love of learning and poetry did  
 excite him for business, and  
 applied closer to it, when it  
 required his attendance. The late  
 Queenberry, when secretary  
 made him secretary for pub-  
 lic. But after the duke's death,  
 he was kept to his prefer-  
 ment during the rest of queen  
 reign, he past his time with  
 King George I. upon  
 his accession to the throne of Eng-  
 land made him poet laureat, and  
 he and surveyors of the cus-  
 toms the port of London; and  
 chancellor Parker made him  
 secretary for the presentations. He  
 a truly Christian philosopher,  
 aged 44.

ROSE (Elizabeth) an English  
 poetess for her excellent writ-  
 ings in prose and verse, born at  
 in Somersetshire, in 1674;  
 daughter of worthy and ho-  
 nourable, Mr. Walter Singer,  
 Elizabeth Portnell. She  
 the first serious impressions  
 as soon as she was capable  
 there is so great an affinity  
 between learning and poetry, that this  
 she had a vein for the one,  
 and a taste for the other.  
 she also very fond of music,  
 she the grave and solemn kind,  
 and on the grandeur of her

devotion. But poetry was her favo-  
 rite employment, her distinguishing  
 excellence. So prevalent was her ge-  
 nius this way, that her prose is all po-  
 etical. In 1696, a collection of her  
 poems was published at the desire of  
 two friends. Her paraphrase on the  
 38th chapter of Job, was written at  
 the request of bishop Ken. She had  
 no other tutor for the French and Ita-  
 lian languages, than the honourable  
 Mr. Thynne, who willingly took the  
 task upon himself. Her shining me-  
 rit, with the charms of her person  
 and conversation, had procured her a  
 great many admirers. Among others,  
 this said, the famous Mr. Prior made  
 his addresses to her. But Mr. Tho-  
 mas Rowe was the person reserved by  
 heaven to be the happy man, both  
 to be made, and to make happy.  
 This gentleman was honourably de-  
 scended, but thought too justly to  
 value himself upon extrinsic circum-  
 stances. His superior genius, and in-  
 satiable thirst after knowledge, were  
 conspicuous in his earliest years. He  
 had commenced his acquaintance with  
 the classics at Epsom, and further cul-  
 tivated it under Dr. Walker, master  
 of the charter-house school in Lon-  
 don. His father would not send him  
 to either of the English universities,  
 but entered him in a private academy  
 in London. He afterwards went to  
 Leyden, where he established a repa-  
 ration for capacity, application, and  
 an obliging deportment, both among  
 the professors and students. He re-  
 turned home with a vast accession of  
 knowledge, with uncorrupted mo-  
 rals, and with an ardent love of li-  
 berty, which had always been one of  
 his darling passions. His desire after  
 knowledge increased with his acqui-  
 sitions. He devoted several hours  
 each day to study, till the time of  
 his being seized with the small pox of  
 which he died. He left behind him a  
 bright and useful life, and all the  
 marks of a great and virtuous man.  
 His works are collected by Phalaris, which indeed he





Carian prince, was taken by Alexander upon his defeating Darius. Alexander fell in love with her, and married her, and at his death left her to a son, who was named young Alexander. Cassander afterwards put to death the son and the mother to death.

ROY (James de) brother of the holy empire, and lord of St Lambert, was originally from France. Antwerp gave him birth in 1633. How soon he was fit for travelling, baron de Roy has sent him to the most famous universities of Europe, and at last made over to him his employments at the court of Brussels, which he had filled with honour, as he also was baron, but not being able to agree with the governor of the low countries, he gave up his employments, and retired to Antwerp, where he composed several pieces, which acquired him great reputation.

RUBENS (Sir Peter Paul) a famous painter, was born at Cologne in 1577. He was the most accomplished of all the Flemish masters, and would have come up to the most celebrated Italians, if, instead of being employed by Arch Duke Albert and the Emperor Charles, he had been bred to the Roman or Latin school. But notwithstanding, perhaps one of us would have found him more distinguished in the 2<sup>d</sup>, a noble execution, or more happy in his way in the 1<sup>st</sup> composition. But he was so valiant in the 2<sup>d</sup>, and his admirable skill in the 1<sup>st</sup>, he was so very learned, spoke seven languages perfectly, was so good in history, and with that was here a philosopher, that he was employed in several public negotiations of great importance. His usual residence was at Antwerp, where he built a magnificent and magnificent of his wealth. At Rome, he a noble collection of pictures which he had at Antwerp. He was of a fine of which he had a great number, gradually increased his collection, and sent to the Duke of Buckingham, for ten thousand pounds. His principal perform-

ances in painting are in the banqueting-house at Whitehall, the Escorial in Spain, and the Luxembourg galleries at Paris. He died in 1640, leaving vast riches behind him to his children, the eldest of whom succeeded him in the office of secretary of state in Flanders.

RUFFI (Anthony de) counsellor in the Seneschal's court of Marseilles, discharged the duties of his employment with integrity. He also applied himself to the study of antiquities, and published a history of Marseilles in 1642. In 1654 he was honoured with the post of counsellor of state, as a testimony of the esteem which was due to his learning and merit.

RUFINUS, favourite of the emperor Theodosius, was born in Gaul, in mean circumstances, but with an exalted genius. He had a supple, unflinching and polite turn, fit to divert a prince, and even capable of doing him services. So good did he make of the favour of Theodosius, that he soon obtained considerable preferments. The emperor appointed him high steward of his palace, admitted him into all his councils; and at last made him consul with his son Arcadius. Rufinus's ambition grew with his fortune, he endeavoured to enrich himself with the spoils of those whom he opposed by his columns. However, being afraid of losing his prince's friendship, in case he did not preserve his station; he put on a shew of modesty and disinterestedness. The chief lords of the court were exasperated at the rise of this favourite; accordingly they conspired against him, and resolved his ruin, but all their endeavours proved either their own destruction, or strengthened his authority. He was baptized with great pomp and ceremony in 394. His venality to see his ambition, after Theodosius's death, prompted him to some treacherous attempts which would ruin him. He took advantage of his master's weakness; divided the empire and



ance, was taken by Alexander his defeating Darius. He fell in love with her, and at his death left her son, who was named young Caslander afterwards put on and the mother to death. (James le) Baron of the holy land of St. Lambert, was from France. Antwerp gave in 1633. How soon he travelling, baron le Roy his him to the most famous of Europe, and at his death ever to him his employment. He resided at Brussels, which died with honour, as did also; but not being able to a the governor of the low he gave up his employment retired. Antwerp, where died several pieces, which acquired great reputation.

RAND (Sir Peter Paul) a painter, was born at Cologne. He was the most accomplished the Flemish masters, and have come up to the most of the masters, it is not to be forgotten. An in V. n. No. 17. the Venus, which has been said to be a human of the most beautiful painting, perhaps none of his. He is a beautiful painting, a noble invention, or a noble execution in a composition. But his great talent in painting and his admirable skill in drawing, he was a very learned man, he knew several languages perfectly, and in Italy, and withal a great deal of history, that was in several parts of negotiation of great importance. He resided at Antwerp, where he built a great temple in imitation of the temple at Rome, in a noble style, this was when he had a great many medals, and a great many, he sold to the Duke of Lorraine, for ten thousand. His principal perform-

ances in painting are in the banqueting-house at Whitehall, the Electoral in Spain, and the Luxemburg galleries at Paris. He died in 1640, leaving vast riches behind him to his children, the eldest of whom succeeded him in the office of secretary of state in Flanders.

RUFFI (Antony de) councillor in the Seneschal's court of Marseilles, discharged the duties of his employment with integrity. He also applied himself to historical enquiries, and published a history of Marseilles in 1642. In 1644 he was honoured with the post of councillor of state, as a testimony of the esteem which was due to his learning and merit.

REFINUS, favourite of the emperor Theodosius, was born in Gaul, in mean circumstances, but with an exalted genius. He had a supple, immoderate and pious turn, fit to divert a prince, and even capable of doing him services. So good an use he made of the favour of Theodosius, that he soon obtained considerable preferments. The emperor appointed him high steward of his palace, admitted him into all his councils; and at last made him consul with his son Arcadius. Refinus's ambition grew with his fortune, he endeavouring to enrich himself with the spoils of those whom he oppressed by his calumnies. However, being afraid of losing his prince's friendship, in case he did not preserve his esteem; he put on a show of modesty and disinterestedness. The chief lords of the court were exasperated at the rise of this favourite, accordingly they conspired against him, and retained his ruin, but all their endeavours proved either their own destruction, or strengthened his authority. He was baptised with great pomp and ceremony in 334. His venality to seize the throne of him, after Theodosius's death, prompted him to some treacherous attempts which ended him. He took advantage of his master's weakness, divided the empire and the

the emperor, by his secret practices with the Hungs, the Goths, and the Alans, and attempted to make himself sovereign, at last disappointed both on his masters and enemies. In 395 he met with the punishment due to his insidious crimes.

**RUGGERI** (Cosm.) a Florentine, introduced himself at the court of France as a great astrologer, when Catherine de Medici patronized those people. He was a man of sense, and looked upon as a scholar; besides, he was bold even to impudence, whereby he insinuated himself among the nobility, and was a great man at intrigue. He at last was reputed a soothsayer and magician; and in 1574 was sentenced to the galleys, having been accused, among other crimes, of employing sorcery, in order to kill Charles IX. But the queen released him some time after. In 1604 he began to make pamphlets, and died at Paris in 1613. As he had publicly declared that he would die an Atheist, his body was thrown in the fields.

**RUPERT**, prince palatine of the Rhine, duke of Cumberland, knight of the most noble order of the garter, &c. son of Frederic prince elector palatine of the Rhine, and Elizabeth, daughter to king James I. of England, was born December 17, 1619. He gave proofs of his gallantry at the age of 17, and in 1642 came over into England, and offered his service to king Charles I. his uncle, who gave him the command of the army, wherewith he marched to Worcester, and obliged captain Francis disengage; at Edgehill he charged with incredible bravery, and made a great slaughter of the parliamentarians. In 1643 he seized the town of Cirencester, took 1100 prisoners and 3000 arms, he obliged the governor of Litchfield to surrender, having joined his brother prince Maurice, he reduced Bristol in three days, and passed to the relief of Newark, where he raised the common ranks so far, that he was

known, and dangerously afflicted by three sturdy soldiers, who met he first one with his sword, a second was killed by one of his gentlemen, and the third being shot, lay full length upon the ground. He, like almost every other of his Sir William Neal. He was distinguished, he charged with his majesty, that he beat the parliamentarians to their winks, and began to quit the field. In 1644 he marched to relieve York, where he gave the parliamentarian battle, and entirely defeated their right wing; but Cromwell charged the marquis of Newcastle with such an irresistible force, that prince Rupert was entirely defeated. After that the prince put himself into Bristol, which was rendered to Fairfax after a gallant resistance. In 1648 he went to France, and was highly complimented by that court, and kindly received by king Charles II. who he remained there for the time. Afterwards he was constituted admiral of the king's navy, and infected the Dutch ships, many of which he took, and being engaged with de Ruyter, obliged him to fly, and put him so far, that the funds were a low, and a peace being concluded, the prince applied himself to his chymical and philosophical studies, from whence he hath furnished us with many curious inventions. He died November 29, 1682, and was interred in king Henry VII's chapel, Westminster, with great magnificence.

**RUSTWORTH** (John) famous for his *Historical Collections*, was descended of a good family in Northampton, and born about 1607. For some time he studied at Oxford, and afterwards became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. His labours in his long history were more than the common law, being near to take down many ancient charters, and parliament rolls, and attended at all occurrences of importance during the eleven years it lasted of parliament; he also went to several



confessions through the whole

Upon the opening of the session 1644, he was chosen to Mr. Henry Long, the speaker of commons, who put their petitions to the king at York. Upon this

Mr. Russell took side with opposition between London and which is a promise, that he times perform a duty they

born. In 1643 he took the and was appointed secretary of the navy, and general of

armaments. In 1644 he was one of the committee to about the taking of the

law. In 1648 he was chosen for the town of Ber-

ton-Tweny, and again for place in 1660. In 1667 he

joined secretary to Sir Orlando, lord keeper of the great seal. He was again called

for Berwick upon Tweed, in parliament which began May 16, and also in that which began

17, 1679, and in the next at Oxford. After the

end of which parliament, he followed in Westminster,

was committed prisoner for the king's speech in Scotland, where he spent two last

his life, and died in 1690,

years.

RUEL, the name of an ancient famous family, from which

came William lord Russell, the third son of Francis,

afterwards duke of Bedford. A daughter of Robert

of Somerset. In 1679 he was one of the new council

of the king, and in 1680 was member of parliament for the

of Bedford, where he vigorously promoted a bill for the

of the duke of York from the

which being passed the house

passed, he was ordered to carry

the house of lords, which he

November 15, attended by al-

most all the members. But the lords

having rejected the bill upon the first reading, the commons were exasperated at it, and lord Russell in parti-

cular said, that it ever there should happen in this nation any such change,

as that he should not have liberty to give a protestant, he was resolved to

die for it, and therefore would not willingly have the hands of their enemies

strengthened, and also desired the lords not to destroy themselves by their

own hands, and if the commons might not be so happy as to better the condition of the nation, he prayed

the lords would not make it worse by giving money to the king, while they

were so that might get the hands of the duke's creatures. But this and

the like speeches having displeased the court, the parliament was prorogued

on the 10th of January, and dissolved by proclamation on the 13th,

1680. However, the necessity of the king's affairs requiring the meeting of another parliament, his majesty

called one, which assembled at Oxford on the 21st of March follow-

ing, in which lord Russell served again as knight of the shire for the

county of Bedford. But another bill of exclusion being moved for by Sir

Robert Clayton, who was seconded by lord Russell, the parliament was

soon afterwards dissolved, and no other was called during the reign of king

Charles II. In 1683 his lordship was committed prisoner to the tower,

upon a charge of high treason, he was tried at the Old Bailey, for conspiring

the death of the king, &c. and condemned. Dr. Burnet gives an account of his

behaviour after conviction, and at his death in the *first volume* of the

*History of his own Times*. He was buried in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields,

July 21, 1683.

RUSSILIANUS TIBERIUS, a

very subtle as well as bold philosopher, lived in the 16th century. He

was born in Calabria, and was one of the most famous disciples of Augus-

tin Niphus. He was so haughty and

passionate,

passionate, that in disputing he was apt to fight with his antagonist. He was so ambitious as to undertake for James Irenus, and perhaps even to justify him, for he proposed 4000 propounds, to be publicly disputed in an erudite university. This exasperated the iniquitors, who caused him to be prosecuted, which did not justify him; on the contrary, he had the courage to publish a very sharp apology against the monks.

RUST (George) an excellent English writer and lawyer in the 17th century. He was educated at Cambridge, where he outgrew the perverted understandings of those days, and addicted himself to the primitive learning and theology, in which he became a great master. About 1662 bishop Taylor preferred him to the deanery of Connor in Ireland. After that great man's death, Dr. Rust was nominated bishop of Down, in which he continued till he died in 1670. Mr. Connel tells us, that he was a man of a clear mind, a deep judgment, and aaching vast store of vast capacity and knowledge; that he was modest, good natur'd, pious, generous; an excellent preacher, a wise governor, a profound philosopher, a close examiner, and above all, a true and exemplary Christian. He wrote several excellent pieces.

RUTH, a Moabitish woman; in the same, Elimelech of Bethlehem went with his wife Naomi and two sons into Moab, to find sustenance; Elimelech dying, Naomi married her two sons to two maidens of Moab, Ruth and Orpah; the sons dy'd, and Naomi willing to return to Bethlehem, desired her two daughters to go to their husband, Orpah took her advice, but Ruth would never follow; she followed her; she abode with her; she dy'd, by whom she had Obed, to him a son, the father of David; 'tis likely this was in

the time of Baruc, a. m. 3748.

RUTILIA, a Roman lady, sister to Publius Rutilius, who married in paternity to his unjust father-in-law, and wife of Marcus Antonius Cotta, had a most deserving son, named Caius Aurelius Cotta (he was a great orator, and consul a, r. 612) whom she tenderly loved, yet courageously bore the death, which happened when she was near of a triumph was due to him. Hence a proposed her as an example to others.

RUTILIUS (Claudius Nicomachus Gallus) a person of great learning, was perfect in Rhetoric, and being taken by Alaric in 410, he composed an history; which, as in he shows himself a famous Poet, the best of them is that of Aeneas in 1687. some with notes of several learned persons upon it.

RUYTER (Michael Adriaen, Dutch knight, and lieutenant admiral of the United Provinces, born at Fushing 1607. He signalized himself on several occasions, took divers cities in Oriseland, a list of the Portingals against the Spaniards, where he made several ships, for it is 1642. And before Sully in Barbary, in 1643. Five Corsairs of Algiers, he encountered to the road of that city. In the Mediterranean, he took the famous corsair Am. de Luit, in 1654. In 1659, he assisted Denmark against the Swedes, in the Gulf of Bothnia, in which he was employed with all his family. He was chosen lieutenant admiral of the Amsterdam squadron in 1665, and took divers ships upon the coast of Guinea. The French made him their admiral, and he signalized himself in many military actions, till the French, under Quatre, mortally wounded him with a cannon ball, in 1672, his body was carry'd to Antwerp, where he was buried with a stately monument.

## S.

**SADRA.** See Cervantes.

**SABELLICUS** (Mark Antony Coccius) flourished among a man about the end of the 15th century. He was a farmer's son, born in a little town in the Teveron. So early, such vigour did he apply to his studies, that he was to teach a school before he was 10. He afterwards went to Rome, and improved by the lectures of Julius. Thence he went and he Udino, near Aquileia. He was professor of polite literature at Vicenza. Here he continued long, but removed to Verona, where he was offered by the Duke an honourable and lucrative post; one was to write the history of the republic, and the other the *Bales Lettere*. He undertook an universal history, and was looked upon as a better than historiographer. He died at the age of seventy. **SALICUS**, an arch-heretic, polemical in Lybia, the disciple of Smyrna. He published about 1600, and taught, there was no distinction between the Jews and Christians, of which was, that the false prophet suffered death at the tomb. St. Denys hath written well against this error.

**SARVILLE** (Thomas) See Dor-

**SAROSCO** (Johannes de) a philosopher, the most learned man of his time, born in Yorkshire, continued at Oxford, and travelled, where he wrote his *Metaphysicæ de Sphæra Mundi*, *de Philosophia*, &c. He died in 1235.

**SARCEES**, a sect amongst the

Jews, took its rise from one Sador. They denied the existence of spirits, the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the dead; they observed the law, to enjoy the temporal blessings it promised, and to escape the punishments denounc'd to its transgressors. They rejected all manner of traditions, and denied all fatality, asserting, That as it was impossible for God to do any evil, he neither did he take notice of that which men committed; and thence concluded, that it was wholly in our will to do good or evil.

**SADLER** (John) was descended from an ancient family in Shropshire. He was born in 1615, and educated at Cambridge, where he became eminent for his great knowledge in the oriental languages. Thence he removed to Lincoln's-Inn, where he made no small progress in the study of the law. In 1644 he was admitted one of the masters in ordinary of the high court of Chancery, as also one of the two masters of requests. In 1649 he was chosen town clerk of London, and the same year published his *Rights of the Kingdom*. He was greatly esteemed by Oliver Cromwell, by whose special warrant he was continued a master in Chancery, when their number was reduced to six. By his interest it was that the Jews obtained the privilege of building for themselves a synagogue in London. In 1658 he was made member of parliament for Yarmouth; and next year was appointed first commissioner under the great seal with Mr. Tayler, Mr. Whitelocke, and others, for the probate of wills. In 1660 he published his *Opera*. Soon after the restoration he lost all his employments, because he would not take or subscribe the oath and declaration, that *he was not a papist, upon any pretence whatsoever, nor take arms against the king, &c.* In the first of January in 1666, his fine house in Salisbury-court, and several other of his houses, were burnt down; and soon after, his mansion-house in Shropshire

Shropshire had the same fate. He was now also deprived of Vaux-hall on the river Trent, and other places which he had purchased, being a crown-land, and so he was made come to the town of Birmingham, without any recompense. A little while after, and several others, who were also having a hard time of it, he was again sent to the tower of Westminster. During this time he was in a prison, where he died in 1724, when he was, in the 69th year of his age.

**SAINTE-ALRE**, was one of the brave men of the Huguenot party under Louis IX. His name was Tanguy de la Roche-Guyon. He was made governor of what is called the city of Amboise, and after the battle of Dreux, he was made governor of Orleans. He was killed at the battle of Moncontour, being, though 85 years of age, bravely raising his men, charged the enemy, and saved many lives by his death.

**SAINTE-ALDEGONDE** (Philip de Maritz lord du Mont) born at Bruch, distinguished himself by his employments and writings. He retired into Germany, when liberty of conscience was restrained by the Spaniards in the Low countries, and was promoted at Heidelberg, to the place of councillor in the ecclesiastical council. He returned to his own country in 1673, in order to support liberty, and promote the reformation in religion. Now he entered into the service of the elector palatine, but the prince of Orange had the elector's permission to employ him as long as he should have occasion. He was one of the deputies sent by the states to England in 1675, to desire the protection of queen Elizabeth. He was one of the plenipotentiaries sent into France in 1680, in order to offer the sovereignty of their provinces to the duke of Alençon. He was consul of Antwerp in 1684, when that city was besieged by the duke of Parma. The books which he published were not

the least service he performed. Some were political others controversial. Some known, others anonymous. He was engaged in a Dutch version of the scriptures when he died 1693. He had a great deal of wit and learning. He understood the civil law, politics, astronomy, the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and several living languages.

**SALADIN**, a most valiant king of the Turks, Sultan of Georgia, &c. he was general of Norouzwan, conquered Egypt, and after his death was given to during the minority of his son; he recovered what the Christians had endeavored to surprise Jerusalem, but was defeated with a great slaughter, November 20, 1177. He passed the Euphrates in revenge, took several cities as far as Nisibe in 1180 and became formidable, but a truce was concluded which he broke, and obtained a second victory, beheld all the holy temple, and of St. John, made himself master of Acre, Beirut, Caesarea, and of Jerusalem too. Pope Urban III. hearing this news, died for grief. He sustained some losses from the Christians, and died in 1193.

**SALII**, priests of Mars, under N. Pompilius, were 12 in number, called *salutis*, because upon certain days they went dancing and leaping through the city, and were entertained sumptuously by the citizens; hence the proverb *Salare Epule*.

**SALIGNAC DE LA MOTTE FENELON** (François de) archbishop and duke of Cambray, prince of the empire, and author of *Traictez*, &c. was of an ancient and illustrious family, and was born at the castle of Fenelon, in the province of Perigord August 6, 1651. He was educated in his father's house, till he was twelve years of age, when he was sent to the university of Cahors; he went afterwards to finish his studies at Paris, under the care of his uncle Anthony, marquis de Fenelon, lieutenant general of the king's army. The prince of Conde and of the

he was equally proper for  
 son, for the war, and for the  
 He received his nephew into  
 and used him like his own  
 young man's great genius  
 layed out under such a tu-  
 tor as de Fenelon, for this  
 was now called, preached  
 at the age of 19 years with  
 applause. But the marquis  
 in favouring his nephew  
 appear too young in the world,  
 him to a state for several  
*See note of Fenelon's* His  
 studies in divinity is per-  
 formed with his uncle, by  
 day, and by the practice of  
 his, it became his task. At  
 24 he entered on his duty,  
 and at the head of the  
 with an arduous study  
 of the scriptures. But as  
 to be free to his new  
 government at city. So we  
 must first of this happy  
 at 16, to a new and  
 the head of the trade wars,  
 he led along the coast of  
 and the *Prin de Anna*, to  
 the Protestants. Having re-  
 mission, he returned to Pa-  
 ris, presented to the king,  
 lived at court two years  
 going to court, being en-  
 gaged up with instructing the  
 king. His great talents ob-  
 tained the way to the highest  
 and inactive was he that  
 had time to little care to im-  
 proved his life to wit of  
 his were chiefly consulted  
 in them that were to be  
 that being named to the  
 of officers, his nomination  
 before it was made. In  
 the mean time his reputation  
 daily, his sermons, and his  
 union with the new converts,  
 more and more that great  
 through of reason, and  
 which shone in all his writings.  
 he was made tutor to the  
 Burgundy and Anjou. In

1693 he was chosen a member of the  
 French academy in the room of Mr.  
 Poulton. At the time Mr. de Fe-  
 nelon was at court, he showed him-  
 self perfectly free from covetousness.  
 He had no other raising but small  
 pence, the salary of the bishop of  
 Sular, 12000 livres a year. He had  
 less and more than 10000 livres a year  
 with him, which was his com-  
 mune fund. He was not without a receiv-  
 ing of his own, but he never for-  
 got the king's name. At last the  
 king exalted him to the see of St. Val-  
 erie, and gave him 10000 livres a  
 year. He was at the king's court he  
 was not only a great favourite  
 and honour. The great favour he was  
 in was the king's favour. He was  
 a man of great virtue and prefer-  
 ments. He was a great friend to  
 a just law, which was to  
 have the law for ever. It was  
 occasioned by his book on the  
 explanation of a new sense of the law,  
 which was a new sense. He was  
 charged with the pastoral care of the  
 faithful and dangerous of some of  
 the clergy. He was not without  
 care to be the past, to whom we  
 concerned at Rome, and the arch-  
 bishop was banished from his diocese.  
 He was highly favoured to the  
 people's attention, and published  
 a mandate to his diocese, exhorting  
 them to be careful. He had an  
 exemplary life at Cambrai, accounting  
 himself perfectly at the duty  
 of his station. The work that  
 has gained him the greatest reputa-  
 tion over all Europe, is his *Telama-  
 cus*. But even this has not been  
 without its censors. He died in  
 the beginning of January 1715. He  
 was a man of vast learning, great gen-  
 erosity, of an exquisite taste, and exten-  
 sive charity. But some are of opi-  
 nion that he was not quite free from  
 dissimulation and ambition.

**SALLUSTIUS** (C. Cispina) a  
 Roman historian, born at Ariminum  
 in Italy, was bred in Rome, where he  
 had several important employments.



but his loose way of living occasioned  
his being banished the senate, he was  
taken in custody by Miles, and  
whipped at the House. Afterward  
Charles restored him to the dignity of  
a senator, and sent him to Scythia,  
whither he pursued, and returned with  
vast riches, and purchased those pas-  
sages to the day called the *Sabbath of  
Gardens*. He died about 1719.  
We have only two fragments of his  
chief history, or what we have en-  
tire in the *Copy of Caroline*,  
and the war of *Jugurtha*, (considerable  
both for his satirical metaphors,  
and elegant phrases, &c.) his well con-  
sidered of the most considerable authors  
of the Roman history.

**SAMUEL**, a philosopher and judge of  
these times, one of opinion that he  
wrote the book of *Japhet*, a part of  
Rush, a famous great part of the book  
called by that name, where a further  
account may be seen of it.

**SANCHONIATHON**, a Phoenician  
historian, a philosopher, and a poet, who wrote  
some books of the antiquities of Assyria  
and history of Phoenicia, we have  
some fragments of it in *Porphyry de  
Abstinentia*, and in *Isidore*. Mr.  
Dodwell thinks it is all counterfeit.

**SANCRUFF** (William) a child-  
shop of Canterbury, was born at Foul-  
ingham, in Suffolk, Jan. 31, 1616,  
and admitted into Emanuel college  
Cambridge in 1633. He took the de-  
gree of a b. in 1637, and that of  
a m. in 1641. The year following  
he was elected a fellow, and, for re-  
fusing to take the covenant, was ex-  
cluded from his fellowship. In 1646  
he was elected one of the university  
preachers, though he appears from a  
manuscript of Mr. Henry Wharton,  
that he was at Rome when King  
Charles II. returned. In 1648 the  
university was divided, the  
episcopalian party being 14, and  
the presbyterian 11, and  
the rest 10. In 1650 he was  
elected one of the society of Jesus,

and installed by Henry. In 1664  
was installed dean of St. Paul's,  
thence he went to Rome, and with  
whatsoever power he could, he  
restored all the ruins of the  
empire, and repaired the  
monks undertaking of it, and  
towards which he gave 24,000  
what he contributed by his  
and endeavours. He died  
deanery, and improved the  
of it. In 1668 he was ad-  
archdeacon of Canterbury, in  
king's preferment, which he  
till 1673, and then resigned  
1673, being now president of  
university, he was an episco-  
palian to the archbishop of  
Canterbury. In 1686 he refused  
in the communion for ecclesiastical  
affairs, and in 1688 he was  
elected to the tower, with a salary  
of 1000, for preaching a sermon to  
king against the new religion, and  
elation of mind, &c. In the  
year he published a treatise of  
prebendary of the church, &c.  
London. In 1691 he was  
drawing a bill, for the  
the form of a declaration to  
of Orange for a free parliament,  
due indulgence to the protestant  
sentiments. But when that piece of  
his could not be seen, the king  
queen, in place of some more  
orthodox, he was ejected, he  
perish, August 1, 1689, and  
passed for many the first of  
He continued in Lamberth till Aug.  
1690, when he returned to Foul-  
field, where he lived in a very private  
manner, and being fond with an  
extremity to the August 1, he died  
November 24, 1693. His learn-  
ing, integrity and piety made him  
much respected by the  
university.

**SANCHEZ** (Francisco) a  
Franciscan, was one of the  
philosophers of the 17th century.  
He was born in the  
city of Salamanca, and  
in the college of St. Peter, where  
was born the D. D. in 1607.

was one of the disputants for the Romish party in the conference at Poissy in 1561, and afterwards one of the twelve doctors sent by Charles IX. to the council of Trent. In 1575 he was made bishop of Evreux. So zealous was he against those of the reformed religion, that he maintained it necessary to rebaptize such as had been baptized by them. He asserted that Henry III. had been justly assassinated, and that Henry IV. deserved the same punishment. He therefore was seized, treated as a prisoner of war, and sent to Caen in Normandy in order to be tried, and as he persisted in his assertions, he would have been punished with death, had not the cardinal of Bourbon, and some other ecclesiastics, procured the sentence to be changed to perpetual imprisonment. He died in 1591, having published several pieces.

SANDERSON (Robert) born at St. Iffield in Yorkshire, September 18, 1587, was educated in Lincoln college Oxford; and after having been chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. regent professor of divinity at Oxford, and had suffered much in the civil wars, soon after the restoration he was advanced to the bishopric of Ely, and was one of the bishops who assisted at the conference between the episcopate and presbyterians in the Savoy. He died January 29, 1662, a person of an exemplary life, obliging behaviour, and dispassionate temper; his learning was methodical and exact. He was well read in the fathers and schoolmen, and in the history of the English nation, but his great merit was Calvary, in which he is supposed to be one of the best and clearest writers; he wrote *Logicæ Arithmetice Compendium*; *De moribus*, Folio; *Novæ Censuræ of Consuetudinibus*; *De Juramentis*; *De obligatione Conscientiæ*; *Episcopatus, non presbyteratus*; *De præfatione*; *Psychicæ doctrinæ Compendium*; *Fax hæresis*.

SANDYS (Edwin) second son of Dr. Edwin Sandys, archbishop of

York, was born about 1561, and educated at Oxford under Mr Richard Hooker, author of the *Ecclesiastical Policy*. In 1581 he was created to the prebend of Wytwang in the cathedral of York. He afterwards travelled into foreign countries, and upon his return grew famous for learning, prudence, and virtue. While he was at Paris, he drew up a tract, published under the title of *Europe Speculum*. In 1602 he resigned his prebend, and the year following was knighted by king James I. who afterwards employed him in several important affairs. He was eminent in any great employment, and a good patriot. However, opposing the court with vigour, at the parliament held in 1621, he, with Mr. Seiden, was committed to the custody of the sheriff of London, where he remained for a month. This was selected by the house of commons as a breach of their privileges; but Sir George Calveit, secretary of state, declaring, that neither Sir nor Seiden had been imprisoned for any parliamentary matter, a bill was put to the commons. Our author died in 1629, having relinquished 1500*l.* to the university of Oxford, for the endowment of a metaphysical lecture.

SANSON (Nicholas) a famous French geographer was born at Abbeville in Picardy, 1597. He finished his studies, and became a merchant, but meeting with losses he went to Paris, where he grew famous, as an engineer and mathematician. Soon after he was made the king's geographer, and bestowed his time in making of maps, which are esteemed the best.

SANNAZARIUS ACTIUS, an Italian of great wit and noble birth; he was an excellent poet, and wrote several poems, as also that noted epigram in praise of Venice. He died for grief, at the news that Phaulbert, prince of Orange, general of the emperor's army, had ruined the best part of his country house in 1530.



pieces of physic, *De Causis Linguae Latinae, Exercitationes Exoticas, &c.*

SCALIGER (Justus Josephus) son of the preceding, was born at Agen, August 4, 1540. He began his studies at Bourdeaux, continued them under his father, and finished them at Paris. He excelled in critical learning, and was invited to be an honorary professor at Leyden, where he lived 26 years, and died January 21, 1609. He wrote poems, notes upon Seneca, Varro Aconius, Pomponius Festus, *Emendatio Temporum*; upon Eusebius's *Chronicon*, *Canones Isagogici*, &c.

SCANDERBEG, his name was George Castriot, king of Albania. John his father being reduced by Amurath II. was forced to put five of his sons into his hands, of whom this Scanderbeg was the youngest; Amurath poisoned the rest, but spared him, being charmed with his person and extraordinary endowments. He caused him to be circumcised, and trained up for the war, in which he had better success than Amurath desired; for having given several instances of his courage in Amurath's service, who was the usurper of his dominions, he made himself master of Croya, &c. and in 1343, took possession of his hereditary dominions, to the great joy of his subjects, and declared himself a Christian; he forced the Turk to raise the siege of Croya, and in the second siege Amurath died before the walls. Under Mahomet II. he proved victorious against eight armies, and though he had killed above 2000 Turks with his own hand, yet he was never wounded. He died at Lyssa, a city of the Venetians, January 27, 1467, aged 63.

SCARON (Paul) a celebrated author of the 17th century, was born at Paris. He applied himself to that kind of writing, which is called *Burlesque*, and in which he excelled both in prose and verse. He had a very awkward frame of body, and from the age of 27, a sort of palsy had depriv-

ed him of the use of his limbs. For this reason he was nicknamed *Cu-de-Jars*. But though his person made but an ungainly figure, he had no deformed mind. In consideration of his wit and parts, the court allowed him an annual pension of 500 crowns. Having long lived a bachelor, he at last fell in love with, and married madame de la D'Antigné, afterwards the famous madam Mairanion, and lived very happily with her. He died in 1660. His works are, the *Roman Comique*, *Virgile travestie*, &c.

SCHOMBERG (Frederic) duke, and peer of England, general of the army in Ireland, &c. He gave the first proofs of his valour under Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, and some time after served in France, and had secret orders to go to Portugal against Spain, where he obliged the Spaniards to a peace in 1668, and to own the house of Braganza lawful heirs of the crown of Portugal. He commanded the French in Catalonia 1672, and though a Protestant, was made marshal of France, July 30, 1675. He commanded in the low countries, and raised the siege of Mastricht. In 1685, when the Protestant religion was suppressed in France, he was suffered to depart that kingdom. In 1688, he came over into England with the prince of Orange, the late king William III. In 1689, he hindered king James from making himself master of Ireland. In 1690, the king joined him, and entirely routed king James's army, though advantageously posted on the other side the river Boyne, but this valiant general being without his coat of armour, was killed by a pistol-shot, and the thrust of a sword.

SCHURMAN (Anna Maria) a very learned lady in the 17th century, was born at Cologne in 1607. From her infancy she showed an extraordinary dexterity of hand, for at the age of six years she cut out letters, letters, out of paper, all sorts of figures. At ten she was but three hours in

names, philosophy, and the other sciences. But as her turn of mind was more religious, she applied herself principally to piety and the holy scriptures. She practised her studies at Carthage, and great was her industry, that her Learning and merit had remained unknown, and not Vellus and some other great men produced her, sent a y to her own inclination, upon the stage of the world. And the learned men of the age corresponded with her, and persons of the highest rank were glad of an opportunity of seeing her. At last she attended her to the famous Labon, emperor of the Romans and praetor, and acted pious duties, wherever he was. After his death she retired to Carthage, where she died in 1278. Her works are well known.

SCIPION IUS (G. Scipio), a German, and an eminent author in the 17th century. He published some pieces

in Latin, French, Italian, and English, &c.

SCIPIO (Publius Cornelius) cannot get the name of Scipio, he was wont to guide his Scipio signifying a crooking-staff. At seventeen he refused his father at Tefin, and persuaded the Romans to return. At 24 he conquered Spain from Hannibal, and the Carthaginian army, and took New Carthage, wife of Mardonius, and of Imachus, being found prisoners, he honoured them, and having put to war, he defeated 100,000 Carthaginians, and 4000 horse, and destroyed them. He passed into Africa, famous battles overcame Hannibal, commanded by Syphax. The next year Hannibal at the siege of Capua, whereupon the city was taken to the conqueror.



SCIPIO, wherein he came off  
gloriously. He was made consul under  
Augustus, and took and burnt Carthage;  
in a. r. 620, he destroyed Nu-  
mancia. He was very learned, and a  
lover of learning, and had always  
Terentius and Pautius for his com-  
panions; he was found dead in his  
bed, murdered, 'tis thought by the  
Carthaginians, in 625.

SCIPIO (Nasica) son of Cornelius  
Scipio, and cousin of the former; he  
was eloquent, wise and courageous,  
and of singular virtue, and therefore  
in him was lodged the image of  
the mother of the gods, which was  
to be lodged with a person so qua-  
lified.

SCOT (John) or Dunscotus, a  
very learned man, the Scots and  
English strive for his birth, and both  
desire to carry it. According  
to the Scots, he was born at Duns in  
Merry, near to Northumberland,  
and hence was called Dunscotus. He  
was founder of the Scots, an acute  
scholar, who obscured the clearest  
truths by his niceties. He read at  
Paris, Padua, and Cologne upon the  
law, where he was buried in a  
grave of his speeche, and reviving in  
the grave, dash'd out his brains, but  
this is by some said to be a calumny.  
His works were published at Lyons in  
vol. 1639. He died November 8,  
1608.

SCOT John, a Scotsman, was  
born in the beginning of the 16th cen-  
tury. He was particularly remark-  
able for long lasting. He several  
times lived above a month. In his  
return from Rome, he once travelled  
through England, and declaring at  
London to Henry VIII. for part-  
ing with his queen as a heretic, and  
that if from he see it Rome, he  
would throw into prison, where he  
lived six days together.

SCOT (Reginald), an English gen-  
tleman, was a younger son of Sir John  
Scot, of Southwick in Kent. At a  
little 17 years of age he was sent to  
Oxford, and afterwards retired to his

native country, where he continued  
his studies, and particularly gave  
himself to perusing of obscure au-  
thors, that were generally neglected.  
Besides several others, he wrote a book  
intituled, *The Discovery of Witch-  
craft*, all the copies of which, that  
could be found, were burnt by the  
king's order. He died in 1599.

SCOT (Michael) a learned man,  
who was greatly devoted to the study  
of the mathematics and astrology, li-  
ved in the 17th century. He was  
beloved by the emperor Frederic II.  
to whom he dedicated all his works.  
He has been by some ranked among  
magicians, but others have rather  
admired his sagacity and penetration,  
than censured his curiosity. He wrote  
a treatise concerning *physiognomy*.

SCOTT (John) an eminent Eng-  
lish divine, was born about 1638.  
He served an apprenticeship in Lon-  
don about three years, but his genius  
strongly inclining him to learning, he  
left his trade, and retired to Oxford,  
where he made great progress in logic  
and philosophy. Entering afterwards  
into holy orders, he became minister  
of St. Thomas's in Southwark. In  
1684 he was collated to a prebend in  
the cathedral of St. Paul's. Dr.  
Hickes tells us, that after the revo-  
lution our author 'first refused the  
' bishopric of Chester, because he  
' could not take the oath of ho-  
' mage, and afterwards another bi-  
' shopric, the deanery of Worcester,  
' and a prebend of the church of  
' Windsor, because they all were  
' places of deprived men'. He pub-  
lished several excellent works, parti-  
cularly *The Christian Life*, &c. and  
died in 1694-5. He was eminent  
for his kindness and humanity, affabi-  
lity, pleasantness of temper, conde-  
scension, sincerity, and readiness to  
do good, and his talent for preach-  
ing was extraordinary.

SCULTETUS (Abraham) pro-  
fessor of divinity at Heidelberg, and  
author of several books, was born at  
Grunberg in Silesia, a. 1556. After  
having

Having studied there till the year 1582, he was sent to Breslaw, in order to continue his progress in the sciences. Some time after he got the place of tutor to the son of a burgomaster of Friedland, and this gave him an opportunity of hearing the sermons of Abraham Burholc. In 1584 he traveled into Poland, and next year went to Gorlitz in Lusatia, where he resided two years, constantly attending the public lectures, and reading private lectures to others. Having entered into the ministry, the elector palatine sent for him to be one of his preachers. He attended this prince of Anhalt to the war at Jülich in 1610, and applied himself with great prudence and vigilance to the resettlement of the affairs of the church in that parts. In 1612 he came over into England with Frederic V. prince palatine, and contracted an acquaintance with the most learned men of that kingdom. In 1613 he was appointed professor of divinity at Heidelberg, and was soon after deputed to the synod of Dort. He resolutely at first to procure a reformation of the contending parties; but finding nothing of that kind was to be expected, he vigorously maintained the doctrine of the Contra-remunistrants. He afterwards lost his professorship, and died at Embden in 1662. No man was ever more grossly calumniated.

SE JANUS (Aulus) favourite and minister of state to the emperor Tiberius, born at Vulsinium in Fuculæzany. He was modest and humble to appearance, but inwardly crafty, base and proud. Tiberius delighted in his company, and gave him an equal power with himself. Drusus, the emperor's son, having one day given him a box on the ear, he bewitched his wife Livilla, and engaged her to poison him. He did as much for Agrippina, and Germanicus with his son. At last he grew so lusty, as to surmount Tiberius's baseness in a public play, whereupon he was seized

and strangled, with all his family. Ovid. 18, l. c. 31.

SELDEN (John) called by Oron. the glory of England, was born December 16, 1584, at Savoy, in Suffar. From Chatterbox school he went to Hart-hall, Oxford, studied three years, and came to the Inner Temple, where he grew famous in almost all parts of learning, both at home and abroad. In 1612, he published the *History of Titles*, the title manner and argument of which he will be brought to submission. He served in parliament, first for Lancaster in 1623, and afterwards in most of king Charles's parliaments, but was imprisoned for his freedom of speech after which he was raised to several considerable offices. He wrote *Copy of a Duel*, *Janus Anglorum Fides altera*, *Titles of Honour*, *Andleton Anglo Britanniam*, *Natus a Fortisima*; *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, *De Dna Syria*, *Spitium unum*, *Edmore & Lævi Hist. Maritima Angliæ*, &c. *Mare Clausum* which created such an esteem of him at court, that he might have had his own post-mortem, but he refused all for love of study. He published also *Equities*, that bishops entered from presbytery only in degree, and not in order. *De Successione bona defuncti secundum Hebræos*. *De jure Naturali & Gentium jura disciplinam Hebræorum*. *De Nuptiis Dramæ*. *De Suspensis*. *Mare Clausum* God made man, with his others of less consequence.

SELEUCUS I Nicator, king of Syria, son of Antiochus and Laodicea, was one of Alexander's generals, and after his death took Babylon, defeated Antigonus king of the Gangades in India. He league with Ptolemy, Cassander and Lyfimaclus, against Antigonus king of the Lesser Asia, and killed him at the fight of Ipsus, he also took into his protection, at that time, Ptolemy, and killed Lyfimaclus who pursued him, at last he was treacherously murdered

by Ptolemy Cerapheus. He was  
a magister, but of an easy and sweet  
temper. He had the city of Antioch  
governed by himself, by La-  
tus, and Titus, his mother, and  
his Agrippa, so that all his wife,  
and her children, and Servus, his un-  
dersteward, were in the city. The ara-  
bians, led by Seleucus, began  
the year 500, and ended it Alex-  
ander the great, and 312 before  
Christ. The Mac-bees make use  
of this epoch, though with little  
variance. The first book of Mac-  
bees follows the Jewish account  
of the year 1200, and the city of Ty-  
ber, the river, the Chaldean  
which begin in autumn in the  
month Tishri.

SEMIKAMIS, queen of the Achaemenians, succeeded to her husband's throne, and was among her countrymen the strongest supporter of them. In the reign of Darius, her husband, she was a devoted friend of the Greeks, and she was the first to suggest the expedition of Xerxes against Greece, with great success. She was the first to suggest the expedition of Xerxes against Greece, with great success. She was the first to suggest the expedition of Xerxes against Greece, with great success.

SENECA (Lælius Annæus) a stoic philosopher, born at Corduba in Spain, little before the death of Augustus, his father was of the same name, and had three sons Seneca, Annæus Novus, by adoption Julius Gallus; and Senebricius Mela, father of Lucan. Seneca's genius lay for philosophy, which he learned of Sotion and Philetas, both stoics, and was taught eloquence by Hyginus, Sotion, and Cornutus Celsus. He declined to plead for himself, for fear of displeasing Caligula by his freedom. Being satisfied of kindness to the wife of Domitian, he was banished to the Isle of Corsica, and writ his books of *Consolationes*, besides some other pieces; but

Agrippina having married the emperor's Claud, recalled him to assist her son Nero, who, while he followed his master's advice, was esteemed by all, but after that Poppa and Tigellinus had got the command of his battalion, he desired to be rid of him, and made use of his freeman Cleonus to poison him, who either repented of his undertaking, or at least by Seneca's advice (who altogether laid upon salts and water) the poison was disappointed. Afterward hearing that he was conscious to his execution, took the occasion, and left the choice of what kind of death he would die to himself, who caused him not to be let bleed, and as his friends were all weeping round him, he cast off their tears with rebukes, and, perceiving Seneca died with the lingering of death, took a dose of poison, which had no effect, so that his physician Statius Anneus was forced to drive him with the fumes of an hot bath. He died a. c. 64, the 12th. of Nero. Tacitus speaking of his death, *As he retired to his bed, says he, he took of the water and so exacted his friends that stood about him, saying, that he offered these last, as a supper to his redeemer.* From this we may judge whether Seneca was a Christian. His philosophical works are well known.

SENNERTUS (Daniel) an eminent physician, was born in 1572 at Breslaw, and in 1593 he was sent to Wittenberg, where he made a great progress in philosophy and physics. He visited the universities of Leipsic, Jena, and Frankfurt upon the Oder, and afterwards went to Berlin to learn the practice of physics. Here he studied not long, but soon returned to Wittenberg, where he was promoted to the degree of doctor of physics, and soon after to a professorship in the Law faculty. He was the first who introduced the study of chemistry into that university, and gained a great reputation by his works, and by his practice, and was very generous to his

poor. He died of the plague at Wittemberg in 1537. He called himself *apotheca* by way of marking the situation. He thought that the mind of a living creature is immortal, and that the soul of a mortal produces regeneration. He was much afflicted with anxiety, for asserting, that the souls of beasts are not mortal, but now is affirmed to be the contrary. He was also asserting, that the pyramids were artificial, that the pyramids were artificial at the foot of man. He rejected the consequences, and he was very sure to say, as often as he said the souls of beasts submit to the power of the intellect which he had asserted. He had a pretty longish notion concerning the nature of metals and minerals, but he attributed the cause of their being so to the nature of the earth.

SERAFIM DE LO RE (1520), was of a good family. He lived in the 16th century. He was king of Malta, and grand prior of Sicily. He gave proofs of his valor by defending Sicily and Malta against the Ottoman forces, and he gained his name at the famous passage of the Tiber, and in the battle fought immediately after, where his valour was unquestioned to glory. He was lieutenant general of the imperial army, as he was likewise in Italy, in the army commanded by the marquis of Mirafiori his cousin, during the war of Sicily, and it was to him that the city of Messina surrendered. He had already subdued Salaffia in Piedmont, for the emperor Charles V. After the taking of Sienna he took several other towns in Tuscany, which would not recognize the house of Medici; and being declared general of the holy church both at sea and land under the pontificate of Pius IV. he recovered Ascoli, erected several fortresses in the ecclesiastical state, rebuilt Civita Vecchia, and undertook several other works of that kind; for he was an able engineer, upon which account, after the death of Pius IV. he was sent by the king of Spain into the kingdom of Naples and

Sicily, to visit all the places there, and order what he thought proper to be done. Thinking that Sicily, the island of Malta, he set a strong place and laid the foundations of the new town. The duke of Alva was with him in the famous expedition into the Low-countries. Serbelloni was general of the artillery, and always went before the emperor's army, so that he had a considerable share in the glory of that celebrated march. Tho' Serbelloni the nephew, whom the duke of Alva had obtained of the duke of Savoy, was the person who directed the building of the city of Antwerp, it is nevertheless the Serbelloni had the principal part in the laying of that work. He returned some time after into Italy, and was present at the battle of Lepanto, where he gained great reputation. He was captain general of the artillery there, and commander of a squadron of Spanish galleys. He was so strongly of opinion that they ought to give battle, that he induced Don John of Austria to take this resolution. The year after he commanded in Sicily, and was made viceroy of Tunis. The Turks having taken Goulresta, came with so large a body of forces to besiege him in Tunis, where the citadel, which he had ordered to be built, was not then finished, that after being repulsed fourteen assaults, they at last took the place by storm. Being taken prisoner, and carried to Constantinople, he was exchanged for his and thirty Turkish officers, who had been taken at the battle of Lepanto. The city of Malta, where he was born, gave public signs of joy, when he arrived there in 1575. He was lieutenant general to the marquis d'Amone, governor of the Milanese for the following year, that is to say, he governed that country alone, for the pope would not reside there on account of the plague. Serbelloni received orders after this to go into the Low-countries, to command there in

under Don John. He carried with him a thousand soldiers and the Milanese. That prince sent orders for him, and gave him a father. He intrusted to the care of restoring as before, the building of the Citadel of Namur; but the French seized them both before he work. Don John, who was in the 33d year of his age, died of the sickness. Serbellone, above 70 years old, recovered. He had a great land in the city of Maghricht, and returned about the end of the year. He had been appointed general of an army, which Philip II. intended to send into Portugal, in order to possession of the kingdom, as the cardinal Henry should die; but had not time to crown his life with that exploit. He died in 1580, when he was ready to depart. One of his sons was the king of Tunis. There were several other great men of the name of Serbellone.

**TORIUS**, a Roman captain, famous amongst the Samites; but with Marius and Cincinnatus, in Sulla's return he made his way into Spain, where commanding the Lusitanians, he took divers towns, defeated four generals sent him from Rome, viz. Cotta, Domitius, and Trajan, but being valiantly withstood Pompey was murdered by Perperna, of his own party.

**TIUS TULLIUS**, sixth king of the Romans, son of Oertus, a slave. When yet a boy, being sold, his head was seen above the clouds Tanaquil, the wife of his grandfather, interpreting it as an omen, made him king, and gave him the crown. He was brought up amongst his own children, and was married to Tanaquil. His reign was not long, and he died in the 30th year of his age. He was the first of the Romans, whose name was recorded in his time to have been celebrated them into

tribes. **Tarquinius Superbus** married his daughter Tullia, and murdered Servius whom he succeeded.

**SEVERUS** (Septimius) a Roman emperor, born at Leptis in Africa. On pretence of revenging the death of the emperor Pertinax, he kept into his room in 193. He next overcame Pescennius Niger, who was declared emperor by the legions of Syria, and took Byzantium. He conquered the Parthians, Medes, Arabians, &c. and punished the rebelling Jews. After this, he defeated Albinus near Lyons, and shewed the greatest inhumanities to his wife, &c. At last he began the fifth persecution against the Christians, and quelled the Britons rebelling against him, and built the wall that bears his name, the ruins whereof are to be seen to this day. He had two sons Antoninus Caracalla, and Geta, both Cæsars. Caracalla had a fierce one day, as he was marching behind his father, to have stabbed him, and drew his sword to that intent, but was hindered by some that were near him. Severus himself took notice of it, but dissimulated his knowledge; yet the horror of it amounted to an attempt cast him into a deep melancholy, of which he died in the city of York, Feb. 4. in 211. He was a man of wit, understanding and ability, understood mathematics and history, loved learned men, and wrote the history of his own life.

**SEYMOUR** (Anne, Margaret and Jane) three sisters, famous for their learning in England in the 15th century. They wrote four hundred Latin distichs upon the life of the queen of Navarre, Margaret de Valois, sister of Francis I. which were translated soon after into Greek, French and Italian. Nicholas Demetrius, who had been prisoner to these three learned ladies, made a collection containing the translation of their distichs, as also their verses, as well in honour of them, as upon the death of the queen of Navarre, and de-



ceded it to Margaret de Valois, sister of Henry II. Our author's have been praised by G. and others, particularly by Ronsard, and Nicholas de Herberais Sieur des Pillars, so well known for his French translation of Amos de Gaule.

SHADWELL (Thomas) descended of an ancient family in Staffordshire, was born in 1614, and educated at Cambridge, Cambridge. He then was placed at the Middle Temple to study the laws, where, having spent some time, he travelled abroad. Upon his return home, he became acquainted with the most celebrated persons of his age, which was so given to poetry, and political letters, that it was not easy for him, who had to true a relish and genius, to abstain from the elegant studies and amusements of those times. He applied himself chiefly to the dramatic kind of writing, in which he had great success, and soon, by revolution, he was made poet laureate and historiographer to king William and queen Mary, in the room of Mr. Dryden. These employments he enjoyed till his death, which happened in 1692, in the 78 year of his age. Mr. Lewis, now Dr. Nichols Brady, in his *Familiar Narrative* upon him, tells us, "that our author was a man of great honesty and integrity, had a real love to truth and liberty, an inviolable attachment to his word, an extraordinary friendship wherever he professed it, and a much deeper sense of his own than many others who professed it more openly. His natural disposition was a still more than sufficient recommendation to his conversation, which was very few being equal to him in all the laudable qualities and accomplishments, which adorn and set off a complete gentleman." Besides his dramatic writings, he composed several other pieces of poetry, the chief of which are his congratulatory poem on the prince of Orange's landing in England, another on queen

Mary, his translation of tenth satyr, &c. Mr. Dryden with great success, called *Mr. Shadwell*.

SHAFTESBURY (Anthony Cooper, earl of) was a thony earl of Shaftesbury, lady Dorothy Manners, John earl of Rutland, and of Anthony the first earl of Shaftesbury, and high chancellor of England. He was born in 1670-1, at Exeter, where his grandfather lived, the time of his father's death. He was educated at great expense for his education, and took the care of him, and being sensible of his great talents which were from a great stock of literature, the great work could not be begun. That his grandfather thought make the quickest dispatch a method of instilling into were insensibly, the mind, by placing a person who was so thoroughly versed in Latin and Greek tongues could speak either of them with great fluency. By his father he made so good a progress, that he could read with the Latin and Greek languages eleven years old. At eleven he was sent to the grammar school, where he remained his grandfather's death of the summer following, his father came to him, to Winchester, where he was very much interested by his father the master, and of which on his grandfather's account in many ways was to the despot's power. His father made Winchester very illustrious, and therefore he persuaded his father to consent to his going abroad. He began in 1686, under the care of Lord D. de la Roche, a Scottish ingenious honest person, way qualified for the employment.







disputed or censured. There is a very fine monument lately erected to his memory at Westminster.

**SHARP** John, a scholar of York, was considered one of the sharpest of the Nation, a thirty of years antiquary in British History. Yorkshire, he was son of Mr Thomas Sharp, an eminent tradesman of Bath, where our author was born in 1644. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1667 entered into orders. That same year he became domestic chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, then attorney general. In 1669 he was incorporated master of arts at Oxford. In 1672 he was admitted to the university of Berkeley. In 1675 he was installed a preacher in the third Hall in the cathedral of Norwich; and the year following was instituted into the rectory of St. Bartholomew near the Royal-Exchange, London. In 1683 he commenced D. D. at Cambridge. In 1685 he was, by the interest of his patron, Sir Heneage Finch, then lord high chancellor of England, made dean of Norwich. In 1686 he was suspended, for taking occasion in some of his sermons, to vindicate the doctrine of the church of England in opposition to popery. In 1688 he was sworn chaplain to king James II. being then probably restored after his suspension; for it is certain that he was chaplain to king Charles II. and attended as a court chaplain at the coronation of king James II. In 1689 he was declared dean of Canterbury, but never could be persuaded to fill up any of the vacancies made by the deprived bishops. Upon the death of Dr. Lomphugh, he was promoted to the archbishopric of York. In 1702 he preached the sermon at the coronation of queen Anne, and the same year was sworn of the privy council, and continued so to her majesty. He died at Bath in 1713, and a monument is erected to his memory.

**SHEFFIELD** John, duke of Buckinghams, one of the first writers of the last and present century, of distinguished bravery, and in the middle of date, was born about 1646. He lost his father a few years of age, and his mother marrying again had Offspring, the care of which was committed to a governess, who, though a learned man, did not do a young man as a student. In 1665 he went into government, with which he travelled into France, to be conversing with the great wits of the age, and he was in many parts of that country, where he resolved to devote a few months of his time every day to study, and following this course for some years, he thereby improved himself to the degree of learning, afterwards attained. Though he was possessed in a good estate, he did not abandon himself to pleasure and indolence, but offered to go a volunteer in the second Dutch war, and accordingly was in that famous naval engagement, where the duke of York commanded as admiral, and indeed performed a wonderful part; on which occasion his lordship behaved himself so gallantly, that he was appointed commander of the Royal Oak. He afterwards made a campaign in the French service, and returned home. As Flanders was again to be taken by the Moors, he was ordered to head the forces which were sent to defend it, and accordingly was appointed commander of them. He was then called to Malgrave, and one of the last of the redoubtable to king Charles II. In 1674 he was installed king of the garter. As he now began to make a figure at court, it was impossible but he must have some enemies, and these animating him to leave Charles, with regard to some ladies in whom he was not warmly interested, and thinking some more would have been ill.



retired on the approach of his  
 forces, and the result of the  
 action was, the blowing up of  
 the castle. Some time after his ma-  
 jesty's death, the earl of Mulgrave  
 appeared; the earl of Mulgrave  
 forgot the ill offices that had  
 been done him, and enjoyed his  
 favour till his death. He con-  
 tinued in several great posts, during  
 the reign of king James II. till  
 the unfortunate prince was deposed.  
 As the earl of Mulgrave con-  
 tinued steadily advised against  
 the imprudent and unadvisable  
 measures which were taken by that  
 king, James grew weary of him  
 before the revolution, but did  
 not remove him from his employ-  
 ment. Lord Mulgrave, though he  
 did not respect king William, be-  
 came advanced to the throne,  
 and did not accept of any post in  
 government till a new minister  
 was created in the sixth year of William and  
 Anne, he was created marquis of  
 Bury in the county of Lincoln.  
 His temper was such, that he com-  
 mended the better of his court  
 friends; and was often in great fa-  
 vour of a man, than the most ter-  
 rible enemies, and yet never was  
 without employment. He always  
 spent, and died in such a  
 manner, as an angel must conclude  
 to be the reward of his country.  
 He was one of the most active and  
 successful of the party, which took  
 Sir John Fawkner's side, and  
 the utmost vigour in procur-  
 ing carrying the vote to the two  
 noble lords, the earl of Essex, and  
 the earl of Portland's Parliament. He  
 was some confidential friend under  
 king William, and was generally  
 well with his favour and confi-  
 dence. He was a great lord  
 of the land, and in the last year was  
 made one of the commissioners  
 of an union between England  
 and Scotland. In 1703 he was cre-  
 ated duke of Norfolk, and soon  
 after duke of Buckingham. In  
 1704 he was made steward of her

majesty's household, and president of  
 the council. During queen Anne's  
 reign he was but once out of em-  
 ployment, and then he resigned it  
 himself, the duke being attached to  
 what were called the Tory principles.  
 Her majesty offered to make him  
 lord chancellor, which post he re-  
 fused. He was instrumental in the  
 change of the ministry in 1710. A  
 circumstance that reflects the highest  
 honour on him is, the vigour with  
 which he acted in favour of the un-  
 happy Catholics, who afterwards were  
 so unfortunately sacrificed. The duke  
 of Buckingham has much the air of  
 a man of quality; he was of a temper  
 dispassionate, yet thoughtful, haughty and  
 not good natured. He was indeed a  
 little passionate, but he was more  
 to be pitied than blamed for it as soon as his heart was  
 over. No body could show more good  
 breeding than the duke, yet, when  
 disturbed by his equals, or even by  
 his king, he would carry it pretty  
 high. The honour he took with  
 regard to his sex, and for well  
 known to be omitted in his character.  
 However, he frequently excused  
 some years before he died, a great deal  
 of concern for that kind of debility,  
 which, into which an attempt to try of  
 temper, too much depended on his  
 education, together with the great  
 indignity of that courtship which he  
 lived, had often hurt him. He  
 was married by only one legitimate  
 son, who died at Rome in 1713, and  
 left several natural children. His  
 worst enemies allowed that he  
 lived always very kindly with his  
 wife, natural daughter to king James  
 II. the late duchess of Bucking-  
 ham, a lady who was always  
 with a civility and respect to her  
 birth and quality. The duke was  
 thought to be a great scholar, but this  
 may be said, and by many. He  
 was of an excellent temper, and  
 new acquaintance of his  
 company. He died in 1719, aged 74 years. He was  
 buried in the church of St. James's, and his  
 works were published in 1719.

learned prose writers and greatest poets of that age, which is also proved by the reputation of the *Lucidus* we have in our possession.

**SHAKESPEARE (William)** a learned English lawyer in the 17th century, was born in 1641, and educated at Eaton School, where he distinguished himself by the vigour of his genius, and his application to his studies. Thence he was sent to Cambridge, where he took his degrees. In 1669 he became rector of the parish of St. George, Botolph Lane in London; and in 1680 was made D.D. In 1681 he was called to the palace of Paul's in the cathedral of St. Paul's. He was likewise chosen master of the temple and had the rectory of Thetford in Hertfordshire. After a few years he was suspended from his preferments, for refusing the oath to King William and Queen Mary; but at last he took the oath, and publicly justified what he had done. In 1691 he was installed dean of St. Paul's. His *Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity* engaged him in a warm controversy with Dr. South and others. Bishop Burnet tells us, he was 'a clear, plain and a strong writer, but apt to assume too much to himself, and to treat his opposites not with contempt.' He died in 1707.

**SIBIRLY (James)** an eminent English poet in the 17th century, was born in 1694 in London. He was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, and thence removed to Oxford. Some time after he went to Cambridge, where he entered a literary order. But upon his returning thence to the church of Rome, he quitted his law, and took up a penmanship; being weary of that employment, he removed to London, where he appeared himself to the writing of dramatic pieces, by which he gained the favour of persons of quality, and especially of King Charles II's queen, who made him her servant. Upon the breaking out of the civil war,

he was obliged to leave London and his family, and being invited by the earl of Newcastle, he sailed for France with him in the war, he attended him in his camp, and the king's court. declining, he returned to London where among other of his works, he found Thomas Stanley, Esq. author of *The Laws of the Parliament*, who supported him for the present. He then took himself once more to the business of teaching school. At the restoration several of his plays were acted with applause. In 1666 he was forced, by the great fire, from his house near Fleetstreet, into the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, where with his wife, being extremely afflicted with the sick and temper which the fire had occasioned, they both died within the space of 24 hours. Besides his plays he wrote several books.

**SIBYLS**, a name given to some heathen virgins, that prophesied concerning Christ, of these they count many centuries. The most ancient is Sibylla Delphica, called Artemis. The second is Sibylla Euboea, the third Sibylla Cumana, 4. is Callimachus, 5. Sibylla Samosatena, called Erphila, 6. 6. Fryllara; 7. Hellespontica, 8. Sybilla Libyca, 9. Persica, 10. Sibylla Phrygia, 10. Sibylla Tiburtina, called Alconia. The Romans had a great veneration for these virgins, and kept what they could procure of them in the Capitol to which they had recourse in case of difficulty. Vossius says, the ancient books of the Sibylla at Rome were altogether profane, but the three brought from Greece by Crassus contained some prophecies, that had been given by certain Jews for Sibylline oracles, which is the reason of these prophecies of the coming of the Messiah that are found among them. One Peter a physician at Paris has endeavoured to prove, that there never was any more than one Sibylla that was a prophetess, that she was a Grecian, because all the oracles ascribed to her are in Greek verses.

and that it is improbable that women born in Chaldea, Phrygia and Italy, should write in Greek. Then he pretends to prove that the name of that Sybil was Herophile, that she was born at Erythrea in the lesser Asia, and that her diversity of names, was occasioned by her travels, or by the spirit's transporting her from one place to another; and that she died at Cumæ in Italy.

**SIUCIUS DENTATUS**, a tribune of the people, a man of great valour, lived a little after the expulsion of the kings from Rome. He had been in 320 battles and skirmishes, besides single combats, and always came off conqueror. He served under nine generals, all which triumphed by his means. In these battles he received 45 wounds in the forefront of his body, and not one in his back. The senate made him great presents, and he was honoured with the name of the Roman Achilles.

**SIDNEY** (Sir Philip) one of the greatest worthies ever born in England, son to Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland. Having made remarkable proficiency at school, he was sent to Oxford, where he became a mirror of learning. He was of comely presence, and had a natural propension to arms. Queen Elizabeth sent him ambassador to the emperor, and the Poles would have forced him to be their king. At the court he composed his *Arcadia*, which some say he ordered to be burnt at his death, and translated *Mornay of Christian Religion*. &c. He went over into Flanders with the forces sent by the queen to assist the states, gave great proofs of his valour at the taking of Axel and Damp, but encountering the Spaniards near Zutphen, he was unfortunately shot in the thigh, whereof he died, being universally lamented. His last words were *Govern your will and affection by the will and words of your creator. In me behold the end of this world and all its vanities.*

**SIDNEY** (Algernon) was second

son of Robert earl of Leicester. During the civil wars he adhered to the interest of the parliament, in whose army he was a colonel, and was nominated one of the king's judges, though he did not sit among them. He was a zealous republican, and consequently a violent enemy to Cromwell, after he had made himself protector. In June 1649, he was appointed by the council of state to go with Sir Robert Honeywood, and Bulstrode Whitelocke, Esq; commissioners to the Sound, to mediate a peace between the kings of Sweden and Denmark. At the restoration colonel Sidney would not personally accept of the oblivion and indemnity, then generally granted to the whole nation, but continued abroad till 1677, when he obtained from the king a particular pardon, upon repeated promises of constant quiet and obedience for the future. In 1683 he was accused of being concerned in the Rye-house plot; and after the lord Russell had been examined, he was next brought before the king and council. He said that he would make the best defence he could, if they had any proof against him, but he would not fortify their evidence by any thing he should say, so that the examination was very short. He was arraigned for high-treason before the lord chief justice Jeffreys at the King's-bench, tried, found guilty, and beheaded in 1683. He wrote several pieces. Bishop Burnet tells us, that colonel Sidney was a man of most 'extraordinary courage, a steady  
' man, even to obstinacy; sincere, but  
' of a rough and boisterous temper,  
' that could not bear contradiction.  
' He seemed to be a Christian, but  
' in a particular form of his own.  
' He thought it was to be like a di-  
' vine philosophy in the mind, but  
' he was against all public worship,  
' and every thing that looked like a  
' church. He was stiff to all re-  
' publican principles, and such an e-  
' nemy to every thing that looked



Note death, a misfortune, to which his ambition brought him, he remembered the poet's words, and cried out three times, O Simonides, how much good sense was there in the advice which you gave me! Our poet was mistaken if a man was not extremely good. We should never have done, said he, should we attempt to condemn all who are guilty of follies. He was allowed a great poet, but was somewhat venal and equivocal. There were several others of this name.

SIXTH & IV. pope, called Francis, born at Savona, and died at Pavia, August 9, 1471. He was liberal and magnificent, especially in building, and had an itch to persecute heretics. He was so kind, that he often granted the same thing to several persons, so that he was forced to keep a register of his gifts. He is supposed to have reduced the year of the jubilee to 25. He determined the difference between the secular priests and mendicant friars, which had lasted for 200 years. There arose a mortal quarrel betwixt this pope and the house of Medici, for refusing Julius de Medici a cardinal's cap. The pope conspired with Francis de Pazzi, to murder both the patrons of Medici; accordingly they murdered Julius at church, but Laurence de Medici escaped to the vestry. The conspirators endeavoured to possess the palace, but the party of Medici taking arms, seized them with their companions. The pope made war against Florence, and Lewis XI. of France assisted the Florentines; this forced the pope to suppress his resentment, and another time; afterwards he favoured the Venetians, in war with the duke of Ferrara. The pope, Lorenzo, Venetian, &c. he got drunk to king of Naples, and Emperor Maximilian. The pope sent King of Naples to recover Naples, but he did not return, and the king of Naples, he over-run the kingdom, and he went to the very gates of Rome, whereupon Sixtus sent an

army against him at Campo Morone, and a peace was concluded. Thus done, the pope joined the duke of Ferrara against the Venetians, and had certainly joined them, had not the duke of Milan made a separate peace with them. As to this pope's character, he was more generous and magnificent than any of his predecessors. He it was that ordered the Vatican library to be built, buying books thither from all parts of Europe, and leaving revenue for the increase of it. In a word, he was so engaged at the duke of Ferrara making a separate peace with the Venetians, that it brought a sickness upon him, whereof he died, August 13, 1484. He wrote before his promotion, *De Sanguine Christi*, *De futuris Contingentibus*, *De Potentia Dei*, *De Conceptu Virgini*.

SMITH (Thomas) a learned English writer, and secretary of state under king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, was born in 1512. He was educated at Cambridge, where after being chosen fellow of his college, he was appointed to read the public Greek lectures, and introduced a new way of pronouncing that language. Soon after he was made university orator. In 1539 he went abroad, and studied in the universities of France and Italy. After his return, he was made regius professor of civil law at Cambridge. Here he wrote a tract concerning the correct writing of the English tongue, and the true sounding of the letters and words, and likewise promoted the reformation. Upon the accession of king Edward VI. to the crown, he removed from Cambridge into the duke of Somerset's family, where he was employed in matters of state by that great man, who was uncle and governor of the king, and protector of his realm. Dr. Smith was appointed master of requests to the duke, steward of the household, provost of Eton, and dean of Canby. In 1548 he was advanced to be secretary of state, and knighted.



employed by the senate. In 1552  
St. Irenaeus was sworn one of the  
councillors to France, in which posi-  
tion he had been three before. After  
some delay came to the crown he  
held as his power, and was charged  
not to depose the kingdom, but he was  
allowed a pension of an hundred  
pounds a year. Upon the accession of  
queen Elizabeth to the throne, he  
was employed in the settlement of  
religion and several important affairs  
of state, and was in 1564, recom-  
mending the marriage of the queen.  
In 1565 he was sent ambassador to  
Pavia, where he stayed three years.  
In 1568 he returned master of the  
~~Commune of Padua~~. In 1570  
he was appointed to the privy coun-  
cil, and the year following was em-  
ployed in a project for the raising iron  
works, which proved abortive.  
In 1572 he was made secretary of  
state, and the same year sent a co-  
lony into a land of his, on the eastern  
coast of Ulster in Ireland, called *The  
Abdes*, for which he had obtained a  
patent the year before. He died at  
his seat of Mountliss in Essex in  
1577. He was was an excellent phi-  
losopher, physician, cryptist, mathe-  
matician, astronomer, politician, lin-  
guist, historian, writer and architect.  
He was likewise a man of great vir-  
tue, a sincere Protestant, and ex-  
tremely charitable. He died rich.

SOCINUS (Marinus) a famous  
civilian, was born at Siena in 1401.  
He taught canon law at Padua, and  
afterwards at Siena. His answer to  
those who asked him why he did not  
renounce his lectures since he had a wife,  
was, *I am married*. But it was ap-  
plied to him, Socrates did not discon-  
tinue his lectures after he married.  
That was, rejoined he, because Xanti-  
ppus was ill-humoured, and ugly per-  
haps, whereas my wife is handsome  
and good-natured. He died in 1467.

SOCINUS (Faustus) defended in  
the preceding, and the principal  
founder of a very pernicious sect,  
which, notwithstanding the persecu-

tions that it has suffered, has flourish-  
ed a considerable time in Italy, was  
born at Siena in 1533. He studied  
but little in his youth, being in-  
clined to literature and a more liberal  
education. He learned only the ele-  
ments of logic. The letters, which  
his uncle Lelio wrote to him, con-  
taining, and what consisted of them,  
and their manner and views, were  
by, and at his request, and in  
this manner he first learned the  
first as well as the rest, and the  
importance of the study, and the  
study. He was in 1557, when he  
heard of the death of his uncle, and  
perceiving that he was in the  
possession of his writings, he returned  
to Italy, and made himself  
agreeable to the great scholars of the  
forum, and of the court, and the  
and the learned scholars, who  
filled there, but he did not  
years from remembering, that he had  
been considered as the person, who put  
the last hand to the system of Socinian  
sacramental doctrine, of which he and  
Lelio had drawn a rough draught.  
At last he went into Germany in  
1574, and paid no regard to the  
grandfather's advice to return. He  
staid three years at Basil, and studied  
divinity there, and having taken into  
a set of principles, very different from  
the system of the Protestants, he re-  
solved to maintain and propagate  
them; for which purpose he wrote  
treatises, *De Jesu Christo Servatore*.  
He received his degree in 1579, and  
desired to be admitted into the com-  
munion of the Unitarians, but was  
refused. The contest in which he  
had of seeing his sentiments at last  
approved by several ministers, was ex-  
tremely interrupted in 1598, when he  
met with a thousand insults at Basle,  
and was with great difficulty de-  
livered from the hands of the rabble.  
He lost his goods, and some of his  
manuscripts, which he particularly  
regretted. He lost, among others,  
that which he had written against the  
Arians. He then retired to a villa

came about nine miles from Carrow,  
 where he spent the remainder of his  
 life. He died in 1664. His sect  
 was called from living with him, that  
 it made good all words of his labors.  
 Socinus held, that the Ancients had  
 given too much to Jesus Christ, and  
 asserted, that he was mere man, and  
 had no existence before Mary; openly  
 denied the pre-existence of the word;  
 denied that the holy phost was a dis-  
 tinct person, and alleged that the  
 name of God, given to Jesus Christ  
 in the scriptures, signifies no more  
 than that God the father has given  
 him a sovereign power over all crea-  
 tures, and that in consequence of this  
 privilege, men and angels ought to ad-  
 ore him. And to maintain his de-  
 nials, and avoid the force of that  
 text, *That no man hath ascended into  
 heaven, but he that came down from  
 heaven.* John 3. 13. he signed,  
 that Christ took a journey to heaven  
 after his baptism, and came down a-  
 gain, he denied the redemption of  
 Christ, saying, that what he did for  
 men, was only to give them a pattern  
 of heroic virtue, and to seal his doc-  
 trine by his death. Original sin,  
 grace and predestination passed with  
 him for chimeras. The sacraments  
 he esteemed inefficacious ceremonies;  
 and denied the immensity of God. 'Tis  
 also charged on the Socinians, that  
 they believe the death and resurrection  
 of the soul to be judged with the bo-  
 dy, with this difference, that the  
 righteous shall be raised to eternal  
 happiness, and the wicked condemned  
 to fire, which shall be eternal, but  
 consumes the soul and body of the  
 wicked in a certain time proportioned  
 to their merits. Socinus wrote a vast  
 number of books, a catalogue of  
 which may be seen in Moren's  
 dictionary.

SOCRATES, a philosopher, son  
 of Sophroniscus, a stone-cutter, an  
 Athenian, lived under Alexander  
 the Great and Arcesilaus, and gave proofs  
 of his great abilities in his country.  
 He distinguished himself in moral philo-

sophy, was a person of remarkable elo-  
 quence, and an accomplished virtue.  
 He is reported to have said, viz. that  
*he knew nothing.* He held fast to  
 be the choicest possession, that riches  
 and honour have nothing of true  
 worth, but are the source of various  
 evils and mischiefs. A philosopher must  
 having judged Socrates to be brutish,  
 lustful, and a drunkard, he owned,  
 that naturally he was so, and that  
 his reason had corrected those vicious  
 inclinations. He denied the plura-  
 lity of the heathen gods, and upon  
 that account was indicted by Anytus  
 and Meletus, and was condemned to  
 drink the juice of hemlock: *Alas!*  
 said his wife, *you are condemned un-  
 justly.* What, replied Socrates, *would  
 you then have had me justly condemned?*  
 He died aged 70, in the 95th olym-  
 piad.

SOLOMON, king of the Jews,  
 son of David by Bathsheba, born a. m.  
 2996. He was declared king during  
 his father's life, and God having bid  
 him ask whatsoever he pleased of him,  
 he prayed for wisdom, which he re-  
 ceived in an extraordinary degree, with  
 an overplus of riches greater than any  
 king before him enjoyed. His *Pro-  
 verbs* and *Ecclesiastes*, are great proofs  
 of his wisdom. After David's death,  
 he put his father's orders in execu-  
 tion, but in the midst of his prosper-  
 ity was overtaken with the love of  
 women, who made him build a tem-  
 ple to the deities they adored, and  
 commit great abominations; for which  
 cause God divided the kingdom of  
 Israel, and left only two tribes to his  
 son. He died a. m. 3039, aged 64.  
 of his reign 43.

SOLON, one of the seven wise  
 men of Greece, the son of the Eue-  
 clesides, born at Athens, in the 75th  
 olympiad. His courage procured him  
 the government of his country, he  
 abrogated Dracon's laws, and published  
 others more equitable. The island  
 Salamis, which the Athenians durst  
 not undertake, he persuaded them, by  
 repeating some verses of his own mak-

ing, in a way of drollery, to attempt; and accordingly they took it with greater cheer, than they could have imagined. He was a great Peersman, having more than half the ten of Acheson, Solon retired into Lydia, where he met with a great number of him on a time if he did not think it happy to which, as it was a time more could be accounted for but their last breath. Solon died at the age of four.

SOMERS (John lord) lord high chancellor of England, was born at Wiltshire in 1642. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards entered himself of the Middle Temple, where he studied the law with great industry, and with great success. He soon distinguished himself at the bar, and in 1681 had a considerable share in a piece intitled, *A just and modest Vindication of the two last Parliaments*. In 1688 he was of counsel for the seven bishops at their trial, and argued with great learning and eloquence against the dispensing power. In the convention, which met by the price of Orange's summons, Jan. 22. 1688-9, he represented Worcester; and was one of the managers for the house of commons, at a conference with the house of lords, upon the word *abdicated*. Soon after the accession of king William and queen Mary to the throne, he was appointed solicitor-general, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1692 he was made a surveyor-general, and in 1693 advanced to the post of overseer of the great seal of England. In 1694, he proposed an expedient to prevent the practice of clipping the coin, and in the year was constituted one of the lords of the great seal, being his majesty's attorney, as he was likewise in the two following years. In 1697 he was created lord Somers, baron of Evesham, and made lord high chancellor of England. In the beginning of 1700, he was removed from the post of lord high chancellor, and the year after was approached with

high crimes and misdemeanors by the house of commons, of which he was acquitted upon trial by the lords. He then retired to a private course of life, and was chosen peer of the royal society. In 1704 he proposed a bill for the regulation of the law, and the same year was one of the principal managers for the union between England and Scotland. In 1708 he was made lord privy seal of the council, from which post he was removed in 1710, upon a change of the ministry. In the latter end of queen Anne's reign, he published a very firm opinion in a long which he published in 1711, the year that he became lord privy seal, at the same time, after the accession of king George I. He died of an apoplectic fit in 1716. His works have drawn his character very truly, fully in the *Freeholder*.

SOMMER (William), an eminent English antiquary in the 17th century, was born in 1605. His first treatise was that on the *Antiquities of Cambridgeshire*, published in 1630, and being laud. He then applied himself to the study of the Saxon language, and having made considerable proficiency, he perceived that the old history, preserved in the *Saxo-Tiberian* edition of 1644, was a valuable work, in which he wrote notes and observations, large as printed on that edition, in a very elegant style. In the year of 1648, he published his first history of the Saxons, which he published in 1648, and was zealously attacked by the Catholics, and in 1648 he published a piece on his sufferings and death. His labours in the Saxon tongue, and his antiquary researches, were most useful, and his languages, ancient and modern. He published, Mr. William Douglas and Mr. Doolittle, a collection of the *Monkish History of England*. His *Saxon Dictionary* was printed at Oxford in 1669. In 1701 in 1669, and was interred in the church of St. Mary.

to Canterbury. Dr. Kennet tells that "he was courteous without design, wife, without a trick; faithful, without a steward, humble and compassionate, moderate and equal, never irritated by his afflictions, nor elated by the favours of heaven and good men."

**SOPHOCLES**, a Greek tragedian, born in the sixth olympiad, a man of extraordinary wit and valor, having been general of the Athenians with Pericles. He composed 120 tragedies, of which we have only seven at present. He added much to the perfection of tragedy, and lived to the age of 85. A son of his summoned him before the judges, as they might appoint him a guardian, as being one that was come to age, but appearing without any money, he read a piece of his Oedipus, and so he was then compelling all of them, whether the judges or any others of that weak sort, as he waited, and seduced whereupon his son was set back with respect. He died for joy of having gained the prize by one of his tragedies.

**SORANUS** (Quintus Valerius) flourished in the seventh century of Rome. He was esteemed for his eloquence, but more so for his learning. He followed in his works a method which Pliny imitated; I mean, that he added similes. He pretended that he was ignorant to divulge a mystery which the Romans kept very secret: it was a matter of the singular love of the gods. It is said that he was capitally punished for it. He is perhaps the same Quintus Valerius whom Pomponius mentions to be put to death. His eloquence, notwithstanding, is praised by his country prodigiously.

**SOURBISE** (John de Parthenay), a Frenchman, one of the heroes of the Reformation among the Protestants of France. He began to be acquainted with the operations at the duke of Ferrara, when Renata of Fer-

rara, the daughter of Lewis XII. and that duke's wife, gave sanctuary there, to some preachers of the reformed religion, and embraced their doctrine. Sourbise retired to France, he applied himself with great zeal to the propagating of the truths he had learned, and Catherine de Medici was very near becoming his proselyte. In 1562 he was one of the prince of Conde's associates, and was by him appointed to command in the city of Lyons, which he defended most effectually, and performed an hundred bold actions there. The duke of Nemours besieged it to no purpose, and the queen-mother partly encouraged to over-reach him by negotiations. He had commanded Henry VII's army in Tuscany, and was a very stirring and serviceable man. He died in 1566, aged 54 years.

**SOURBISE** (Bartholomew de Rohan, duke of), grandson of the preceding, was son of Renatus de Rohan, the second of that name, and of Catherine de Parthenay. He vigorously supported his brother the duke of Rohan in his undertakings, either to assist the inhabitants of Rochelle, or to keep up in France the party of the reformed religion. He had shared the lot of war in that undertaking in France. In 1621 he held out the siege of St. Jean d'Angely, against an army which King Lewis XIII. commanded in person, and when he surrounded the place, he obtained a false promise and that was paid, upon his promising loyalty for the future. And towards the end of the same year, he seized upon Royan; in 1662 he took Orleans, and more times possessed the whole country in the Lower Provençe. But soon after he was so badly attacked in the siege of Rochelle, that all his forces were dispersed; he retired to Rochelle, where the people gave him many proofs of their contempt and disaffection, which obliged him to go the sooner into England, in order to join in his flight. The duke of France having got notice of this

forced to return very soon into the life of Rio, whence advancing towards the enemy's fleet, he treacherously betrays the Dutch admiral. Soon after the Duke of Montmorency admiral of France, assisted by the Dutch ships, beat Soubise's fleet, he was driven from the life of Rio, and took from Olinda, and forced to retire into England, where he proved a powerful instrument, by procuring to the inhabitants of Recife, the supply which was sent them, and when, notwithstanding that supply, the city was subdued, he did not care to stay in France the benefit of the amnesty, but chose rather to continue in England, where he died.

JOHN THOMAS ROBERTS was born at Hackney near London in 1693, and in 1747 was elected one of the king's sermons at Westminster, where he made himself remarkable the year following, by reading the Latin prayers on the day of King Charles I's death, and praying for his majesty by

his majesty to change his regard to a dispute between the church of England and that of Rome, and was the former Dr. South, captured so by the king. In relation he took the occasion to their majesties, he excused himself from such a dignity in the church, the person's refusal. He entered it to controvert Sherlock, as we observe in the Dr. South's first was intended in Westminster where a monument is set. The author of the 'Tale' that this learned gentleman's talent of making all hear to the greatest effect in the pulpit. His discourses have so many good and wise sayings put to the people that he was the best of the best, and that the best was the



Class of Salmafus, and maintained it with both of them, notwithstanding the mutual animosity between that two learned men. His reputation for reading more and more into foreign courts, Charles Lewis, elector palatine, sent for him to his court, to be tutor to his only son, which employment he not only discharged with great success, but also showed his prudence and address, by getting the good opinion both of the elector and electress, though they were upon all terms with each other. While he lived at this court, he employed his winter hours in perfecting his knowledge of the Greek and Roman language, and carefully examining those books, which might contribute to the explanation of the public law of Germany. He had not yet seen Italy, where the study of antiquities and medals then flourished. The elector furnished him with a good opportunity, by sending him into that country with letters to the several princes of Italy, and with orders to go afterwards to Rome, to observe the intrigues of the Catholic electors at that court. He afterwards gained the esteem of Christina, queen of Sweden, and returned in 1665 to Heidelberg, where he was well received by the elector his master, who employed him in divers negotiations at foreign courts. He afterwards entered into the service of the elector of Brandenburg, who, in 1680, sent him envoy extraordinary to the court of France, and soon after made him a minister of state. After the peace of Rywick, he was again sent on an embassy to France, where he continued from the year 1697 to 1702. The elector of Brandenburg having during that interval, at times the title of king of Prussia, conferred on him the title and dignity of a baron. In 1702 he left France, and went ambassador to England, where he had been several times. Here he died in 1710, aged 81 years. 'Tis surprising, that in discharging the duties of

a public minister with so much exactness, and amidst so many different journeys, he could find time enough to write the several books published by him. It may be said of him, that he acquitted himself at his negotiations, like a person who had nothing else in his thoughts, and that he wrote like a man, who had spent his whole time in his study. He never appeared the man of letters, but when it was proper to be so, and he conversed no oftener with those, who were ignorant of learning, than was necessary for his employments.

**SPELD** (John), born at Farrington in Chesham; at first a taylor: But Sir Fulk Grevill put him in a condition to follow his studies. He composed the history of England, assisted by Sir Robert Cotton, Mr. Camden, &c. He also composed the scripture genealogies, formerly bound up with the bible. He died at London in 1629, and was buried at St. Giles's Cripplegate.

**SPENCER** (Edmund) born in London, bred in Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he became very noted especially for his English poetry. He presented his poems to queen Elizabeth, who ordered 100*l.* to be given him; he was afterwards secretary to the lord Grey, when deputy of Ireland, where, though his place was gainful, he got no estate. Returning, he was robbed of the little he had, and falling into want it broke his heart, so that he died in. 1598, and was honourably interred near Chaucer in Westminster abbey.

**SPINOZA** (Benedict de) a Jew by birth, who afterwards abandoned the Jewish religion, and at last became an Atheist, was born at Amsterdam. He was probably the first, who reduced Atheism to a system; but in other respects his doctrine was the same with that of several, both ancient and modern philosophers. When he turned his studies to philosophy, he immediately disliked the common systems, and was prodigi-



ing vacant, he was removed in 1615 from Glasgow, to be primate and metropolitan of all Scotland. The year following he presided in the assembly at Aberdeen, as he did likewise in several other assemblies for the restoring the ancient discipline, and bringing the church of Scotland to some sort of conformity with that of England. He continued in his retirement till king James I. calling him whither; nor was he less valued by king Charles I. who was crowned by him in 1633, in the abbey-church of Holy-rood-house. In 1637 upon the death of the earl of Kinnoul, chancellor of Scotland, our archbishop was advanced to that post, which he had not held four years, when the civil wars beginning in Scotland, he was obliged to retire into England, and being sick with age, and grief, and sickness, went first to Newcastle upon Tyne, where he staid, till by some rest, and the care of the physicians, he had recovered so much strength, as enabled him to reach London, where he died at Newcastle, and died November 26th, 1639, in the 74th year of his age. He was extremely interested in Westminster-abbey. He was a shining preacher at last, mercy, meekness, piety, and charity. He was more for the substance than a show of piety, more for the power of godliness than the bare form of it. Frequent was he in his private prayers, and devout and fervent in public devotion. In preaching he was concise and affecting, and aimed rather at getting souls for God than praise from men. In a word, he approved himself a true Christian prelate. His celebrated history of the church of Scotland, was printed at London in 1644.

**STRAT** (Thomas) bishop of Rochester, was born in 1636. He had been educated at Oxford, and after the restoration entered into holy orders. He became a member of the royal society, and was afterwards George duke of

Gloucester and chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1667 he published the *History of the Royal Society, and the Life of Mr. Cowley*, who by his last will, left to his care his printed works and manuscripts, which were accordingly published by him. In 1668 he was installed prebendary of Westminster; and in 1669 he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity. In 1683 he was installed canon of Windsor, and dean of Westminster, and in 1684 he was consecrated to the bishopric of Rochester. He was clerk of the chapel to king James II. in 1685 made dean of the chapel royal, and the year following was appointed one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs. In 1692 his bishopric, with several other persons, was charged with treason by two men, who found a foundation under their hand, which the bishop, pursued as a secret. He died at his episcopal residence in 1713, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. His writings are greatly admired for the elegance of the style.

**STANHOPE** (James Earl) was descended from an ancient and honourable family of that name with a flourishing many ages in the county of Nottingham. He was born in 1673. His father, who was very influential in the revolution, being in the beginning of king William's reign sent embassy extraordinary to the court of Spain, Mr Stanhope accompanied him thither, which gave him an opportunity of conversing with the great men in that kingdom, and furnishing himself with a thorough knowledge of the laws and customs of that country. There he continued some years, and thence made a tour to Italy, France, and other parts, where he made it his study to be a perfect master of the laws and constitutions, as well as of the languages of those places. He afterwards went into the service to army in Flanders, where he served as a volunteer, and at the famous siege of Nimeur in 1695, so advantageously distinguished himself, that king Wil-







to propose a truce, which Steno generously granted, and sent several boats, laden with provisions, for the king and his navy. The king of Denmark some time after proposed an interview on board the fleet, whither he invited the admiral, in order to treat of a peace. The prince who was naturally of a free and candid temper, was persuaded to it, but the senate opposed his resolution, and so he escaped that time, for afterwards the ungrateful Christian got Calmar, and his other Swedish lands in his hands, and set sail for Denmark, and soon after sent Otto against Sweden. Steno marched against him, and fought gallantly for a long time, when he was killed by a cannon-shot, and his troops being under discouragement, Christian made himself master of Sweden.

STEPHEN, king of England, succeeded Henry I. in 1135. He took possession of the crown contrary to his oath, by the power of the clergy, on condition that he should maintain their rights and privileges. Accordingly, the first thing he did was to confirm the said privileges, but not long after the Welsh gave him a dangerous overthrow, and the Scots took from him Carlisle and Newcastle. A peace was made up, but the Welsh and Scots soon after broke out with greater fury than before, and Maud the empress prosecuted her title to the crown, a strong party being formed by earl Robert in her behalf. King Stephen lay siege to Lincoln and took it, but the empress had made her escape. Another battle was fought at Lincoln, where the king shewed great bravery, but was taken and sent to the empress. Soon after earl Robert was taken prisoner, and for his release the king was to be set at liberty. At last the empress, weary of the war, retired to her husband into Normandy, and king Stephen dying soon after, in a frantic fit was prevailed with to adopt Henry, son of Maud the empress, for his successor. He de-

posed this life at Dover in 1154, and was buried at Faversham.

STEPHENS (Hercy) a Prussian son of R. Scyth in the tartars picture; being yet very young, he published Anacreon's poems, with curious notes, and became the most learned man of his time in Greek and Latin. He hath given us many excellent editions of Latin authors. He was a Protestant, and this made him return to Geneva. He died at Lyons 1698, aged 70. He wrote also *Tetrastichus Linguae Graecae*, &c.

STEPHANUS RYZANTINUS was an able grammarian in the end of last century. We have not so remaining of his dictionary, but a mean judgement of it, we can learn from that He made an excellent grammar, and a dictionary, the former is in Latin. Even this he has been judged of, and several learned men have employed themselves in illustrating it.

STESICHOUS, a lyric poet, born at Himera in Sicily, lived in the 4th century ad.

STEN, NELUS, son of Capitan and Esado, an officer of note at the siege of Troy, and one of those who went into the wooden horse, in order to surprise the city.

STILLÉ O, a Vandal, and general under Theodorus the Great, who made him take to Hannibal his son, and being a victim of wonderful courage and great experience, all things prospered in his hands, till ambition ruined him. In 422, he led into the Goths in Liguria, and Alaric who had ravaged Thracia, Thessaly, Illyria, without success, was forced to leave him by night. But Stilico, when he had it in his power to have prevented his escape, let him go, because he thought, if there were no more enemies, there would be no need of him, and that it was unnecessary to keep him in that state of suspense. After this he overtook Ricimer, and had a design to raise himself to the empire, with his



**Sturmer**, a divine of Wittenberg, declared himself strongly in favour of good works. Amos on the contrary maintained, that good works were pernicious to salvation. This was the fourth schism of the Lutherans. Strigelius reduced this controversy to seven propositions, in which the whole dispute turned, and brought it to an issue. They are full wing he was attacked by Myricus, and disputed with him *word vord word* at Wittenberg. He was imprisoned in 1559, for disapproving of some theological doctrines, and the piece which those of Wittenberg had published against those of Wittenberg. He recovered his liberty at the end of three years, and resumed the usual course of his lectures. Soon after he went to Lipsic, where he published notes on the psalter, and taught divinity, logic and ethics. When he was commanded to discontinue his lectures there, he retired into the Palatinate, and was sent for to Heidelberg to be professor of ethics. Here he died in 1569. He was a good philosopher and a good divine, and had an incomparable talent in instructing youth.

**STROZZI** (Philip) of an ancient and rich family in Florence, was one of those, who after the death of pope Clement VII. used their utmost efforts to restore liberty to their country, by the expulsion of Alexander de Medicis. When he heard that their solicitations at the court of Charles V. signified nothing, he had recourse to a shorter and more criminal method, which was to assassinate the pretended usurper. But the success of this enterprise was more fatal to the liberty of the Florentines, than the discovery of the conspiracy would have been. The death of Alexander de Medicis made room for a successor, who was much more capable than he of establishing a sovereignty. He banished the malecontents. Strozzis was imprisoned, and hanged himself.

**STUART** (Arabella) See **ARABELLA**.

**STURMIUS** (John) was born at Sleswig in Estel near Cologne in 1507. He studied at first in his native country, with the Count of Montanderichem, whose receiver his father was. He afterwards pursued his studies at Laege in the college of St. Jerome, and then he went to Louvain in 1524. Five years he spent there, three in learning, and two in teaching. He set up a printing-press with Rude + Reclus, professor of the Greek tongue, and printed several Greek authors. He went to Paris in 1529, where he was highly esteemed, and read public lectures on the Greek and ~~Latin~~ and on logic. He married a French lady there, and kept a great number of boarders; but as he knew what was called the new opinions, he was more than once in danger, and this undoubtedly was the reason why he removed to Strasburg in 1537, in order to take possession of the place offered him by the magistrates. The year following he opened a school, which became famous, and by his means obtained of his imperial majesty Maximilian II. the title of an university in 1566. He was very well skilled in polite literature, wrote Latin with great purity, and was a good teacher. He ~~was not~~ confined to the school for he was frequently intrusted with deputations in Germany and foreign countries, and discharged these employments with great honour and diligence. He shewed extreme charity to the refugees on account of religion. He not only laboured to assist them by his advice and most recommendations, but he even improved himself for them. He purchased a great number of books, and died in his 82 year.

**SUETONIUS PAULINUS** (Caius, governor of Numidia, a. d. 794, conquered the Maure as far as Mount Atlas, and was the first of the Roman generals who went beyond that mountain. He wrote an account of the war. He was one of the

most able warriors of his time, and men did not scruple to say, that he could contend with Corbulo for the military glory. He performed very noble actions in Britain, where he commanded the army in the years of Rome 814 and 815. But having vanquished the rebels, he punished them too severely for the devastations and slaughters they had committed, for which reason the Romans appointed him a successor, who was of milder and more indulgent temper. 'Tis thought he was consul a. r. 819. He was one of the chief generals of the emperor Otho's armies, but he did not keep up in that war the reputation he had gained. The soldiers murmured against his conduct; and 'tis certain that his maxims, which were never to leave any thing to chance, and ~~to make himself master of~~ the utmost circumspects in, prevented him from improving the favourable opportunities he met with, whereby he gave the enemy's army time to provide for their security. The worst was, that he ran away the day of a general and decisive battle, and that he pretended Vitellius was obliged to him by betraying Otho, which probably he had not done, but he was believed on his own word, and his life was spared. It has been asserted, that the hopes of being chosen emperor, made him advise to protract the war between Otho and Vitellius. But Tacitus thinks he was too wise to put such a thought into his head.

SUETONIUS (Tranquillus) the historian, was secretary of state to the emperor Adrian, from which some say he was deposed for his intimacy with the empress Sabina. This disgrace put him upon composing the lives of the twelve Cæsars, a book of equal profit and pleasure. Pany the younger was his intimate friend. We have had a treatise of his, *De Claris Grammaticis*, &c. and another of *the Rhetoricians*, most of which is wanting, with many other of his pieces.

SUIDAS, a Greek author, lived

in the time of Alexio Comnenus, 1090. He writ his dictionary, which is chiefly history, and not very faithful.

SURENA, general of the Parthians, in the war with the Romans, in which Crassus commanded the latter a. r. 701, was the second man, after the king, for riches, family and reputation; but for courage, ability, and experience, he was the first of his time among the Parthians. He it was who restored Orodes, who then reigned, after he had been banished, and who had conquered for him the great city of Seleucia, being the first who scaled the walls, and with his own hands beat off the defendants. And though he was not yet thirty years old, he was reckoned a very wise man, of a great deal of good sense and prudence; by which means he defeated Crassus. The success of the battle was glorious for him, but he tarnished the whole glory of it by the perfidiousness he used, when he asked to have an interview with Crassus, in order to conclude a treaty of peace. He behaved very civilly towards that Roman general, he gave him his word, and assured him, that the agreement was concluded between the Parthians and the Romans, and that they had nothing more to do but to draw near the river, in order to write down the treaty. As Crassus would send for a horse, Surena told him it was needless, since king Orodes would give him one. They made Crassus get upon that horse, and soon after they cut his head off. To that perfidiousness they added outrages and dishonour. But Surena did not long enjoy the pleasure of his victory, the king of the Parthians grew jealous of him, and had him put to death.

SUTCLIFFES (Matthew) a Protestant divine, and an Englishman by nation, flourished towards the latter end of the 16th, and the beginning of the 17th century. He published several books of controversy, some in Latin, others in English,

King Charles I. and went to London, where he fell accidentally into the company of Dr. Thomas Caw, an eminent physician, who finding our author a person of extraordinary parts, encouraged and put him into a method of studying physic, when he soon returned to the university, which he did after the garrison was delivered up to the parliament. After he had continued some years there, and having made application to the study of physic, he left the university, and at length settled in Westminster, he came doctor of physic at Cambridge, an exact observer of cases, and their symptoms, famous for his practice, and his chief physician from 1660 to 1673, when he began to be troubled by the gout, and went out of the college of physicians. His works are highly esteemed both at home and abroad. He died in 1689. Mr Wood tells us, that 'he was a person of a ' sound sense, of a generous and public spirit, and very charitable.' He

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on account of the expence attending it. Passing through Lyons, he published there, at the price of two myriads, a dissertation *De unitate substantiae in sanctis*. This was the first work he published. Afterwards he endeavoured to reconcile himself with the physicians at Paris, that they might give him leave to teach; and he published a French grammar, a work which cost him a great deal of pain. Vid. V. d. d. professor of poetry in a royal college, being sent for to die in 1548, and he was almost more capable of filling his post than Sylvius. He laboured for two years whether he should accept the post, which he at last did in 1552, and continued in it till his death in 1558. He was never married, and thus devoted his whole life to study. He took much pains to purify his style of the barbarisms which it contained in those books, then in vogue, and he was the first to do so. He very seldom told or denied from his gravity, and when he did, it was always. So devoted was he to his studies, that he himself defended his errors. Judicial astrology was the only thing which he abandoned him. He wrote several treatises, which have been forgotten.

SYNESIUS, bishop of Ptochensis or Cyrene, one of the most learned and eloquent fathers of the church, died in the year 410. Hypocritus, a deacon of Alexandria. The Christians perceiving the negligence of his line, persuaded him to be baptized. In 400 he came to Constantinople, composed a poem to the *De Regno*, which was presented to the emperor Arcadius. He became a priest, and was another bishop of Ptochensis in 410. The best editions of his works are those of D. D. in 1632 and 1633. They contain *De Regno*, 125 epigrams; *De vita*, *Enchiridion*, *Geographia*, *Historia*, *Expositionem*, in *Laus*, *Anythi*, *de domo*, *Aphrodisias*, and *Homages*. He was a great lover of

reticence and study; and accuseth himself of being a lover of gaming and drinking.

SYPHAX, king of Numidia, at first sided with the Romans, and then with the Carthaginians. He was routed, and taken prisoner, and was led in triumph by Scipio in Rome, and then cast into prison, where he furnished himself.

## T.

TACFARINAS, general of the army against the Romans in Africa in the time of Trajan, was by nature a Numidian. He served at first in the Roman army, and afterwards he revolted, and collected a great number of soldiers, and he was the first to become head of the Maximians, a powerful tyrant over the desert of Africa, and continued with the Moors of the neighbourhood. Julius Capitolinus, the procurator of Africa, being informed of these motions, marched against him, and put him to death in 180. Tacfarinas renewed his rebellion some time after, and was again put to death, whereupon the emperor Trajan sent a great number of soldiers to Africa, and he was the first to be put to death. Apollonius the procurator, who had put them to death, put to death every tenth man. He had such an effect, that 5000 soldiers having attacked the army of Tacfarinas, and having taken a place, put him to flight. After that the Numidians moved not to wait for the Romans, he did not let his people into divers parties, where he was pursued by the Romans, and when the Romans retired, he fell upon them in the rear. But having a great army, he was defeated, and obliged to retire into the deserts. There he continued

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was translated to the bishopric of Sarum, and thence, in 1722, he was translated to that of Durham, of which county he was made lord lieutenant, and *assess rotularum*. He died in 1730. There are in print two speeches of his in the house of lords, one in favour of the union between England and Scotland, and the other upon the trial of Dr. Sacheverel. He published likewise a volume of sermons.

TALBOT (Charles) lord high chancellor of Great-Britain, was son of William lord bishop of Durham, and born December 3, 1686. In 1719 he was member of parliament for Tregony in Cornwall, and in the two succeeding parliaments one of the representatives for the city of Durham. In 1726 he was made solicitor general, and in 1733 his majesty delivered to him the great seal, whereupon he was sworn of the privy council, and lord high chancellor of Great Britain. In Dec. following he was created a baron of Great-Britain, by the name, style and title of lord Talbot, baron of Henfol, in the county of Glamorgan. He died Feb. 14. 1736-7, and was interred at Buntingford in Gloucestershire. Eloquence never afforded greater charms, than when the public attention listened to his sentiments, delivered with the most graceful modesty; nor did wisdom and knowledge ever support it with more extensive power, nor integrity enforce it with great weight. In apprehension he so far exceeded the common rank of men, that he instantaneously, or by a kind of intuition, saw the strength or imperfection of any argument; and so penetrating was his sagacity, that the most intricate and perplexing mazes of the law could never so involve and darken the truth, as to conceal it from his discernment. In the house of commons he was equally esteemed and beloved. When intrusted with the great seal, his unwearied assiduity, his eagerness of success, his humanity to the distressed,

which his employment too frequently presented to his view, and his great dispatch of business, engaged to him the affection, and almost veneration of all who approached him. And as he constantly delivered with his decrees the reasons upon which they were founded, his court was a very instructive school of equity, and his decisions were generally attended with such conviction to the parties against whose interest they were made, that their acquiescence in them commonly prevented any farther expense. As no sordid expedients raised him to power, so he used none to support him in it. He was constant and regular in his devotions, both in his family and in public. His piety was exalted, rational and unaffected. He was a fast friend to the church of England, but an enemy to persecution. When he had leisure for exercises, he delighted in field sports, and had he indulged himself more in them, especially at a time when he found his health unequal to the excessive fatigues of his post, the nation might not yet have deplored a loss it could ill sustain.

TAMERLANE, emperor of the Tartars; he became formidable towards the end of the 14th century. He raised himself from the sun of a shepherd, by his courage and prudence, and having put himself in haste at the head of some troops, he obtained divers victories in Persia. This increased his ambition and army, he subdued the Partians, forced the wall of China, seized most of India, Mesopotamia and Egypt, and boasted that he had three parts of the world under his power. As to his inclinations and understanding, he had some skill in the mathematics and Mahometan theology. His victories were tarnished by his cruelty. The most considerable of which conquests was that over Bajazet, who was extremely proud, and charged Tamerlane with rebellion. The battle was fought at Angora in Galatia in 1402, wherein Bajazet was taken, and at



of them. From her name the mountain was called Tarpeian.

**TARQUIN I.** Priscus, or the ancient king of the Romans, born at Cornith, came to Rome, and by his policy obtained the throne in 139. He instituted the plays of the Circus, subdued twelve different sorts of people of Tuscany, increased the senators, founded the capitol, &c. He invented the custom of tying bunches of rods round the magistrates axes, &c. and was killed by his predecessor Ancus Martius's children, a. r. 177, aged 80, 38th of his reign.

**TARQUIN II.** the Proud, murdered Servius Tullius's wife's father, and set himself upon the throne. He first used prisons, banishments, &c. at Rome, and spared neither nobles nor senators. His children were all as incestuous; so that the Romans took occasion to banish him from the throne, on the violence which his son Sextus used to Lucretia, a. r. 245, after he had reigned 24 years.

**TASSO** (Torquato) a famous Italian poet, born at Sorrento in the kingdom of Naples, the first that introduced shepherds upon the stage. His disputes with the university of Crusea, and his troubles at Ferrara, made his life very uneasy. He died at Rome in 1595, aged 51, being on the point of receiving the laurel crown.

**TATIUS**, King of the Sabines; having made peace with the Romans, he settled at Rome, after he quitted his ancient residence at Cures, whence the Romans took the name of Quirites. Six years after he was murdered by Romulus's order.

**TATIUS** (Achilles) born at Alexandria, wrote *De Sparta*, translated by Petavius. Also a romance called *The Adventures of Lucippe and Cithyrea*, translated by Cruesus. He turned Christian, and was made a bishop. Who has mentioned him in his *History*.

**TAYLOR** (John Baptist) bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, was son of a barber at Cambridge, and there had his education. Upon entering into orders, he was sometime divinity lecturer of St. Paul's in London, and was afterwards, by the interest of archbishop Laud, elected fellow of

Alma Mater College Cambridge in 1636. Two years after he became one of the chaplains of the archbishop, & was afterwards given the rectory of St. Stephen's in Rathfriland. In 1641 he was, with others, by virtue of a university's letters sent to the university of

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er, and to keep them, in order to  
make a good use of them in  
this manner. He wrote several  
his works, and among them several  
year there, in which he was visited  
with a fever, and he died the 10th  
of June 1660, at the age of 70  
or thereabouts. His writings  
touching the history of the  
his return to leave the country  
and going to London, he remained a  
time at the house of a private citizen  
of London, and he died there.  
At the same time were Edward and  
Conway, that remained in the  
ever with him in Ireland, and  
the natural history, which he wrote  
his *Philosophy Dubensis*. Upon the  
petition he returned to England,  
and continued long afterwards in the  
last part of the 17th century in his  
last, was continued at the age  
London, from 1660 to 1663, and on  
the 24th of June 1663, and the  
in which he died the 10th of June 1663  
granted to him by his majesty. His

and several others  
cular sect, but in  
the truth among a  
school. To the  
nature he added  
industry, and a  
thoroughness, for  
few knew the  
mythology, a great  
His knowledge of  
and common law, and  
tully, he was a  
fence, and knew  
to advise, and solve  
terminology, and  
since in his  
most of the  
pers, and the  
with respect to  
common law, and  
But he was the  
of his time, and  
he was a very  
and the evidence  
engineers, and the  
consequence, and

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cloyster, learning enough for an university, and wit eno. gl. for a college at vtrant. And had his pain and enuowments been pardoned out among his clergy, that he left behind him, it would perhaps have made one of the best dioceses in the world."

**TELAMON**, king of Salamine, son of Æacus, brother to Peleus and Ajax's father. He was one of the Argonauts, and assisted Hercules at the siege of Troy, who gave him Hesione, Loomen's daughter.

**TELEMACHUS**, son of Ulysses and Penelope. In his father's absence Penelope's guest is shared him, which has rather, returning, helped him to revenge.

[illegible]

## T E

likewise a great share in the marriage of the pines of Orange with the lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York, and the king's niece. He wrote several works, and died toward the end of the year 1702 at Moor-Park near Farnham in Surrey, where, according to his express directions in his will, his heart was buried in a silver urn, under the lion-oval in his garden, opposite to the window from whence he used to contemplate the works of nature. Mr Beyer tells us, that he was "an accomplished gentleman, a sound politician, a patriot, and a great scholar. And for a great unextinguishable torch he had by some touches of envy and spleen, the reader will be so kind as to consider, that the greatest, wisest, and ablest of men, have still some faults and imperfections, which are inseparable from an human nature."

TENES, or TENNES, the son of Cygnus, gave his arm to the wife of Teneges, having lured her, when his father had left him in a cleft to the mercy of the sea. Cygnus acted in this ignominious manner, by too easily giving credit to his wife, who was devoted to Tenes. She had conspired of being caught by her seducer, and had produced the false evidence of a paper. This was the reason of the law enforced in Teneges, that no person of that profession should enter into the temple. Tenes, who was probably ignorant of that law, which was extremely proper to perpetrate the crime, had conceived a guilt that false witness, showed too late worthy of the government by her law, which he could not execute without any distinction of persons. He condemned adulterers to be executed, and when they came to comfort him what should be done with his son, who had been guilty of that crime, he answered, *Let nobody be executed.* This gave occasion to form medals, which had on one side the figure of an ox, and on the other, the face of a man and

a woman upon the same neck. This likewise was one of the causes of the *Tenax* in 1271 becoming a proverb, signifying great severity. *Tenex* appointed another very remarkable thing, to wit, that there should always stand behind the judge, a man holding an axe, in order to cut off upon the spot, the head of every person who should be convicted of a falsity. Others say, that he ordered that the executioner with a uplifted axe should stand behind the accusers, in order to put to death immediately those who should be found guilty of a false accusation. Aristotle says in general, that the king of *Tenedos* administering justice with an axe, put to death immediately, and without the least delay, a slave who had injured any person. We are not after this to be surprised that the proverb, *He is a man of Tenedos*, should signify a man, whose looks were formidable. *Tenex* extended his inflexibility even to his father. *Cygnus* discovering the calumny of his wife, was desirous of repairing the injury he had done to his son, and went to *Tenedos* to make him satisfaction. He fastened his ship to a tree or a rock; but *Tenex* being angry, cut the ropes with his axe. We are not told how *Cygnus* behaved upon this rude action, but we learn that both father and son were killed by *Achilles* during the Trojan war; the former when the Greeks landed; the latter, when *Achilles* went to ravage *Tenedos*. *Tenex* came to assist his half-brother *Hermion*, who was pursued by *Achilles*, and so met with his fate. He was honoured as a god in the Isle of *Tenedos*.

*TERENTIUS*, a comic poet, was first a slave, but got his liberty by his wit and mien. He hit upon the true strain of comedy, and Cicero himself praises him for the purity of his style, and the beauty of his compositions, and commends him in the noblest terms. We have 18 comedies of this author's, who died a. r. 495.

**TERTULLIAN** (*Quintus Septimius Florens*, in the 3d age. He was an African of Carthage, but became a Christian, and a zealous defender of that faith. He had furnished his understanding with all the learning and advantages of human learning. His style was lively and strong, and somewhat terse and obscure, and he was well versed in the scriptures. He wrote an excellent Apology for the Christians, under the emperor *Severus*, with several other tracts against the Heretics and Pagans, &c. with so much eloquence and reason, that every word seems a sentence, and every sentence a victory; yet, after all this, he deserted the church, and turned to the Montanists, but it is not probable that he ever sunk so low as the dogma of that heresy. It is not known what he did afterwards, only it is said he died old. The best edition of his works is reckoned that of Paris. See Dr. Cave.

**TETHYS**, daughter of heaven and *Vesta*, Neptune's wife, and the mother of all nymphs and rivers. *Ovid* will have her to be *Titan*'s daughter.

**TEUCER**, son of *Telemachus* king of *Salamina*, and brother to *Ajax*, with whom he went to the siege of *Troy*, whence returning, his father banished him, because he did not revenge his brother's death on *Ulysses*; so he went to *Cyprus*, and built a new *Salamina*.

**THALES**, a philosopher, the first of the Grecian sages, son of *Eximius* and *Cleobolus*. He was the author of the *Ionian* sect, so called because he was born at *Miletum* of *Ionia*. He is thought to be the first that pretended to explain the eclipses of the sun, and understood the courses of the stars. He held that water was the principle of all things, that the world had no end, was full of gods, &c. He lived 72 or 73 years, and held 42 colonies and colonies over his colonies. He wrote at any time 200. His doctrine is still repeated, and his Theophrastus are attributed to him.

*That it is the hardest thing in the world  
to keep one's self. That is a great word,  
we must keep from it as we can, and  
in every. That is the word of a king  
and a monarch, and a great word in  
space, greater than poetry, the word  
than necessity, the word than war.  
Adding. That we should live with  
our friends as with people that may  
become our enemies.*

**THALIA**, one of the nine muses,  
but of geometry and agriculture,  
she presides over comedy, and is re-  
presented with a woman's countenance,  
crowned with ivy, and holding a mask  
in her hand.

**THEMISTOCLES**, an Athenian  
captain, son of Neocles, famous for  
his birth and virtue. Being a liber-  
tine for the wildness of his words, he  
set on the greatest actions as only  
sufficient to remove the ill from the  
war with Cleon. He brought to a con-  
clusion, and then he sent them the  
parade. He was victorious over Xerxes  
at sea, in the 47th Olympiad, but be-  
lieved to be by the Lacedaemonians,  
and opposed by the Athenians, he  
went to the sea, where the king gave  
him some towns for his assistance.  
He died at Magnesia, drinking a  
draught of bull's blood, rather than  
bear arms against his country, a. r.  
39.

**THEOCRITUS**, a Greek poet,  
born at Syracuse under Ptolemy La-  
gus. He wrote pastoral, which  
Vergil imitated, and was put to death  
by Hieron, for his giving him an ill  
character.

**THEODOSIUS** I emperor, called  
the Great, was a native of Spain.  
The valiant and bold, who, in the  
great forces, and the great en-  
pire, made Gathin, attacked by the  
Goths and Comans, to admit him as  
a partner in the government. He re-  
sisted the power of the Goths, in 379,  
and 423. He made the Goths, and  
killing his wife, he was, and published  
edicts against heretics. He made  
an honourable peace with the Persians,  
and called the second general council

held at Constantinople in 381. He  
promoted forces against the usurper  
Maximus, who murdered Gathin;  
and having fortified himself by prayer  
and fasting, he defeated him in Hun-  
gary and Aquileia, where the soldiers  
cut off his head, in 388, but in  
395, the inhabitants of Theodosia  
having killed one of his ministers,  
he abandoned the town to his troops,  
who killed 7000 of the inhabitants.  
All people murmured, and So Am-  
brase refused to admit him into the  
church, and he had undergone a pe-  
nance for that rash action. After this  
he defeated Eugenius and Arbogastus,  
who sat in Valentian, and died  
of a dropsey at Milan, aged 60. an-  
395.

**THEOPHRASTUS** of Eresus, a  
philosopher, Ptolemy and Aristotle's  
disciple. He succeeded the philoso-  
pher, and composed several treatises  
on natural history. When he  
conferred with him, saying, *If you  
are a man of parts, say so, you do  
well, if you are not you are an able  
man.* He said to him, *There was no  
time to hear as time.* His character  
of virtues and vices are translated very  
well into French, by Mr. de la Bru-  
yere. He used to say, *That a learned  
man goes never alone.*

**THESLUS**, one of the demi-gods,  
a son of Ægeus, king of Athens, and  
of Athra, daughter of Theseus. He  
showed much bravery in the case of  
his country, made war upon the A-  
mazons, and defeated Creon of  
Thebes, killed the Minotaur, and  
found the way out of the labyrinth  
by the assistance of Ariadne, daughter  
to king Minos, who loved him, but  
he gave her the cup. Theseus carried  
off his money with an ox hidden on  
one side, whence the proverb is used  
to say, *for a long as these are,*  
such death is the end of a man, and  
ing the piece of the world that stamp.  
Theseus instituted the Isthmian plays,  
and it is said that king Iphicrates  
threw him headlong from a rock.

**THETIS**, wife of the ocean, and  
mother

mother of Nereus and Doris, who married together, and begot the nymphs of the earth and sea, whence These the virgin was the most chaste of, so that Jupiter married her to himself, and she was to Perseus. As the daughters were invited, except Cleopatra, who threw a golden apple amongst them, with these words, *Give it to the fairest*, and Paris being judge, determined for Venus.

**THEVENOT** (*Monsieur de*) a French gentleman, born 1633, bred in the college of Navarre in Paris. He began his travels in 1642, and passed through England, Holland, Germany, Italy, most part of Turkey, Egypt, the Holy-land, &c. and came back to France, where making a short stay, he set out again and travelled over Persia and the Indies, and as he was returning to his Persia into Egypt, he died at Tunis, 30 leagues from Tunis, Nov. 1666. He was very exact in his remarks. His travels are into Turkey, Persia, and the East-Indies. He was master of the Turkish, Arabic and Persian languages, and understood botany, physics, geometry, astronomy, &c.

**THISBE**, Pyramus's sweetheart; they were not permitted to see each other but through a hole in the wall; so they made an appointment. Thisbe came first, and sat under a mulberry-tree, and she was frightened away by a lioness, and to prevent her fear as she hastened away, which the beast tore with his bloody jaws. Pyramus coming, and seeing the blood on this mulberry, threw himself desperately upon his sword, which Thisbe understanding, took the same course, and their bloods changed the mulberry into red.

**St THOMAS**, the apostle, surnamed Didymus. He would not believe in our Saviour's resurrection, till he saw him, and touched the wound in his side. He preached the gospel to the Ethiopians, Parthians, Persians, Medes, &c. and was run thro'

with a lance near Meliapur, now called the town of St. Thomas. Our modern historians of the East-Indies, that are so full for unquestionable tradition in the kingdoms of Malacca, and Ceylon, that St. Thomas preached the gospel among them, whom they report very true. He is said to have been killed by the Aghors of Edessa, between whom and our Saviour, the letters that passed are still extant in Arabic, and I may have it in the hands of the Major, who brought them, as he says the parents, and begged and authorized them to the world.

**THOMAS A KEMPIS**, a canon regular of St. Augustin in the archbishopric of Cologne. His chief works are his *Imitation of Christ*, *St. Thomas's Admirer*, *Heavenly Retreat*, *Path of Perfection*, &c. The first is translated into most languages, and is kept in the Turkish library of the Emperor of Morocco, who prefers it to all other books. He died in 1471, aged 91.

**THOMAS-AQUINAS**, a friar of the Dominican order, born 1224, studied at Cologne and Paris. He not only studied the school of divinity, and was in mighty esteem. He died in 1274, aged 50. His body was carried to Bourdeaux, and is looked upon as a great ornament to that city. He was called the angelic doctor. His works are in 18 volumes.

**THOMYRIS**, queen of the Scythians. Her husband Spargapises being defeated and killed by Cyrus, she raised fresh troops, put 200,000 Persians to the sword, and killed Cyrus, and threw his head into a basin of blood, adding these words, *datus es sanguis Cyrus*.

**THORNDIKE** (*Herbert*) a learned divine in the seventeenth century, was educated at Cambridge, and in 1642 he was admitted to the rectory of Barley in Hertfordshire. In 1644 he was elected master of Salyn college, Cambridge, but kept out of by the violence of the times. In 1666 he was installed prebendary of Wells.



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minster, and in the year following resigned the living of Barley. He assisted Dr. Walton in the edition of the Polyglot bible, and wrote several treatises. He died in 1672, and was interred in Westminster-abbey.

THRASYBULUS, captain of the Athenians, beat the 30 tyrants out of the city, and restored it to its liberty. After this he won several victories in Thrace, killed Thersimachus the Lacedemonian general in battle, a. c. 62. Two years after he was killed in Pamphilia by the Aspendians, who engaged for the Lacedemonians.

THUANUS (Jacobus Augustus) youngest son of the president de Thou, famous for the depth and erudition of his works. He was born in 1553, and having finished his studies and travels, was made President a Mortier, and took possession thereof in 1595. He was employed in several important offices of state, and in reforming of the university of Paris, which he discharged with so much prudence, that he was esteemed the Cato of his age, and the ornament of France. He also writ the history of his time in Latin, from the year 1543 to 1608, in 128 books, a work both for subject and style, comparable to the ancients. He also left memoirs of his own life, and died at Paris, 1617.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek historian, of whom we know nothing certain, but what he tells us himself. It is said of him, that he being at the olympic plays very young, when Herodotus read his history there, and weeping at what he heard, Herodotus told his father he esteemed him happy in a son, that discovered so early an affection to the works of the muses. However he was unjustly banished by Cleon's faction, during which exile he writ the history of the war of Peloponnesus in eight books; but died before he had finished his history. Demosthenes was so much taken with

his style, that he wrote the book over eight times.

THYESTES, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, lay with his sister-in-law Europa, whose husband cut the child's nose off as soon as it was born, and presented it at table to Thyestes; the sun hid himself at so horrid an action.

TIBULLUS (Albius) a Roman gentleman and Latin poet, lived in Augustus's reign. He accompanied Messala Corvinus in his expedition to Corsu, but campaigning not being his talent, he left it off, and writ elegies and love verses, of which there was four books extant.

TIBERIUS (Claudius Nero) son of Tiberius Nero and Livia Drusilla, whom Augustus married. He succeeded Augustus a. c. 14. His government at first was pretty mild, but it lasted but a very short time. Germanicus and his wife Agrippina he put to death, and deprived the senate of its noblest and most virtuous members. He was also a most voluptuous prince, and divorced his wives Vipsania and Julia one after another. In the mean time life became troublesome, and he had in himself a punisher of all his wicked actions, yet he chose the lewd Caligula to succeed him. Tiberius died a violent death (but whether by poison, or that he was strangled), is a little uncertain, aged 78, of his reign 22, and near six months. Suetonius says he spoke Greek and Latin very well, and writ some lyric verses upon Julius Caesar, &c. And thus it was that made the learned of those times to dedicate their works to him.

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, a powerful prince. He maintained a war against the Romans, but was overcome by Lucullus and Pompey. He yielded part of his country to the conquerors, upon which they declared themselves protectors of the rest, and suffered them to live in peace.

TILLOT.

**TILLOTSON** John, son of a Clothier in  
Yorkshire, was born in 1630. His  
first education was among his  
uncles then at Pontefract, but he  
soon was freed from their prejudices,  
or rather was never mastered by them.  
He was bred at Cambridge, where he  
became fellow of his college. Some  
time before the restoration he was  
curate in St. Lawrence's, London,  
and in 1661 and 1662 he had a con-  
ference in Holland, and by his  
moderation and temperance, pre-  
sented with an honourable degree,  
which he spent in a short time at  
there, presiding in a school, and  
was much beloved in that place, to  
which he returned, and continued upon  
the parish of St. Lawrence's, and himself  
to a short time, and died. In  
1666 he was chosen by the Lin-  
colnians, and the same year was  
appointed Tutor in the school at St.  
Lawrence's, where he preached his  
sermons concerning the divinity and  
incarnation of Christ. In 1666  
he proceeded D.D. at Cambridge. In  
1667 he was appointed prebendary of  
the second stall in the cathedral at  
Canterbury, and in 1672 became  
dean of the said cathedral. In 1675  
he was presented to a prebend in St.  
Paul's, which he resigned in 1677,  
for that he was a fellow of the society, in  
1679 he returned to the school with  
Clerks and scholars, and died at  
Sarumbury, where he was buried  
from Pope's. In 1680 he refused to  
sign the copy of King's address of  
thanks to the king for not agreeing to  
the bill of exclusion. In 1683 he vi-  
sited James and Anne, when the la-  
ter was under confinement, and ar-  
ranged James's funeral in the  
scaffold. In 1689 he was installed  
dean of St. Paul's, and got a prebend  
there. The same year he was made  
clerk of the closet to king William  
and queen Mary, and appointed one  
of the commissioners to prepare rules  
to be laid before the congregation,  
in order to a composition of all

Presbyterians, as well dissenting  
churchmen. In 1691 he was no-  
minated to the archbishopric of Can-  
terbury, and when one of the privy  
council, then intended a way re-  
posing an entire confidence in his pro-  
ficiency, in order to his dignity. In  
1694 he was sworn in a deputy  
of whom he died November 22, in  
the 65th year of his age. His ser-  
mons are extant 20, and Dr. Burnet  
in his funeral sermon upon him, has  
given a character at large.

**TIMOTHY**, a son of Can-  
tharus, who when his brother  
had murdered him, the sovereignty  
was willing that Satyrus should pu-  
nish him. He did so, and having  
erected a statue to him the op-  
pression of the tyrant Dionysius, whom  
he afterwards slew in Cantharus, a dis-  
seminated locusts, and of the Locusts  
and Mago, general of the Locusts  
Mammon, and the Locusts, and with his  
fight, and he died, after which  
they called him a tyrant, and a  
murderer, and in the Locusts  
afterwards called Timothy.

**TIMON** of Athens, the Man-  
bater, a remedy to society. He lo-  
ved no body but young Alcibiades, and  
it was because he foresaw it should  
be the ruin of Athens. Being in a  
great company, he told them he had  
a hyemal whereon many had ranged  
themselves, but that he shortly de-  
signed to send his house and out it  
down, so that if any had occasion  
for it, they should make use of it  
quickly. The epitaph on his tomb  
contained inscriptions against those  
that were.

**TIMOTHEUS**, son of Canon the  
Athenian, a famous captain, was  
both valiant, well experienced in  
war, and extraordinarily lucky, but  
for asserting that the honour of his  
actions was due to himself, and not  
to fortune, he never afterwards had  
any success.

**TIMOTHY**, the evangelist, disci-  
ple of St. Paul, son of a Gentile,









by grief, nothing could give him ease but a lock of hair upon the occasion of a great mourning lost. He was also very attentive to the degree of, and even proceeded so far as to make a book of prayer for his apostles.

**TULLIUS HOSTILIUS**, third king of the Romans, succeeded Numa Pompilius in 579, a valiant prince, who besieged the town of Alba, taking great riches and slaves to along with him to Rome. He made war upon the Latins, and others, a way was found to peace, but he was destroyed by a fire from heaven, a. r. 514, of his reign 32.

**TULLY** (Francis) bishop of Ely, had his education at Winchester and Oxford. When he was into Italy then he was in the company to James duke of York, he afterwards became abbot of Ely, and received a great salary for three years 1549. He was preferred to the deanery of Windsor, and was the same year made bishop of Rochester. He was lord chamberlain to the king, and in 1554 translated to the see of Ely. In 1573 Francis, first bishop of Ely, together with the archbishop of Canterbury, and the other suffragan bishops were committed to the tower by order of the council, who soon after were released. He died at the King's Bench Prison, where he was kept, for detaining a prisoner without authority, of the rebels who carried their attempt to the queen, and of the clergy that refused to take the oath. This was a very great trial. They were brought to the tower, and died by the gallows, and many of the moderns now when they were executed. Upon the execution, the first of Ely was depicted in wearing the new oaths. He suffered his deprivation ten years or upwards. He published several pieces.

**TUPNEBUS** (Africanus) one of the most learned critics of the 16th century, born at Andely near Robin

in Normandy, admired by all the learned in Europe. He professed the law at Bologna, and at Paris, where he died in 1563. His works are many and excellent.

**TURLEINE** (John) a minister and professor of divinity at Geneva, his native place, was born in 1623. Having studied at Geneva, Leyden, Saumur, Montauban and Nismes with great success, he was admitted into the ministry in 1642, and acted as the tutor in the French and Italian churches at Geneva. Three years after he was ordered to preach in the church of philosophy, which he refused, but he accepted the invitation of the church of Lyons. He was recalled to Geneva at a year's expiration, because he was wanted to give lectures of divinity. He began them in 1649. He was sent to Holland in 1661, to settle the church of money, where a majority of Calvinists were of the. He had a hard journey all the while he continued himself, and gained such a character there, that he was strongly importuned by the Walloons and the Hugues and at Leyden, to enter into their service. Upon this return he refused the invitation of his place, and continued there till his death with remarkable application. He died in 1687, with the most edifying marks of an abiding love of God. He was a most pious man, eloquent, moderate, liberal, honest and zealous for Orthodoxy. All was approved from him.

**TURSON** a TYPIST, son of John de piddock, a cooper, lived with Jove, who bore a spite forth Minerva was at her altar, and bore the rest, and up to Typhon, a prodigious giant, that was a very hard combat, and he was the worst of the worst, and was a head of the best. Both his eyes turned him, and he was stated flames out of the mouth of his nostrils, and his body was covered, and his thighs and legs resembled two great dragons. He came with the

ants to dethrone the Gods, he terrified into Egypt; but at last struck him dead with a sword, and buried him under a stone.

**TANNION**, a celebrated physician in Pompey's time, was king in the kingdom of Pontus. He was at first called Thennion, but on account of his pride in learning, he was named 'Ty-

He was the scholar of Asclepiades of Thrace at Rhodes. He was taken by the hands of Lucullus, when general of the Roman army defeated Thridates, and seized his dominions.

This captivity of Tannion was no disadvantage to him, he procured him an opportunity of illustrating at Rome, and raising his fortune. He spent it, among other things, in making a library of 6000 volumes. He died very old worn out with the gout. He was famous in collecting of books concerning the preservation of health's works.

## V. U.

**ULDES** (John) one of the first founders of Lutheranism in the kingdom of Naples, was a learned and a Spanish gentleman, who went to Charles V with a petition of king's. 'Tis thought, that the journey which he took into Italy, he imbibed the opinions which were preached there against the authority of Rome, and that having returned to Naples the books of Bucer, and the Anabaptists, he gave them in print by printing. The insurrection suppressed the progress of a reformation. The Catholics have taken our author's name.

**ULDES** (June), author of a treatise, he endeavours to

prove, that the kings of Spain ought to enjoy the precedence of all Christian princes, was born in Asturias in the 16th century. He studied at Valladolid, where he exercised the profession of an advocate, and taught canon law about 20 years. He was afterwards advanced to the office of counsellor in the council of Granada.

**VALENS** (Flavius) emperor, son of a rope-maker, born in Pannonia. His brother Valentinian seized the throne in the east, in 364. Procopius's rebellion frightened him away, but at last he killed him, and sent his head to Valentinian, and made peace with the king of the Goths. He became an Arian, banished St. Basil from Caesarea, Meletius from Antioch, and persecuted the Orthodox wherever he came. In the mean time the Goths violated the peace; but the emperor gave them battle near Adrianople, where his army was routed, and him self wounded with an arrow in the throat. His men put him in a cabin, which the enemy burnt, not knowing he was there. He died, 4. 378, aged 50.

**VALENTINIAN I.** brother to Valens, he kept the government of the west to himself, having given the east to his brother at his death, in 364. He overthrew the Germans, and reduced an insurrection of his subjects, he had wonderful power, but his anger was almost a madness. The queen having sent him for peace, he fell into such a rage at the awkward manner of the ambassadors, that his passion broke an artery in his body, of which he soon died, in 375. He left Gratian his Valentinian II.

**VALERIUS MAXIMUS** was of Rome, of the family of the Valerians and Patrons. He studied the Greek letters, and followed Sextus Pompeius to the war, but it is not known when he died. He is not properly the author of that work, as he has passed so long under his name; for the original is lost, and what we have is only an abridgement.



riters, wherein, under pretence of confuting them, he gives them in some measure the victory by the weakness of his answers. He afterwards became a monk in a convent in Gascony; but being banished thence, he retired to Paris, where, to ingratiate himself with the clergy, he undertook to write *An Apology for the Council of Trent*. His books grew daily more respected, and we are told, that Vanini, finding himself shunned by every body, and reduced to the lowest poverty, wrote to the pope, that if he had not a good benefice soon bestowed upon him, he would in three months time overturn the whole Christian religion. Vanini might possibly write such a letter, but 'tis scarce credible that he should send it to Rome. He left Paris in 1617, and returned to Toulouse, where he infused his impious opinions into the minds of his scholars. This being discovered, he was prosecuted, and condemned to be burnt, which was accordingly executed in 1619.

VARRO (M. Terentius), the most learned of all the Romans, born a. r. 638, and died 726, aged 90. He excelled in grammar, history, and philosophy, and wrote of the Latin tongue, *De Re Rustica*; a Treatise of history, *Antiquities of famous men*, *Origin of families*, &c.

VATERN (Francis de la Mothe le) a Parisian councillor of state, and preceptor to the duke of Angoumois only brother of Lewis XIV, was a very learned man. He was admitted into the French academy in 1639. His character is not to polite as that of his fellow academicians. He was a man of a cold and austere cast, like that of the ancient Egyptians. However, his regulations, his industry and wisdom did not prevent his being respected and having many admirers. His works probably are more numerous and good, written by him, and published under the name of Oratorians, and appear to show, throughout, that his works in general do bear an inclination to Scepticism,

He was extremely afflicted at the loss of his only son, and his grief disordered him so much that he married again, though he was above 75, and had no reason to lament his first wife.

VENTIDIUS (Bassus) a Roman of mean birth, became so famous in the army, first under Julius Cæsar, and then under Mark Anthony, that he rose to all the great offices of the commonwealth; for he was tribune of the people, prætor, high-priest, and at last consul. He defeated the Parthians thrice, triumphed, and after his death was buried honourably.

VENUS, the goddess of love and beauty, daughter of Jupiter and Dione; others say she was formed of the froth of the sea. She married Vulcan, and is called the mother of Hymenæus, of Cupid, of Æneas, and the Graces. She loved Adonis and Anchises passionately, and was particularly adored at Paphos in Cythera.

VERDIER (N. du) historiographer of France, author of several works, published, among others, *Abbridgements of the history of England, France, Spain, &c.* However, he had the misfortune not to be able to support himself by the fruits of his pen, though a very profitable one.

VESPASIAN (Titus Flavius) emperor of the family of the Flavians, got the command of the armies of Germany and of England, and subdued the Barbarians. He governed Africa, and; but falling asleep while Nero repeated his verses, he fled, but was shortly recalled, and sent against the Jews who had revolted, whom he brought to their ruin. Nero, Caligula, Otho and Vitellius being dead, Vespasian was saluted emperor in 69. He was received at Rome with great acclamations and joy, and sent his son Titus against the Jews, who took Jerusalem, and received a triumph with his father. He banished the philosophers from Rome, built the temple of Peace, and died July 24, 72.

aged 69. A great prince both in peace and war, nothing but avarice staining the luster of his actions.

**VESPUTIUS** Amerigo, famous for his voyages and discoveries in America, was born at Florence in Italy. His father being a merchant, he had occasion to sail to Spain, where the king, encouraged by Columbus's discoveries in the Atlantic, resolved to send thither again. Vesputius presented himself, and sailed from Spain May 1497, and returned November 1498. His name was given to all the great countries of the West Indies of America. He made a second voyage a year after the first, and returned November 1500. The Spaniards did not consider him, at which he was much troubled; whereupon Emanuel the Great, king of Portugal, having invited him and his kingdom, and given him three ships, he undertook a third voyage, made very great discoveries, and returned September 1502. In 1503 he made a fourth expedition, with a design to discover a passage by the west to the Moluccas, which has been found since, but meeting with contrary winds, and wanting provisions, he returned to Portugal, June 28, 1504, and was received with great joy, because he brought a great quantity of Brazil wood, and other such commodities. He was the relation of these four voyages, and died soon after.

**VESTA**, goddess of the Earth, mother and daughter of Saturn. Numa Pompilius dedicated to her an everlasting fire, and established priestesses called Vestales to keep it, who lived 30 years in chastity.

**VICTORY**, a goddess of the ancients. The Romans, during their wars with the Samnites, built her a temple, and dedicated to her that of Jupiter in the Capitol. The Athenians painted her without wings, but she was commonly represented as a young woman (personification of the concordancy of war) with wings, holding in one hand a crown of laurel or

white olive, and in the other a branch of palm adorned with trophies.

**VILDA** (Maurice Hieronymus, born at Cremona, brother of Alba, an excellent poet and divine, and abundantly seen in his *Art of Poetry*, *Comedies*, and his poem of *Clelia*, but his most precious is that upon the silk-worms. He died 1568. He wrote also *Hymns*, *Ecclesiastical*, *Epistles*, *de Jo. Mari. Gelertum*, *Dialo. de Relig. Dignitate*, *Constitutiones Synodales*, *Martyrium Sancti Desiderii*, *Lettere*, *Magistratu*, &c.

**VIGILANTHUS**, rector of a parish in the diocese of Barcelona in Spain, was by nation a Gaul, and lived towards the beginning of the fifth century. He wrote some books, wherein he shewed some zeal for religion, but being seduced by the love of praise, and depending too much on his own strength, and having gained more elegance of style, than knowledge of the scripture, he explained erroneously one of Daniel's visions, and vented some other trifles, so that he was placed in the catalogue of Heretics. St. Jerome contended him. There was perhaps some personal resentment in what he wrote against him, for he had been defamed by Vigilantius.

**VIRGILIUS** (Publius Maro) the most excellent Latin poet, born at Mantua, Oct. 25, a. r. 653. He passed his first seven years at Mantua, thence he removed to Cremona, and then to Milan, perfecting his studies with great application. He was a good philosopher of the academics, understood physic and mathematics, was a good florist, naturalist and geographer. He was of his temper exceeding good natured, and free from envy and vanity, which made his contemporary poets love him. He was extremely afflicted with himself in his compositions. The Emperor Augustus and C. Julius Cæsar were his patrons. His *Æneid*, thought a noble poem, he looked upon as imperfect, and designed to have spent three years







particularly by King James, who wrote to the states against him, and gave orders to his envoy to protest against his instalment. Vorstius was obliged to resign his employment, and leave Leyden, so he retired to Tergow in 1612, where he lived undisturbed till 1619, when he was forced to leave Holland. The synod of Dort having declared him unworthy of the professorship, the states sentenced him to perpetual banishment. He lay concealed two years, till at last a duke of Holstein having got together in his dominions, the remains of the Armada, and having assigned them a spot of ground for building a city, Vorstius now found himself secure and quiet, for he retired to that country in 1622, but fell sick there a little after, and died at Tonnungen the same year. He had published several books, both against the Roman Catholics and his Protestant adversaries. He was, notwithstanding, suspected of a tendency towards Socinianism.

VORTIGERN, a British king, upon the Romans quitting this island in 447. He was a cruel and luxurious prince, and being threatened by the Saxons and Picts, he sent to the Saxons, then a people of Germany, for assistance. The Saxons came and landed in the island, an. 455, under the conduct of two leaders, Hengist and Horsa, who shortly overthrew the confederate army. After which the Saxons began to pick quarrels with the Britons, which broke out into wars, and ended at last in the utter ruin of the natives. Vortigern afterwards committed incest with his own daughter, for which he was expelled the government, but afterwards he recovered himself, and married the daughter of Hengist, who in confidence with him, got the whole province of Kent into his power. He was killed in a civil war, and for his death the Saxons took possession of Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex. His name is inserted into authority by inches, and Vortigern

being retired to a castle which he had built in North-Wales, was burnt there with fire from heaven.

VOSSIUS, Gerard John, of Raromonde, a learned and laborious humanist and historian, born 1577, studied at Dort, and was at last promoted to the place of professor of history in Leyden, and called into the great school of Amsterdam. He was a man of very great reading, and wrote *De Idolatriâ*, *De Historiâ Græcâ*, *Latina*, *Poetor. & Lat. De Socrate & Mathematicis*, *De 4 artibus popularibus*, *Hist. Palæstricæ*, *Istoricæ Rhetor. & Græcæ*, *Poetor. & Lat. Chronol. and Theol.* He died in 1640.

URANIA, one of the nine muses. She is represented in cloth of azure colour, crowned with stars, with a great globe in both hands, signifying that she teaches the way to heaven.

URGULANIA, a Roman lady, was a favourite of the empress Livia. So innocent did she grow upon this, that she refused to go to the senate to give in her evidence, and therefore the pretor was obliged to go to her house to examine her. Lucius Piso, notwithstanding her pride and interest, sued her for a debt, A. D. 769; but she refused to appear, and withdrew to the emperor's palace; but Piso proceeded in the suit. Tiberius would not concern himself in this cause, any farther than by promising his mother, that he would submit the judges in favour of Urgulania. The result of the affair was, Livia caused the sum, which Piso claimed, to be paid down to him. Her granddaughter

URGULANILLA was married to the emperor Claudius, before he was raised to the empire. He had by her a son and a daughter. The son's name was Drusus, who died before the age of puberty by an accidental fall, he threw up a grain, and endeavouring to catch it in his mouth, it happened to fall in such a manner, that it choked him. Claudius re-

published



church of Litchfield, together with the parson of Alderwas in the same church. Upon the revolution, he was deprived of his preferments for refusing the new oaths. He practised physic for many years afterwards in the city of London with good success, and wore his gown all the while. In 1693 he was consecrated suffragan of Ipswich, and died in 1712, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. This great man has left behind him some specimens of his talents and his learning. He published but a few sermons, but he wrote many pieces in defence of the constitution both in church and state, with great strength of reason and perspicuity. He was well qualified to detect and expose the sophistry of his adversaries. With great zeal, and as great success did he defend the title of king Charles I. to the book *Elkxv* *Bayle*, as of that pious monarch's own writing. There have been many attempts to deprive the king of the honour of that composition, because the treatment he met with from his readers for his words appears so much injurious, if he were really a good man a thus portraying him.

WILKIE William, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1647, and educated at Oxford. When he entered into holy orders, he was appointed preacher to the Society of Gray's-Inn, and in the reign of king James II. attended the late viscount Preston, and followed to France, as his chaplain. Upon his return to England, he was engaged to preach by several universities in Germany, particularly at the university of Meaux's *Explication of the Doctrine of the Christian Church*. In 1689 he took the degree of D.D. After his return home, he was appointed deputy clerk of the convocation, and chaplain in ordinary to the king and queen Mary, at the court of St. James. In 1694 he was elected to the rectory of St. James Westminster, and in 1701

was installed dean of Exeter. In 1705 he was consecrated to the see of Lincoln, and in 1715-16 transferred to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth in 1736. Besides sermons, he published several pieces, particularly an English version of the *Geneve Epistles of the apostolical Fathers*, &c.









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of the long parliament he was chosen a burgess for Marlow in Bucks, and was appointed chairman of the committee for drawing up the charge against the earl of Strafford, and one of the managers against him at his trial. In January 1642-3 he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of peace with the king at Oxford, and one of the lay-gentlemen to sit among the assembly of divines, in which he made a speech concerning the jurisdiction of church government by presbytery. In 1644 he was made one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and in 1648 one of the four commissioners of the great seal, and attorney of the duchy of Lancaster and king's serjeant. The same year he retired into the country, that he might not have any concern in the king's trial. In 1649 he was constituted keeper of the king's library and medals, which in 1647 he had hindered from being sold. In 1653 he went ambassador to Sweden. In 1656 he was chosen speaker of the house of commons pro tempore, and the year following was nominated by Oliver Cromwell to sit with the other twelve by the name of the twelve lords. In 1659 he was president of the council of state, and one of the committee of safety. He soon afterwards retired into the country, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in January 1671-2. We are told, that he acquired himself with great success and reputation in all his employments, that he was one of the best of his country, and that he was one of the best of his country, and that he was one of the best of his country.

WHITGIFT (John, archbishop

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of Canterbury, was born in 1530, some say in 1532, and bred at Cambridge. In 1560 he entered into holy orders, and soon after became chaplain to Dr Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, who gave him the rectory of Fevertham in Cambridgeshire. In 1563 he was admitted into Margaret's professor of divinity at the university, in which place he behaved himself so well, that in 1566 his salary was augmented by the university from 20 marks to 20 pounds. About 1565 he became chaplain to the queen. In 1567 he commenced D.D. his thesis being *Papa est in Auctoritate*. In 1568 he was made prebendary of the third stall in the cathedral of Ely. In 1570 he compiled a body of new statutes for the university, and next year served the office of viceroy in Normandy. In 1573 he was dean of Lincoln, and in 1574 was transferred to the bishopric of Worcester, and soon after was appointed viceroy of Wales. In 1583 he succeeded Dr. Combe in the bishopric of Canterbury. In 1585 he obtained the queen's licence for a university to be founded in the city of Worcester, which was effected in 1593. He died in 1603, 4, and was buried in the parish church of Ely, in a magnificent monument erected to him. Stowe in his *Antiquities* says, that he was a man of extraordinary strength and courage, and a good orator, much venerated by the people, and that he continued in his episcopate 14 years.

WICKHAM, William, bishop of Worcester, was born in the village of Wickham, in the county of Dorset, upon the 14th. He had an education at Winchester and Oxford. Having continued near five years in the university, he patronized Nicholas Vero, governor of the college of Southampton, sent him to his home, and appointed him his counsellor and secretary. He could not have made choice of a fitter person for that employment, no man in





the country, for that they ought, says he, to spare their own. It is however matter of amazement, how the English should ever so tamely submit to a foreign power, when they had resisted the Danes for 200 years, and had then a hopeful young prince, Edgar Atheling, whom they designed to place upon the throne, but Morcar and Edwin, brothers of King Harold's widow, expected the choice themselves, and therefore withdrew their forces and returned home. Duke William marches up to London, and is met by prince Edgar, the nobles, his brother, Morcar and Edwin, who swore fidelity, and crowned him on Christmas-day at Westminster. The fire-robbers of this servitude, were an universal corruption of manners in the land, the ignorance and illiterature of the clergy, and the fury and insolence of the meaner sort. As for William he began to deprive the cities of their ancient liberties, to set up his Norman laws and schools, and to be better security built the tower of London, &c. exacted unreasonable taxes, and destroyed no less than 36 churches, that he might have the more room for hunting, which was his darling diversion. But as his reign was to ere, so it proved turbulent, for the Welsh rebelled, and England did the same in his absence; Scotland had a fling at him, Ireland another, and the French king was at odds with him. Upon this he fell upon the French king's dominions, over-ran the Vexois, France, and burnt the town of Melun, but he was so much engaged with this siege, that he fell sick and died, September 19, 1287.

WILLIAM II. surnamed Rufus, king of England, succeeded William the Conqueror, who third son he was. He was crowned at Westminster, Sept. 16, 1087. He lost his right eye, to recover his right, he went to Southampton, but was pained with the palsy of 3000 marks yearly, and of the kingdom to

his heirs. There was a great contest between this prince and Anselm archbishop of Canterbury, the king not allowing the archbishop to acknowledge any pope, without his leave. Pope Urban II. sent the archbishop the pall, so that Rufus was fain to continue him in his see. He built Westminster-hall, raised Canisbe from ruins, founded several hospitals and died, being accidentally killed in the New-forest by an arrow levelled at a deer, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, of his reign 14, and was buried at Winchester.

WILLIS (Thomas) a celebrated English physician in the 17th century, was born in 1621, and bred at Oxford, where he, among the other scholars, who continued there, bore arms for his majesty's defence in 1642, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of physic, in which faculty he took the degree of bachelor in 1646. The garrison of Oxford being then surrendered to the parliament, he applied himself to the practice of his profession, and appropriated a room in his house to be an oratory for divine service, according to the church of England, to which he sincerely adhered, even to the danger of his life. In 1660 he became Scotland professor, and took the degree of doctor of physic. In 1664 he discovered the famous medicinal spring at Ashopp near Blackley. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and soon made his name illustrious by his excellent writings. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, he daily attended divine service every morning, before he visited his patients. He was fellow of the college of physicians in London, and the honour of knighthood. His practice was more consider'd, than that of any of the physicians his contemporaries. He died in 1675. His character is given to great advantage by Dr. John Fell, dean of Christ church, and bishop of Oxford, in a postscript added to the

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prince of our author's *Poemastice*  
1677, &c.

WINDHILSEA (Anne countess of) a lady of excellent genius, especially in poetry, was maid of honour to the Duke of York, second wife of King James II. and was afterwards married to her age, second son of the earl of Windhelsea, which marriage was, in his father's lifetime, gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Duke of York, and afterwards, upon the death of his nephew, succeeded him in the title of earl of Windhelsea. One of the most curious tales of the countess of Windhelsea's poems was that upon the spleen. A collection of her poems was printed at London in 1713, containing a tragedy never acted, intitled *Artemus*. The countess died in 1720 without issue, as her husband did in 1726.

WILFRIED (Christopher) professor of divinity at Leyden, got reputation, among other particulars, by his introducing the Cartesian principles into the divinity schools. He was born in Stedam in 1625. He was sent to Bremen to study the law in 1642, but soon left that kind of study, to devote himself to that of divinity, in which he made a great progress in Bremen, Groningen and Leyden. In 1643 he was appointed professor in ordinary in mathematics at Herborn. He soon left this post, and went and taught in the college of Duisburg in the territory of Cleves, where he also exercised his mathematical science. He afterwards went to Nimwegen, then to profess divinity, which he did 16 years. Then he was invited to teach divinity at Leiden, in which employment he continued till his death, which happened in 1687. One of his chief works for settling the agreement of reason and religion with the Cartesian philosophy.

WILLIAMSON (William) descended of an ancient family in Suffolkshire, was born in 1659. After spending a few years at country

schools, he was in 1674 admitted a pensioner in St. John's college, Cambridge, where, notwithstanding several disadvantages, he acquired a great degree of learning. In 1681 he took his first orders. Next year, seeing no prospect of preferment, he so far contented himself in the circumstances of his estate, as to become assistant to the head master of Birmingham school. Some time after he got a small rectory about two miles distant, but not yet entered into priest's orders, he did the day the whole Sunday, watch, together with the business of a great free school, for about four years, before his constitution. During this space he likewise suffered many anxieties, and underwent a great deal of trouble and uneasiness, in order to extract two of his best lectures from some improved lectures, which his own impudence had subjected them. In 1688 our author's affairs took a new turn. He now found himself in a cousin's will intitled to a very ample estate. Such a sudden and advantageous allocation of affairs would have interested many persons, but Mr. Williamson's reason and philosophy taught him to maintain a sacredly steady order either extreme. He came to London that same year, where he settled, chusing a private, quiet, and studious life. He wrote many valuable pieces, but the most celebrated is his *Key of Nature demonstrated*, in which the picture of his own life is most fully drawn, which appears to be submitted to the arbitrary will of the living being, to be a rule and paternal affection, and his universal benevolence. And at a time of breaking up his affairs, he stated his debts, which he paid in 1714.

WOLLEY (John) cardinal, or monach, of St. John in Suffolk. At Magdalen college Oxford, he came A. B. at 15 years of age, and travelled into France. Duke Henry VII. of England sent him on an embassy to Maximilian the emperor.

which he performed to contentment. He was made the chief almoner, bishop of Tournay in France, which the king had then taken, and cardinal, and afterwards bishop of Winchester, &c. So that Wolsey, being now seated at the helm of the church and state, kept no less than 500 servants, of which 7 or 10 were lords, 25 knights, and 400 squires. Nay the cardinal was so ambitious, as to grasp at the bishopric of Rome, and being disappointed, by the means of the French king Charles V. he promoted a divorce of king Henry from queen Catherine, Charles's aunt; but Wolsey and the king differing about the choice of a new queen, the cardinal writes to the pope, to engage him on his side, which the king understanding, ordered the cardinal of his benefices, confiscated his riches, &c. and being arrested for high-treason, he fell ill and died at Leicester, in 1531, aged 60. He was a favourite, once looked upon as the armer of Europe, whose yearly income equaled, if not exceeded the revenues of the crown. His last words are said to have been, *Had I served the God of heaven as faithfully as I did my master on earth, he had not forsaken me in my old age, as he hath now done.*

**WOOD or WOOD (Anthony)** was born in 1633 at Oxford, where he was also educated. In 1660 he began to lay the foundation of his *History of the University*, which was published in 1674. He afterwards undertook his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, which first appeared in 1691. Upon the publication of this work, the author was attacked by the university in the name of Edward earl of Clarendon, and high chancellor of England, and censured by the university. He was also censured by the university by bishop Burnet, which occasioned his writing his *Notion*, &c. Mr. Wood died at Oxford in 1695.

**WOODWARD (John)** was born in 1665, and educated at a country school, where he learned the Latin

and Greek languages, and afterwards was sent to London, where he is said to have been put apprentice to a linen-draper, but was not long in that station, till he became acquainted with Dr. Peter Barwick, an eminent physician, who took him under his tuition and into his family. Here he prosecuted with great vigour and success the study of philosophy, anatomy and physic. In 1692 Dr. Stillingfleet quitting the place of professor of physic in Gresham-college, our author was chosen to succeed him, and the year following was elected F. R. S. In 1695 he obtained the degree of M. D. by patent from archbishop Tennison, and the same year he published his *Essay towards a Natural History of the Faith*. He afterwards wrote many other pieces, which have been well received by the learned world. He finished a lecture in the university of Cambridge, to be read there upon his *Essay*, &c. and handsomely rewarded.

**WOOLSTON (Thomas)** was born at Northampton in 1669, and educated at Cambridge. His first appearance in the learned world was in 1704, in a work intitled *The old Apostles for the Truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles revived*. His afterwards wrote many pieces, but that which has made the most noise, and is the most dangerous, is, his *Six Discourses on the miracles of Christ*, which had occasioned a great number of books and pamphlets upon the subject, and raised a prosecution against him. At his trial in Guild-hall, before the lord chief justice Raymond, he spoke several times himself, and urged that 'he thought it very hard, that he should be tried by a set of men, who, though otherwise very learned and worthy persons, were no more judges of the subjects on which he wrote, than himself was a judge of the most crabbed points of the law.' He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1000*l.*



both of the court and town, and likewise with the duchess of Cleveland. Some time after appeared his comedy called *The Gentleman Dancing Master*, *The Pen Dealer*, and *The Country Wife*, all which were acted with applause. George duke of Buckingham had a very high esteem for him, and bestowed on him several advantageous posts, king Charles also shewed him signal marks of favour, but he afterwards lost it by his marriage with the countess of Drogheda, who settled her fortune upon him; but his title being disputed after her death, the expence of the law and other incumbrances so reduced him, that his creditors flung him into prison. The bookseller, who printed his *Plain Dealer*, ungratefully refused to lend him 20 pounds. In that confinement he languished seven years, and was then released by king James, who gave him also a pension of 200*l.* a year. But his modesty would not allow him to make all his debts known; so he laboured under some difficulties till his father died; when he inherited an estate, though under very uneasy limitations, and married a lady of fortune, but survived his wife only 11 days. Besides the pieces abovementioned, he wrote several poems, &c. George lord Sandowne has given in his *works* a character of our author.

## X.

**XANTIPPE**, Socrates's wife, a worthy one, Alcibiades asked him how he could bear her? Socrates answered, she exercised his patience, and trained him the better to beat the humours of others.

**XANTIPPUS**, a famous Lacedæmonian, who assisted the Carthaginians against the Romans, whom he beat in several encounters. The Carthaginians were thankful, but under-

hand contrived that he might be cast away. This confirmed the opinion, that the Carthaginians were not to be trusted.

**XAVIER.** See **FRANCIS**.

**XENOCRATES**, one of the most illustrious philosophers of ancient Greece, was born in Chalcedon, and became very early a disciple of Plato, for whom he always shewed the highest reverence. He studied under this great master at the same time with Aristotle, but was not possessed of the same talents, he was a vigorous speaker, and the other a trier. This was the judgment Plato formed of them, saying that in sitting them together, he joined a horse and an ass. However if Xenocrates, by the heaviness of his genius, was greatly inferior to Aristotle, he excelled him very much in practical philosophy. There was something extraordinary in the rectitude of his morals. He was absolutely master of his passions, and was not fond of pleasure, riches, or applauses. So great was his reputation for sincerity and probity, that he was the only person whom the magistrates of Athens desisted from confirming his testimony without oath. A discourse made by him on temperance, had so strong an effect on one Polemo, the most absolute debauchee of that age, that it made him instantly form a resolution to relinquish all sensual pleasures, and apply himself to wisdom. There was nothing graceful in the behaviour of Xenocrates, but a seriousness and severity were always seen in his deportment, for which reason Plato frequently exhorted him to sacrifice to the graces. Notwithstanding our philosopher's severe cast of mind, he yet was extremely compassionate. He was head of the mathematicians, and permitted one of his scholars to be ignorant of them. He wrote several books, but they are lost. He was head of the academy 24 years, he having succeeded Aristotle the second year of the 110th olympiad to Speusippus, whom Plato had appointed his suc-





fore them. In the war that Ferdinand undertook against the Moors, the cardinal made himself master of Malakavir, and entered victorious into the town of Oran. At his return Ferdinand went to meet him, and alighted to embrace him. The cardinal foreseeing a death, made public granaries at his own cost, which won him the hearts and acclamations of the people. Ferdinand at his death in 1516, left him the government of his kingdom, because his grandchild Charles was then in Flanders. The cardinal managed it with admirable equity and resolution; and having governed 22 years under Ferdinand, Isabella, Jean, Philip and Charles, he was poisoned by reading a letter which he received from Flanders in 1517. aged 30.

**XIPHILIN** (John) patriarch of Constantinople, lived in the 11th century, and epitomised the history of Dion Cassius. He was a man of probity and learning.

**XYLANDER** (William) was born in Augsburg in 1532. Having studied in several German universities, he was invited to Heidelberg to succeed Mycillus, who at his death in 1558, was Greek professor. Xylander not long before, had published his Latin version of Dion Cassius at Bahl. His Latin translation of the book of Marcus Aurelius first saw the light in 1559; and as a great number of errors had crept into it, he reprinted it with great correctness in 1568, with the Latin version of some other Greek authors.

## Y.

**YSE** (Alexander de) minister of Grenoble, and afterwards professor of divinity at Dui in Dauphine, wrote a discourse designed to reunite together the two religions, and in which he seems to sa-

vor pretty much the principles of the church of Rome. He would have been turned out of his place on account of that book, had not the circumstances of those times determined the synod of that province to keep a medium in the proceedings against him. The churches in the valleys of Piedmont, sent him into England in Cromwell's time, to remove some difficulties relating to the money collected for the use of the Waldenses, and he assisted at the national synod held at Loudun, being sent thither a deputy from the province of Dauphine.

## Z.

**ZABARELLA, or DE ZABARELLIS** (Francis) archbishop of Florence, and cardinal, was one of the most famous canonists of his age. He was born at Padua in 1339, studied the canon law at Bologna, and taught it at Padua with great applause. This city was then subject to Francis Carrari. Being invaded by the Venetians in 1406, the citizens deputed Zabarella to the king of France to implore his aid, but not being granted them, they were obliged to submit to the republic of Venice. Some time after he went to Florence, to teach the canon law in that city. He afterwards came to Rome, at the request of Boniface IX, and made some stay in that city. Having refused the bishopric of Padua, he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Florence by pope John XXIII. who also raised him to the purple in 1411. He sent a French embassy, with another cardinal, and Emanuel Chrysolitus, to the court of the emperor Sigismund, who required the holding of a council, as well on account of the war in Bohemia, as because of the heresies. The council was

**ZABARELLA** (Jean). Zabarella assisted frequently in it, and advised the deposing of pope John XXIII. who was accused of forty notorious crimes. Had the right of election been left to the cardinals, in all probability Zabarella would have filled the papal chair, but there was a necessity of dividing this right between them and the rest of the members of the assembly. It was divided into five classes, each of which nominated six persons, who, in conjunction with the cardinals, in 1417 elected Otho Colonna, who assumed the name of Martin V. as pope. Zabarella died in Constance the same year, and was interred with great magnificence. He wrote a great number of books, and merited the esteem of the public, no less for his integrity, than for his abilities.

**ZACHARIAH**, king of Israel, after an interregnum of 12 years, he succeeded his father Jeroboam II. a. m. 7462, but being vicious and impious, he was killed six months after by Salm.

**ZALUCIUS**, legislator of the Lombards in Italy, adjudged all adulterers to lose their eyes; and his son offending, was not absolved from the punishment, yet to show the father as well as the just law maker, he put out his own right, and his son's left eye. He also forbade wine to the sick, and ordained that all who should propose an innovation in his government, should come with a cord about their neck, to be hanged up in testimony, if what they proposed was worse than what they would mend.

**ZAMOSKI** (John) great chancellor and general of the affairs of Poland. He checked the arrogance of Bashides, Czar of Muscovy, and delivered Palesia, Valmia and Livonia, from the power of his formidable neighbour, and announced an abominable war against him, during which this invincible conqueror happened, Zamoski laid siege to Pleskow in Muscovy, the winter prolonging the siege,

some Polish gentlemen took a fancy to travel the country; in one place they found Cicero's book *De Republica* writ in golden letters, and in a pleasant valley near a fine fountain, an old fashioned tomb, which by some characters they found to be the poet Ovid's. Zamoski, after Stephen's death, was chosen to succeed him, but he refused, and voted for Sigismund. He was a great admirer of learning, and after he had commanded 24 years, died in 1567, aged 63.

**ZANCHIUS** (Jerom) one of the most famous divines among the Protestants, was born at Alzano in Italy in 1516. He entered into the congregation of canon regulars at Lateran, at 15 years of age, and continued about 19 years in it. He there applied himself first to the study of philosophy and school divinity, but after he had heard the lectures which Peter Martyr read in Lucca, on St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, and on the psalms, he betook himself to a more profitable study, I mean that of the scriptures, and the fathers. 'Tis very well known, that Peter Martyr, who was a canon of the same congregation, infused the tenets of the Protestants into several of his brethren, before he threw off the monkish habit. The impressions he made upon them were so strong, that in the space of a year, 18 of them followed his example in abjuring Popery. Our Zanchy was one of those, as was observed in the article of Peter Martyr. He left Italy in 1550, and spent some time among the Orisons, and afterwards at Geneva, whence he intended to go to London, upon the invitation of Peter Martyr, who purposed to get him a professorship of divinity in England; but the doctors of the university of Strathurg inviting him to be divinity professor there, he accepted that employment in 1553, and exercised it near eleven years. He afterwards was minister of the church of Chavennay, and in 1568 became professor of divinity.

vinity in Heidelberg, where he died in 1590. He was a lover of peace, and hated civil wars among divines, yet could not avoid them. At the solicitation of the elector palatine Frederick III. he wrote a large work against the Anti-trinitarians.

**ZECHARIAH**, one of the lesser prophets, son of Barachiah. He began to prophesy about a. m. 3533, in the second year of Darius; he exhorted them to rebuild the temple, and to keep God's commandments.

**ZENO**, author of the sect of the Stoics, was born at Citium in Cyprus. He was driven by storm upon the coast of Athens, where he taught philosophy. He placed man's chief happiness in being conformable to nature, guided by right reason. His followers maintained, that virtuous people could be happy amidst torments. It is said Zeno hanged himself after a fall, a. r. 497. and his disciples were strongly for the liberty of self-murder. His servant once, as he was beating him for theft, cried out, *'Tis my fate to be a thief. Yes sirrah,* says his master, *and to be drubbed for it too.* The Athenians erected him a brass statue.

**ZENO** of Elea, one of the greatest philosophers among the ancients, flourished in the 79th olympiad. He was the disciple of Parmenides, and even, according to some writers, his adopted son. He was the inventor of logic. He endeavoured to deliver his country when oppressed by a tyrant, and the design being discovered, he submitted to the most rigorous tortures with wonderful resolution. His opinions with respect to the unity, the incomprehensibility and immutability of all things, were pretty nearly the same with those of Xenophanes and Parmenides. He argued very vigorously against the existence of motion. The method which Diogenes employed to invalidate the reasons of the philosopher, who endeavoured to prove, that there was no such thing as motion, is well known: He took

a turn up and down the school. Zeno submitted with less patience to slanders, than to the cruelties which were inflicted on his body.

**ZENOBIA**, one of the most illustrious women that ever sway'd a sceptre, married Odenatus a Saracen prince, and greatly contributed to the most signal victories he gained over the Persians, and which preserved the east to the Romans, when after the taking of Valerian, it was highly probable that Sapor would dispossess them of all that country. Accordingly she was honoured with the title of Augusta, when Gallienus, in return for the services of Odenatus, created him emperor in 264. After her husband's death, she maintained herself in the supreme authority, in a very brave and glorious manner. She not only preserved the provinces, which were subject to Odenatus, but also conquered Egypt, and was preparing to make other conquests, when the emperor Aurelian went and made war against her. She lost two battles, and was forced to shut herself up in Palmyra, to which Aurelian laid siege. She defended herself therein courageously, but believing it would be impossible to hold out, she quitted it privately. Aurelian had notice of this, and caused her to be pursued with so much diligence, that she was overtaken just as she was going to cross the Euphrates. This was in 272. He spared her life, made her serve to adorn his triumph, and gave her near Rome a country seat, where she passed the remainder of her days in great tranquillity. She was a beautiful, chaste, learned, brave, and sober lady. But she was suspected of having consented to the assassination of her husband in 267, out of resentment for the tenderness he shewed to his son Herod, whom another wife had brought him. She protected Paulus Samolatenus, who had been condemned in the council of Antioch, so that he kept his church till she was vanquished by Aurelian.

**ZEPHYRUS**, a pagan deity, favourable to fruits and flowers, by the gentleness of his breath, was son of Amata, and in love with Chloris, to whom he gave the superintendence of flowers.

**ZELIXIS** of Heracles, the most excellent colourist of all the ancients. His *Mezura* and other pieces gained him a great reputation. He died of a fit of laughter, at the sight of an old woman which he had drawn. He flourished 298 years before Christ.

**ZOPYRUS**, son of Megasthenes, and one of Darius (son of Hystaspes) counsellors. At the siege of Babylon, he lost his life and name, and went to the Babylonians, who received him, in hopes he would revenge that cruelty he pretended was exercised by Darius; and having made three sallies with success, the Babylonians gave him the command of the whole town, which he presently delivered up to Darius.

**ZOROBABEL**, son of Salathiel, chief of those that began to rebuild the temple, which the Samaritans hindered, but Darius Hystaspes furnished him with materials to finish it, a. m. 3440.

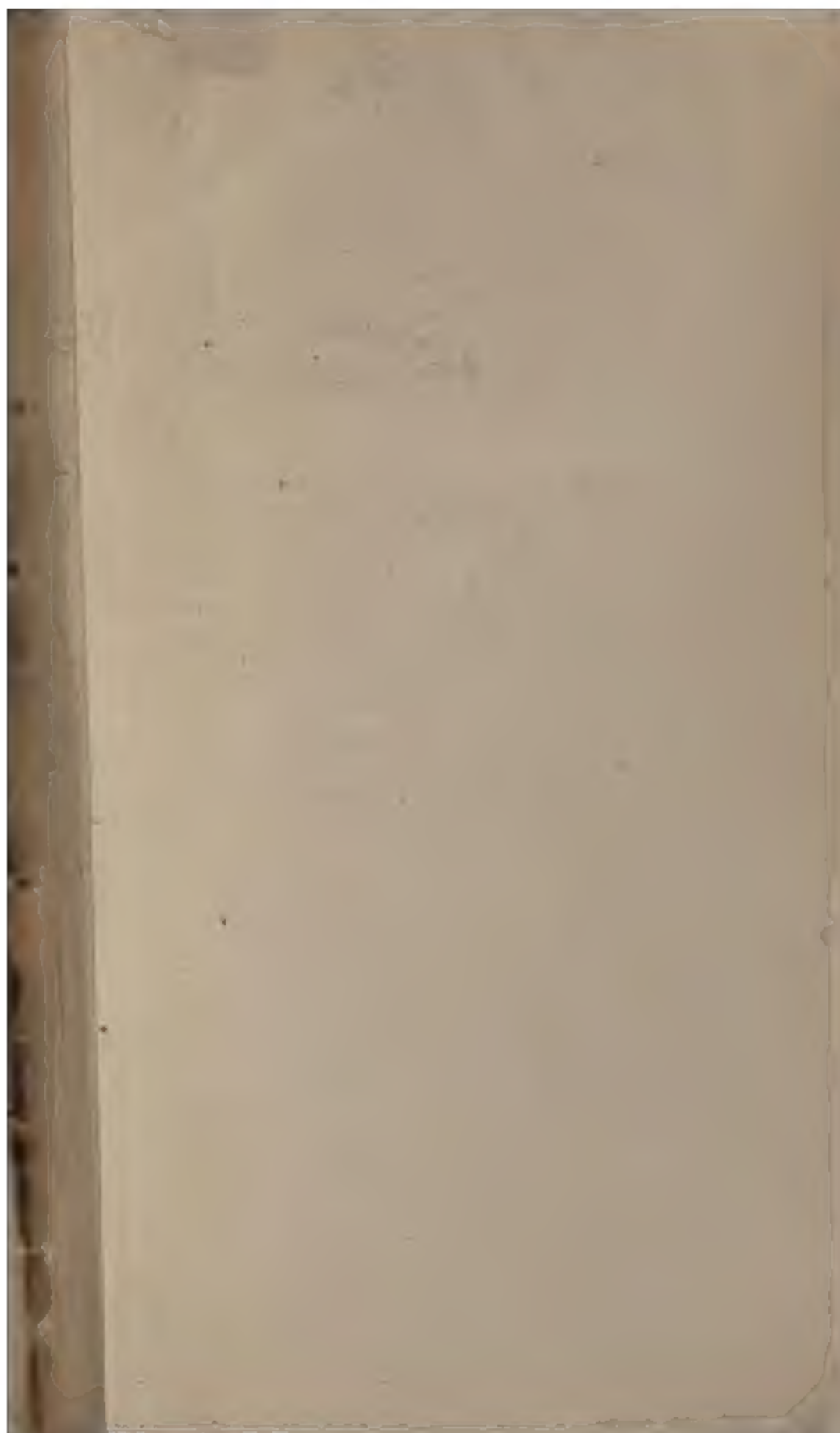
**ZOROASTER**, King of the Eacarians, was vanquished by Nimus, and has been looked upon as the inventor of magic. Some authors suppose Zoroaster antedates than Abraham, others much more modern, nor is there a greater uniformity as to all the particulars of his life. It has been reported that he began to laugh the very day he was born, and that the palpitation of his brains was so strong, that they repelled one's hand when put to his head; an omen of his future learning! 'Tis added, that

he lived 30 years in a wilderness upon cheese, which never grew stale. See Some assert that Zoroaster was identical with the son of Ham, others that he was his son Cush, others that he was Ham himself. Cæron observes, that Zoroaster, who became so famous an astronomer among the Persians, was descended from Belus. Some have taken him for Abraham, others for Ezekiel, &c. The truth is, there were several Zoroasters. Zoroaster did not teach a diabolical magic, for he was nothing but the study of the divine nature, and of religious worship. But he taught that there were two co-eternal causes, the one of good, the other of evil. Some affirm that he was no idolater, rather with regard to the worship of the fire, or to that of Mithra. The particular that seems to be the least uncertain of all, among the many things that are related of Zoroaster, is his introducing a new religion into Persia, and that he did it about the time when Darius, the successor of Cambyse, reigned. He is still held in great veneration by those Persians, who have not embraced the Mahometan religion, but still with the old opinions of their country. They call him Zardakust, many of them think he came from China, and they relate numerous marvellous stories of him. 'Tis pretended, that he was at his own desire consumed by fire from heaven, having ordered the Persians to collect his bones together, and to keep and revere them as a security for the preservation of their monarchy; that they did so for a long time, but that at last having grown negligent in that respect, their monarchy was destroyed accordingly.









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